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THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

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Rolls House,
December 1857.

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THE

ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ

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THE

ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ.

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

FROM A.D. 1014 TO A.D. 1590.

EDITED, WITH A TRANSLATION,

BY

WILLIAM M. HENNESSY, M.R.I.A.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

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CORRIGENDA.

VOL. I.

Page 123, line 4, *for* the king of Eile, *read* another king.
„ 240, note [2], *for* typographical, *read* topographical.
„ 515, last line but two, *for* Mac Oirechtaigh, *read* Mac Raghnaill.
„ 527, line 7, *for* Mac Flannchchaidh, *read* Mac Flannchaidh.

VOL. II.

Page 72, note [1], *for* Mor ahon (in parenthesis), *read* Mahon.
„ 273, line 18, *for O'Neill*, *read O'Domhnaill*.

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annala locha cé.

ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ.

annala locha cé.

[MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."]

Cet. Enair for Dardaoin, ocus cethre hathad fuirri; M°.ccc°.xl°.ix.; bliadain torach noidecda i; [secundo] anno indictionis; xxu. circli folafir. Gilla na naem Ua hUcinn mortuus est. Maidm do thabairt dAed .h.Ruai re arFlaithbeartach .h.Ruairc ocus ar Donnchad .h.nDomnaill, ocus ar Dartraigib, ocus Aed Mac Flannchaid, taisech Dartraigi, do marbad and, ocus Gilla na naem Mag Flannchaid, ocus Lochlann mac Andilis .h.Baigill, et alii multi nobiles. Mac mic and larla do teacht a Connachtaib ocus creach do gabail dó, ocus mac Uilliam Burc ocus Mac Feorais do breith air, ocus maidm adbal do thabairt air, ocus mac mic ind larla do gabail ann, ocus moran do Chloinn Ricaird do gabail ocus do marbad and bor. Cocad mor etir Fergal Mac nDiarmada ocus Ruaidri mac Cathail, ocus Gaill ocus Gaideal Connacht do tinol do Mac Diarmada, ocus Cenel Conaill agus Clann Muircheartaig, gur chuiredar mac Cathail fa cloinn Fermoigi, ocus nir fedrad ni do, cur impodar cen giall can eidire, agus cur loirc ocus cur aircc mac Cathail uirmor Moigi Luirg iarom. Plaig mor immoig Luirc ocus an Grind uli in hoc anno. Matha mac Cathail.h.Ruairc decc

---

[1] *Alii.* ali, B and C.

[2] *Cathal;* i.e. Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair. See under the year 1348, where another war is mentioned as having occurred between this same Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, and Ferghal Mac Diarmada, or Farrell Mac Dermot.

ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ.

THE kalends of January on Thursday, and the fourth of the moon; M°.ccc°.xl°.ix. It was the first year of the Nineteen; [secundo] anno Indictionis; xxv. cycli solaris. Gilla-na-naemh O'hUiginn mortuus est. A victory was gained by Aedh O'Ruairc over Flaithbhertach O'Ruairc, and over Donnchadh O'Domhnaill, and over the Dartraighe; and Aedh Mac Flannchaidh, chieftain of Dartraighe, was slain there, and Gilla-na-naemh Mac Flannchaidh, and Lochlainn, the son of Andiles O'Baighill, et alii[1] multi nobiles. The Earl's grandson went into Connacht, and took a prey; and Mac William Burk and Mac Feorais overtook him, and inflicted a great defeat on him; and the Earl's grandson was taken prisoner there; and a great number of the Clann-Rickard were, moreover, captured and slain there. A great war between Ferghal Mac Diarmada and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal;[2] and the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Connacht were assembled by Mac Diarmada, together with the Cenel-Conaill and Clann-Muirchertaigh; and they drove the son of Cathal towards Clann-Fernmhaighe, but were unable to do him any injury; and they returned without pledge or hostage.[3] And the son of Cathal afterwards burned and plundered the greater part of Magh-Luirg. A great plague in Magh-Luirg, and in all Erinn, in hoc[4] anno. Matthew, son of Cathal O'Ruairc, died of this

A.D. [1349.]

[3] *Hostage.* eiʊiɲe, C. oiʊiɲe, B. | [4] *Hoc.* oc, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

don flaiġ fin. Mac mic an Iarla do écc. Risderc .h.Raigillig, rí na Breifne ḋeis, do éccaiḃ. Donnchaḋ fiaḃach, mac Maelechlainn chairdiġ Mic Diarmada, do ġaḃail do Cormac boḋar Mac Diarmada, ocus a ḃreiṫ leis a nAirtech, ocus a ṁarḃaḋ a fill do mac Gilla Criosd mic Taichligḃ acus do Ua Cernaiġ iarsin. Gillibert.h.Flannacan, taisech Tuaiṫi ráṫa, do ṁarḃaḋ do macaiḃ Briain.h.Flannacan. Muirċeartach fiaġanach Mag Aenġusa do marḃaḋ dia braiṫriḃ fein.

Kt. Enair for Aine, ocus coiceḋ .x. fuirri; M°.ccc°.l.; an dara bliaḋain don cicil naedecdo í, ocus in tres bliaġain don cicil indictionis; xxui. cicli solaris. Fergal mac Ualgairg.h.Ruairc do marḃaḋ do mac Cathail clerig Mic Donnchaiḃ. Brian Mac Diarmada, daṁna riġ Moigi Luirc, do marḃaḋ isin for Comman do muinntir an erpoicc .h. Finnachta, daen urchor troigthi co tubairtech, ocus in fer ar ar cuired ant oṙḋur .i. Ruaiḋri int seomra .h.Donnchaḋa, do marḃaḋ ocus do chirrḃaḋ ann. Brian, mac Doṁnaill mic Briain ruaiḃ .h.Briain, do marḃaḋ a fill do macaiḃ Lorcan Mec Ceochach, ut dixit poeta

Truaġ aen mac Doṁnaill dola,
Truaġ oigir Briain Boruṁha,
Truaġ a dol mar nar failed,
Truaġ clann Ceoch da coṁmaidem.

Toirrdhealbach occ .h.Briain do marḃaḋ re fir ndecc do clann Ceoch, ocus a crod ocus a ferand do ḃuain diḃ beorr. Aed mac Aeda Breifnig .h. Conchoḃair,

[1] *Earl's grandson.* The Four Mast. call him "the Earl's son"; but Mageoghegan, who adds that he died of the plague just mentioned, states that he was "the Earl of Ulster's grandchild."

[2] *Breifne in the East;* i.e. Eastern Breifne, Breifne O'Reilly, or the present county of Cavan.

[3] *By O'Cernaigh.* So in C. B reads do Connachtaib, "by Connachtmen"; but the reading of C is apparently the more correct, as it agrees with the expression in the Four Mast.

[4] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (C) is added in the margin in B.

[5] *Cycle of Nineteen;* i.e. the Lunar Cycle.

plague. The Earl's grandson[1] died. Richard O'Raighilligh, king of Breifne in the East,[2] died. Donnchadh Riabhach, the son of Maelechlainn Carrach Mac Diarmada, was taken prisoner by Cormac Bodhar Mac Diarmada, who took him with him to Airtech, where he was afterwards slain, in treachery, by the son of Gilla-Christ Mac Taichligh, and by O'Cernaigh.[3] Gilbert O'Flannagain, chieftain of Tuath-ratha, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flannagain. Muirchertach Riaganach Mac Aenghusa was slain by his own brothers. A.D. [1349.]

The kalends[4] of January on Friday, and the fifteenth of the moon. M°.ccc°.l. It was the second year of the cycle of Nineteen ;[5] and the third year of the cycle of the Indiction ; xxvi. cycli solaris. Ferghal, son of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, was killed by the son of Cathal Clerech Mac Donnchaidh. Brian Mac Diarmada, royal heir of Magh-Luirg, was unfortunately[6] killed in Ros-Comain, by the Bishop O'Finnachta's people, with one discharge of an arrow ; and the man who was convicted of the shot, i.e. Ruaidhri-int-seomra[7] O'Donnchadha, was slain and mangled there. Brian, son of Domhnall, son of Brian Ruadh O'Briain, was killed, in treachery, by the sons of Lorcan Mac Ceothach, ut dixit poeta— [1350.]

> "Pity ! the only son of Domhnall of the assembly ;
> Pity ! the heir of Brian Borumha ;
> Pity ! his going as was not expected ;
> Pity the Clann-Ceoch[8] should triumph over him."

Toirdhelbhach Og O'Briain killed sixteen men of the Clann-Ceoch, who were deprived, moreover, of their stock and land. Aedh, son of Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair,

---

6 *Unfortunately.* co tubaiptech, C. co tubaipech, B.

7 *Ruaidhri-int-seomra ;* literally, "Ruaidhri of the chamber."

8 *Clann-Ceoch.* Written "Clann-Ceothach" in the prose account. The Four Mast. write the last word of the name "Ceoach," and "Ceoch." See Dr. O'Donovan's note, Four Masters, ad an.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

fir iraiti .h. Conchobair Breifnech, do marbad la hAed .h.Ruairc a moig Engaiti in hoc anno. Ruaidri, mac Cathail mic Domnaill .h. Conchubair, do marbad a fill do cloinn Fergail Mic Donnchada, tria forgall Aeda mic Toirrdhealbaig. Muirgius mac Donnchaid do ecc in hoc anno. Aed mac Toirrdhealbaig do athrigad do mac Uilliam Burcc agus do thuathaib Connacht, ocus Aed mac Feidlimid do rigad doibh ina adaig. Aengus .h. hEodusa mortuus est. Aengus ruad .h.Dalaig, rai Erend re dán, quieuit. Cuchoicriche mor mag Eochacan, dux cenel Fiachaid, quieuit. Uilliam epscop Ua Dubda, .i. epscop Cille hAlaid, quieuit.

Kt. Enair for Sathairnn, ocus ui.xx.fuirri; M°.ccc°.l. primo; tertio anno cicli lunairi; iiii. annus indictionis; xxuii. cicli solairi. Filip Mag Uidir mortuus est. Aed mac Toirrdhealbaig do theacht ir tir, ocus braigdi Connacht do thabach dó, ocus mac Feidlimid dinnarbad re bliadain do iar sin. Aed .h.Ruairc do gabail ic teacht o Cruaich Padraic, do mac Pilpin mic Uilliam Burcc, ocus Fergal mac Diarmada do ergi trit an ngabail sin, ocus cur fár cocad coitchend hi Connachtaib uile, ocus Mag Luirg do lomarcain trit sin. Gairm coitchend do thabairt dUilliam mac Donnchaid Muimnigh .h.Cellaig, im notlaicc na gairma, do dámrcolaib Erend uili, ocus a teacht lán budech uile etir uasal ocus isel. Mathgamain Mac Conrnama do marbad do cloinn Donnchaid Mic Conrnama. Eogan Mac Suibne do marbad la Magnus .h.nDomhnaill isin bliadain cedna sin. Enna .h.Flannacan, taisech Tuaithe natha, mortuus est.

[1] *Hoc.* hocc, B and C.

[2] *Tuatha;* i.e. the people of the "Three Tuatha;" districts in the north-east of the county of Roscommon. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1189, note [d].

[3] *Quievit.* This entry is not in C.

[4] *Mac Udhir;* or Maguire. The Four Mast. add that he was chieftain of Muinter-Pheodachain, a district in the county of Fermanagh.

who was usually called O'Conchobhair Breifnech, was slain by Aedh O'Ruairc, in Magh-Enghaiti, in hoc anno. Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, was killed, in treachery, by the sons of Ferghal Mac Donnchadha, at the instigation of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach. Maurice Mac Donnchaidh died in hoc[1] anno. Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach, was deposed by Mac William Burk and by the Tuatha[2] of Connacht; and Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, was inaugurated by them in opposition to him. Aenghus O'hEodhusa mortuus est. Aenghus Ruadh O'Dalaigh, the most eminent poet in Erinn, quievit. Cucoicriche Mor Mac Eochagain, dux of Cenel-Fiachaidh, quievit. Bishop William O'Dubhda, i.e. bishop of Cill-Alaidh, quievit.[3] A.D. [1350.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the twenty-sixth of the moon; tertio anno cycli lunaris; iiii. annus indictionis; xxvii. cycli solaris. Philip Mac Udhir[4] mortuus est. Aedh, the son of Toirdhelbhach, came into the country, and the hostages of Connacht were taken by him; and the son of Fedhlimidh was afterwards exiled by him for the space of one year. Aedh O'Ruairc was taken prisoner by Mac Philpin Mac William Burk, whilst coming from Cruach-Patraic; and Ferghal Mac Diarmada rebelled in consequence of this capture, so that a general war[5] broke out in all Connacht, through which Magh-Luirg was wasted. A general invitation was given by William, son of Donnchaidh Muimhnech[6] O'Cellaigh, about "Christmas of the invitation," to all the learned of Erinn, and they all returned fully grateful, both[7] high and low. Mathghamhain Mac Consnamha was slain by the sons of Donnchadh Mac Consnamha. Eoghan Mac Suibhne was slain by Maghnus O'Domhnaill in the same year. Enna O'Flannagain, chieftain of Tuath-ratha, mortuus est. [1351.]

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[5] *War.* cocaċ; repeated in C.

[6] *Muimhnech.* This is an epithet signifying "Momonian," applied to Donnchadh O'Cellaigh from his having been fostered in Mumha, or Munster.

[7] *Both.* eτιr (lit. "inter"), B. eαoαr, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Kt. Enair for Domnaċ, ocus sechtmaḋ uathaḋ suiḟri; M.ccc.l.secundo; iiii. anno cicli lunairi; [u.] anno indictionis; xxuiii. anno cicli solairi. Aeḋ mac Toirrdhealbaiġ do gabail rigi Connacht ar ecin tar Gallaiḃ ocus tar Gaiḋealaiḃ. Aeḋ .h.Maelbrenainn ocus a dá mac do marbaḋ la hAed mac Feiḋlimiḋ .h. Conchobair. Aeḋ .h.Ruairc, ri Breifne, do marbaḋ do Chathal mac Aeḋa Breifniġ .h.Conchoḃair ocus do cloinn Muirċeartaiġ airchena, ocus ár gallóglaechaiḃ cloinne Subne maroen ris. Aengus O Domnaill, ri tire Conaill, do marbaḋ la Magnus .h.nDomnaill per dolum. Dabacc Dilmain mac Uilliuc Umaill, cenn ceiṫirne Connacht, do ecc in hoc anno. Flaithḃeartach .h.Ruairc, ri Breifne, do ecc in hoc anno. Matha mag [D]orchaiḋ do marbaḋ la Cloinn Muircheartaiġ. Commach Baili in duin la hAed mac Toirrdhealbaiġ, ocus dith bo ocus caerach ann. Conchuḃar mac Muirgiosa mic Donnchaiḋ do hecc in hoc anno. Nuala, ingen Mic Diarmada, do hecc in hoc anno. Tomar Mag Raġnaill mortuus est. Tadcc mac Giaccura hi Cellaiġ do ec in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Mairt, occur ochtmaḋ decc suiḟri; quinto anno cicli lunairi; ui. anno indictionis; primus annus solairi cicli; anno Domini M°.ccc°.l.tertio. Aeḋ mac Ruaiḋri hi Neill mortuus est. Tadg Mag Raġnaill, taiseċ Muinntire hEolais, do marbaḋ do chloinn tSeasnaiḋ Meg Raġnaill. Aeḋ mac Toirrdhealbaiġ do athrigaḋ, ocus Mac Branainn dia tabairt ir tir. Gormlaith ingean hi Domnaill, ben hi Neill, in Christo quieuit. Mathgamain mac Gilla na naem hi Fherġail mortuus est.

---

[1] *Cycli.* cm, B.

[2] *Anno.* Omitted in B.

[3] *Toirdhelbhach*; i.e. Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, or Turlough O'Conor.

[4] *Gallovglasses.* Gallaiḃ, i.e. Foreigners, B.

[5] *Dilmhain.* This is the Irish form of the name "Dillon."

A.D.

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the seventh of the moon; M.ccc.l.secundo; iiii. anno cycli[1] lunaris; [1352.] [v.] anno Indictionis; xxviii. anno[2] cycli solaris. Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach,[3] assumed the sovereignty of Connacht by force, in spite of Foreigners and Gaeidhel. Aedh O'Maelbhrenainn and his two sons were slain by Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair. Aedh O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair, and by the Clann-Muirchertaigh likewise, and a slaughter of the Clann-Suibhne's gallowglasses[4] along with him. Aenghus O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, was killed by Maghnus O'Domhnaill, per dolum. Dabac Dilmhain,[5] son of Ulick of Umhall, head of the kerns of Connacht, died in hoc[6] anno. Flaithbhertach O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, died in hoc anno. Matthew Mac [D]orchaidh was killed by the Clann-Muirchertaigh. Demolition of Baile-in-duin by Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach; and a destruction of cows and sheep *was committed* there. Conchobhar, son of Maurice Mac Donnchaidh, died in hoc anno. Nuala, daughter of Mac Diarmada, died in hoc anno. Thomas Mac Raghnaill mortuus est. Tadhg, son of Siacus[7] O'Cellaigh, died in hoc anno.

The kalends[8] of January on Tuesday, and the eighteenth of the moon; quinto anno cycli lunaris; vi. anno Indictionis; primus annus solaris cycli; anno Domini M°.ccc°.l.tertio. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri O'Neill, mortuus est. Tadhg Mac Raghnaill, chieftain[9] of Muinter-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Jeffrey Mac Raghnaill. Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach, was deposed, and Mac Branan brought him into the country.[10] Gormlaith, daughter of O'Domhnaill, wife of O'Neill, in Christo quievit. Mathghamhain, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, mortuus est. [1353.]

6 Hoc. oc., B.

7 *Siacus.* Jacques.

8 *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (F) is added in the margin.

9 *Chieftain.* ταγιch, B.

10 *Into the country;* i.e., into Mac Branan's country, Corca-Achlann, in the co. of Roscommon.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Kt. Enair for Cetain, agus .xx. fichet fuirri; M. ccc. l. quarto; ui. anno cicli lunarir; uii. anno indictionir; ui. anno solarir cicli. Brian Ua Dubda, rig Ua Fiachrach, mortuus est. Ruddraige Ua Morda, rig Laigri, mortuus est. Gilruic Mag Gamradain mortuus est. Derbforgaill ingean hi Chonchobair mortua est. Serfraid Mag Ragnaill mortuus est. Tadg Mac Senlaic mortuus est. Seaan Ua Finnachta, episcopus Oilenn, in Christo quieuit. Aed mac Cormaic buidir do marbad do macuib Donnchaid riabaig. O Lachtnan, episcopus Connacht, in Christo quieuit. Mac Murchada do tarruing do Gallaib, ocus coccad mor itir Gallaib ocus Gaidelaib trit sin. Aed Mac Gamradain do dul decc dia gonaib. Brian mac Aeda moir hi Neill mortuus est. Feidlim mac Cathail 1 Conchobair decc isin bliadain cedna sin. Cathal mac Neill hi Ruairc do hec. Maidm mor do thabairt do chloind Aeda buide ocus do Gallaib Duine Delcan ar Aed U Neill, ocus ár mór do chur ann. Roiberd a Burc do hécc in hoc anno. Ruaidri mac Seoain Meg Mathgamna do marbad illongport Meg Mathgamna.

Kt. Enair for Dardaoin, ocus x. uathad fuirri; M.ccc.lu; uii. anno cicli lunarir; octauo anno indictionir; iii. anno cicli solarir. Sir Muirir Fitomar, giuirdir na hErend ocus iarla Deirmuman, do ecc isin bliadain sin. Domnall mac Seoan .h. Fergail, taiseč muintire hAngaile, do ecc, ocus a adnacal a Letrath. Conchubar Mac Conmara, espocc na Breifne, in Christo quieuit. Diarmaid .h. Mailmiadaig, taisech muintire Cerballan, do marbad do Muintir Birn, ocus moran do Muintir Eolair maroen fris. Maidm do thabairt

[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (E) is added in the marg. in B.

[2] *Cormac Bodhar*; i.e. Cormac the Deaf [Mac Diarmada].

[3] *Donnchadh Riabhach.* "Donnchadh the Swarthy," son of Melachlin Carragh Mac Diarmada, or Mac Dermot.

A.D.

The kalends[1] of January on Wednesday, and the twenty-ninth of the moon; M.ccc.l.quarto; vi. anno cycli lunaris; vii. anno Indictionis; ii. anno solaris cycli. [1354.] Brian O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, mortuus est. Rudhraighe O'Mordha, king of Laighis, mortuus est. Sitric Mac Samhradhain mortuus est. Derbforgaill, daughter of O'Conchobhair, mortua est. Jeffrey Mac Raghnaill mortuus est. Tadhg Mac Senlaigh mortuus est. John O'Finnachta, bishop of Oilfinn, in Christo quievit. Aedh, son of Cormac Bodhar,[2] was slain by the sons of Donnchadh Riabhach.[3] O'Lachtnain, bishop of Connacht, in Christo quievit. Mac Murchadha was torn asunder[4] by Foreigners, through which a great war occurred between[5] Foreigners and Gaeidhel. Aedh Mac Samhradhain died of his wounds. Brian, son of Aedh Mor O'Neill, mortuus est. Fedhlim, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, died in the same year. Cathal, son of Niall O'Ruairc, died. A great defeat was given by the Clann-Aedha-Buidhe and the Foreigners of Dun-Delgan to Aedh O'Neill, in which a great slaughter was committed. Hubert Burk died in hoc anno. Ruaidhri, son of John Mac Mathghamhna, was slain in Mac Mathghamhna's fortress.

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the tenth of the moon; M°. ccc°. lv.; vii. anno cycli lunaris; octavo anno Indictionis; iii. anno cycli solaris. [1355.] Sir Maurice Fitz-Thomas, Justiciary of Erinn, and Earl of Des-Mumha, died in this year. Domhnall, son of John O'Ferghail, chieftain of Muinter-Anghaile, died, and was buried in Lethrath.[6] Conchobhar Mac Consnamha, bishop of the Breifne,[7] in Christo quievit. Diarmaid O'Maelmiadhaigh, chieftain of Muinter-Cerbhallain, was killed by Muinter-Birn, and a great number of the Muinter-Eolais along with him. A defeat was given by the

[4] *Torn asunder.* ᚩᚩ ᚴᚨᚱᚱᚨᚌᚾᚷ; lit. "was drawn."

[5] *Between.* ᚌᚌᚱ, B. ᚓᚨᚩᚨᚱ, C.

[6] *And was buried in Lethrath.* ᚩᚳᚢᚱ ᚨ ᚨᚩᚾᚨᚳᚨᚃ ᚃᚨᚓᚴᚱᚨᚴᚺ. This clause is not in C.

[7] *Bishop of the Breifne*; i.e. Bishop of Kilmore.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

do Gallaib iartharr Connacht ar mac Uilliam Burc, ocus morán do marbad ann. Cathal.h.Cuinn, taisech Muintiri Gillgain, occisus est, agus coicer da brait-rib maraen fris, do cloind Aeda agus Seagain .h.Fergail. Cormac Mag Ragnaill, taisech muintire hEolais, do marbad do cloinn Imhair Meg Ragnaill. Maidm do thabairt do Gaidelaib Laigin ar Gallaib Ata cliath. Eamann mac Uilliam mic Ricaird do marbad le fil nAnmchadha. Maidm mor do thabairt le Ricard occ ar lucht tige mic Uilliam, .i. Eamond a Burcc, agus ar tril nAnmchadha, dar marbad Sliabhna Mac Siurtan agus Enri mac Filbin, agus fe meic fri déc do tríl nAnmchadha. Cath do thabairt do mhac fri Saxan agus do fri Franc. Ri Francc agus a mhac do gabail and, agus ár mór do thabairt forro. Tuaim da gualand do lorcad do Cathalócc, ocus do mac Uilliam Burc. Niall Mag Mathgamna do marbad do cloinn Seoain Meg Mathgamna. Murchad mac Cathail.h.Fergail mortuus est. Mac Cathail, .i. abb Sruthra, in Christo quieuit in hoc anno. Aodhucc Mac Uidilin do marbad le hOrtheraib. Deich nuain do breith do en chairig in hoc anno. Donnchad.h. Domnaill do marbad ag breith inghine Meg Uidir ar ecin leis. Tadhcc Mac Aedhacan mortuus est. Mac Gallgaidil, abb na Trinnoitti, in Christo quieuit. Fergal, mac Ferghail, mic Muircheartaigh moir, mic Congalaigh Meg Eochacan, taisech ceneil Fiachaid mic Neill .ix. giallaigh, do ecc in quarto idus septembr. Derbforgaill ingen .h.Fergail mortua est.

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[1] *The sons of Aedh and John.* The descendants of these two members of the family of O'Ferghail were distinguished by the tribe names of Clann-Aedha (or Clann-Hugh), and Clann-Seain (or Clann-Shane). The possessions of the Clann-Hugh, who were seated in the barony and county of Longford, are described in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of James I.

[2] *Cathal Og;* i.e. Cathal the Younger [O'Conor]. He was the son

Foreigners of the West of Connacht to Mac William Burk, when a great number were slain. Cathal O'Cuinn, chieftain of Muinter-Gillgan, occisus est, and five of his brothers along with him, by the sons of Aedh and John[1] O'Ferghail. Cormac Mac Raghnaill, chieftain of Muinter-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Imhar Mac Raghnaill. A defeat was given by the Gaeidhel of Laighen to the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. Edmond, the son of William, son of Richard *Burk*, was slain by the Sil-Anmchadha. A great overthrow was given by Richard Og to the household of Mac William (i.e. Edmond Burk), and to the Sil-Anmchadha, on which occasion Stephen Mac Jordan, Henry Mac Philbin, and sixteen princes of the Sil-Anmchadha, were slain. A battle was fought by the son of the King of the Saxons and the King of France. The King of France and his son were taken prisoners there, and a great slaughter was inflicted on them. Tuaim-da-ghualann was burned by Cathal Og[2], and by Mac William Burk. Niall Mac Mathghamhna was slain by the sons of John Mac Mathghamhna. Murchadh, son of Cathal O'Ferghail, mortuus est. Mac Cathail, i.e. the abbot of Sruthair, in Christo quievit in hoc anno. Adduc Mac Ugilin was slain by the Oirthera. Ten lambs were brought forth by one sheep in hoc anno. Donnchadh O'Domhnaill was slain whilst forcibly carrying off Mac Udhir's daughter. Tadhg Mac Aedhagain mortuus est. Mac Gallgaeidhel, abbot of the Trinity,[3] in Christo quievit. Ferghal, son of Ferghal, son of Muirchertach Mor, son of Conghalach Mac Eochagain, chieftain of the descendants of Fiachadh[4] son of Niall-nai-ghiallach, died in quarto idus Septembris. Derbhorgaill, daughter of O'Ferghail, mortua est.

A.D. [1355.]

of O'Conor Sligo, and the most valiant man of his race at this time.

[3] *The Trinity.* The monastery of the Blessed Trinity in Loch-Cé, county of Roscommon. This entry precedes the obit of Tadhg Mac Aedhagain in C.

[4] *Descendants of Fiachadh.* The Cenel-Fiachaidh, or Kenaliaghe. See note [4], p. 556, vol. i.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Kt. Enair for Aine, agus .xxi. fuirre; M.ccc.lui; octauo anno cicli lunaris; ix. anno indictionis; quarto anno cicli solaris. Aed mac Toirrdhealbaig .h. Conchobair, rig Connacht, do marbad a mbaili Locha Oecair le Donnchad carrac .h. Cellaig agus le clainn an Bairdd, ar forgall Mainech, andigaltar ingine Seoinin a Burc, .i. ben .h. Cellaig, do breit do mac Toirrdhealbaig leis ar aithed agus ar eloib; agus Aed mac Feidlimid .h. Conchubair do gabail lan rige Connacht iarain. Conchobar macc Taidc .h. Cellaig do marbad do Tadc mac Diarmada .h. Cellaig. Ferchar .h.Fallamain, taoiseć Cloinne hUadać, mortuus est. Toirrdhealbać mac Aeda Breifnig.h.Conchobair do marbad do cloinn nDonnčaid. Diarmaid mag Carrthaig agus a mac do marbad la hIb Suilleabain, .i. Donnchad mac Diarmada. Mor, ingean.h.Conchobair, ben .h.Fergail, do heg in hoc anno. Ruaidri mac Aeda .h.Chonchobair mortuus est. Muircheartach mac Seoain .h.Neill do marbad la Filip Mag Uidir in hoc anno. Giuirtir Atha cliath mortuus est. Mac Feorais do marbad la Gallaib in hoc anno. Dubgall Mac Suibne do marbad la Domnall.h.Conchobair in hoc anno. Donnchad Mac Conmara, mac taiseg rob fearr na aimsir, occisus est. Domnall mac Aeda Breifnig.h.Conchobair mortuus est. Nicol mag Cathusaig, episcc Oirgiall, in Christo quieuit. Solam .h.Mellain, maer čluicc ind iarthair, feichem coitcheann do chliaraib Erend, mortuus est. Donnchad Proistech do marbad do dib da muinntir fein per dolum. Gerodin Triel do thairrsinn do dub Gallaib

[1] *Kalends.* A marginal note indicates C B as the Dom. Letters for the year.

[2] *Clann-in-bhaird.* The tribe name of a sept of the Sodhans in Hy-Many, otherwise called Mac-an-Ward, and Mac Ward.

[3] *Was slain by.* do marbad do, C. B reads oc. 2 a$\overline{\text{ss}}$ o, for "occisus est a suis o (by)."

[4] *The Justiciary;* i.e. Thomas de Rokeby, appointed Justiciary, for the second time, on the death of Maurice Fitz-Thomas, Earl of Desmond, in 1355.

[5] *Occisus.* oc̄ sisus, B and C.

A.D.

The kalends[1] of January on Friday, and the twenty-first of the moon; M.ccc.lvi.; octavo anno cycli lunaris; [1356.] ix. anno Indictionis; quarto anno cycli solaris. Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, was killed in Baile-Locha-Dechair by Donnchadh Carrach O'Cellaigh, and by Clann-in-bhaird,[2] at the instigation of the Ui-Maine, in revenge for Seonin Burk's daughter, i.e. O'Cellaigh's wife, whom Toirdhelbhach's son had carried off privately and clandestinely; and Aedh, the son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, afterwards assumed the full sovereignty of Connacht. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg O'Cellaigh, was slain by Tadhg, son of Diarmaid O'Cellaigh. Ferchar O'Fallamhain, chieftain of Clann-Uadach, mortuus est. Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair, was slain by[3] the Clann-Donnchaidh. Diarmaid Mac Carthaigh and his son, i.e. Donnchadh, son of Diarmaid, were slain by the Ui-Suillebhain. Mor, daughter of O'Conchobhair, wife of O'Ferghail, died in hoc anno. Ruaidhri, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, mortuus est. Muirchertach, son of John O'Neill, was killed by Philip Mac Udhir in hoc anno. The Justiciary[4] of Ath-cliath mortuus est. Mac Feorais was slain by Foreigners in hoc anno. Dubhgall Mac Suibhne was slain by Domhnall O'Conchobhair in hoc anno. Donnchadh Mac Conmara, the best son of a chieftain in his time, occisus[5] est. Domhnall, son of Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair, mortuus est. Nicholas Mac Cathusaigh, bishop of Oirghiall, in Christo quievit. Solomon O'Mellain, steward of clog-ind-idachta,[6] the general patron of the learned of Erinn, mortuus est. Donnchadh Proistech was slain by two of his own people, per dolum. Gerodin[7] Tyrrell was torn asunder by Black

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6 *Clog-ind-idachta*; lit. "the bell of the testament;" so called from having been bequeathed by St. Patrick to one of his disciples, as alleged. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 323, 326, and 329. Instead of ιπο ιοαchτα, C has απoιαϝα (for απoιαchτα), which is incorrect.

7 *Gerodin*. This is a diminut. form of the name "Geroid," or Garrett.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

ar faithi Atha cliath. Murchadh mac Briain .h.Neill mortuus est.

Kl. Enair for Domnach, agus aili uathad fuirri; M°. ccc°. lui.; ix. anno circli lunairi; x. anno indictionis; u. anno circli solairi. Magnus Mag Mathgamna, ri Oirgiall, mortuus est. Lochlainn mac Muircheartaig .h. Chonchobair mortuus est. Iarla Dermuman demerrus est ac dol tarir. Feidlim.h.Domnaill ocus a mac, .i. Raghnall, do marbadh illaim la Seoan .h. nDomnaill. Fergal Muimnech.h.Duibgennan, ollam Conmaicne ocus cloinne Maelruanaigh tir ocus tuar, mortuus est. Matha mac Tomair .h. Ruairc, cenn gairchi na Breifne, mortuus est. Macraith mag Errraigh, rai coitchenn, mortuus est. Donnsléibi Mac Cerbaill, rai re reinn, mortuus est. Brian mac Gilla Criost .h. Ruairc, ocus Magnus buidhe Mag Samradhan, do marbadh ar ruta mic Ugilin la hAedh .h.Neill in hoc anno. Clement .h. Duibgennan, bicari Cille Ronain, in Cristo quieuit. Sith coitcheann etir in da Cathal in hoc anno, .i. Cathal mac Aedha Breifnigh, acus Cathal oc mac Cathail mic Domnaill.

Kl. Enair for Luan, agus trer .x. fuirri; M°.ccc°.lui.; x. anno circli lunairi; xi. anno indictionis; ui. anno circli solairi. Domnall .h. hEghra, ri Luighne, do heg fo cairc in hoc anno. Magnus Mag Uidir do marbadh do cloinn Cathmail in hoc anno. Conchubar .h. hAnlighi, dux Cenel Dobtha mic Aengusa, do ecc iar mbreith buadha o deman agus o domnan in hoc anno. Maidm mor do thabairt le hAedh .h. Neill ar Airgiallaibh agus

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[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (A) is added in the margin.

[2] *Demersus.* dimerrus, C.

[3] *Going across;* i.e. passing over to England.

[4] *Muimhnech.* This epithet signifies the "Momonian."

[5] *Lower and Upper.* "The Lower Clann-Mulrony were the Mac Donoughs, who were seated in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo; and the Upper Clann-Mulrony were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg."—O'Donovan's note, Four Mast., A.D. 1357, note P.

Foreigners on the green of Ath-cliath. Murchadh, son of Brian O'Neill, mortuus est. A.D. [1356.]

The kalends[1] of January on Sunday, and the second of the moon; M°.ccc°. lvii.; ix. anno cycli lunaris; x. anno Indictionis; v. anno cycli solaris. [1357.] Maghnus Mac Mathghamhna, King of Oirghiall, mortuus est. Lochlainn, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, mortuus est. The Earl of Des-Mumha demersus[2] est in going across.[3] Fedhlimidh O'Domhnaill and his son, i.e. Raghnall, were slain in confinement by John O'Domhnaill. Ferghal Muimhnech[4] O'Duibhgennain, ollamh of the Conmaicne, and of Clann-Maelruanaigh Lower and Upper,[5] mortuus est. Matthew, son of Thomas O'Ruairc, head of valour of the Breifne, mortuus est. Macraith Mac Erraigh, an eminent man in general, mortuus est. Donnsleibhe Mac Cerbhaill, an eminent musician, mortuus est. Brian, son of Gilla-Christ O'Ruairc, and Maghnus Buidhe[6] Mac Samhradhain, were killed in Ruta-Mic-Ugilin, by Aedh O'Neill, in hoc anno. Clement O'Duibhgennain, vicar of Cill-Ronain, in Christo quievit. A general peace between[7] the two Cathals in hoc anno, viz., Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech, and Cathal Og, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall.

The kalends[8] of January on Monday, and the thirteenth of the moon; M°.ccc°.lviii.; x. anno cycli lunaris; xi. anno Indictionis; vi. anno cycli solaris. [1358.] Domhnall O'hEghra, king of Luighne, died about Easter in hoc anno. Maghnus Mac Udhir was slain by the Clann-Cathmhail in hoc anno. Conchobhar O'hAinlighe, dux of Cenel-Dobhtha-mic-Aenghusa,[9] died after triumphing over the devil and the world, in hoc anno. A great defeat was given by Aedh O'Neill to

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6 *Maghnus Buidhe*; i.e. "Maghnus (or Manus) the Yellow."

7 *Between.* eτιρ, B. eαραρ, C.

8 *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (G) is added in the marg. in B.

9 *Cenel-Dobhtha-mic-Aenghusa*; i.e. "the descendants of Dobhath, son of Aenghus"; the tribe name of the O'Hanlys of Roscommon. See O'Donovan's ed. of the Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 1189, note [d].

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

ar Feraib Manach, du ar marbad Aed mac Caba agus mac an erpuic .h.Duibda. Cith mór do fertham hi Carpri irint fathrad, agus nir mó fiad uball na cach cloich don chith sin uili. Maidm mor do thabairt dU Morda for Gallaib Atha cliath, agus da .xx. ar da ced do marbad ann. Brian mac Cathmail, epscop Ardgiall, quieuit. Senicin Mac Ugilin mortuus est in hoc anno. Mac Andriu mic Feorais mortuus est.

Kt. Enair for Mairt, agus cethar fichet fuirri; M°.ccc°.l.ix.; xi. anno cicli lunaris; xii. anno indictionis; iii. anno cicli solaris. Cormac mag Carthaig, ri Desmuman, mortuus est. Maidm mor do thabairt do Chathal oc .h.Conchobair fa beol Atha Senaig for Conallchaib, ocus Seoan .h.Dochartaig, tairech Arda Midair, agus Eogan Connachtach, agus Toirrdhealbach Mac Suibne do gabail and beorr, agus ar mor do thabairt and. Matha mac Samhradan, adbar tairig Thellaig Echach, do lot an la sin, agus a ecc don lot sin oc a tig. In Cathal ceadna sin do dol ar sluagad a Tir Conaill, agus a muintir do dol a crich.h.Gairmleadaig, agus Cathal bodar .h.Ruairc do marbad la Maelsechlainn .h.Gairmleadaig, agus Maelsechlainn do marbad ar in lathair ceadna sin la Tigernan .h. Ruaircc. Muirchertach mac Tomair .h.Floinn Line, dalma rig .h.Tuirtri, do marbhad per dolum la hAed mac Brian .h.Neill .i. mac Brian mic Aeda buide. Murchad oc mac Mathgamna, dalma rig Corca Barcinn, do marbhad la fil mBriain. Magnus .h.Duibda, mac rig .h.Fiachrach, mortuus est. Brian Mac

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[1] *Son.* The Four Masters call him Maoileachlainn, i.e. Malachi.

[2] *Senicin.* This name would be Anglicised "Jenkin."

[3] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (F) is added in the margin in B and C.

[4] *Mac Suibhne.* Mac Sweeny, or MacSwiney. mac Subne, B.

[5] *Heir to the Chieftaincy.* adbar tairech [rectè tairig]; lit. "materies principis," B. taoirig, C.

[6] *Tellach-Echach.* Now Tullyhaw,

the Airghialla and the Feara-Manach, in which Aedh Mac Caba, and the son[1] of the bishop O'Dubhda, were slain. A great shower *of hail* fell in Cairbre in the summer, and a wild apple was not larger than each stone of this shower. A great defeat was given by O'Mordha to the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and two hundred and forty were slain there. Brian Mac Cathmhail, bishop of Airghiall, quievit. Senicin[2] Mac Ugilin mortuus est in hoc anno. The son of Andrew Mac Feorais mortuus est. A.D. [1358.]

The kalends[3] of January on Tuesday, and the twenty-fourth of the moon; M°.ccc°.lix.; xi. anno cycli lunaris; xii. anno Indictionis; vii. anno cycli solaris. Cormac Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, mortuus est. A great defeat was given by Cathal Og O'Conchobhair to the Cenel-Conaill, near Bel-Atha-Senaigh, and John O'Dochartaigh, chieftain of Ard-Midhair, and Eoghan Connachtach, and Toirdhelbhach Mac Suibhne,[4] were moreover taken prioners there; and a great slaughter was committed there. Matthew Mac Samhradhain, heir to the chieftancy[5] of Tellach-Echach,[6] was wounded that day, and died at home of that wound. The same Cathal went on a hosting to Tir-Conaill; and his people went into O'Gairmledhaigh's territory, and Cathal Bodhar O'Ruairc was slain by Maelsechlainn O'Gairmledhaigh; and Maelsechlainn was killed on the same spot by Tighernan O'Ruairc. Muirchertach, son of Thomas O'Floinn Líne, royal heir of Ui-Tuirtre,[7] was slain per dolum by Aedh, the son of Brian O'Neill, i.e. the son of Brian, son of Aedh Buidhe. Murchadh Og Mac Mathghamhna, royal heir of Corca-Bhaiscinn, was killed by Sil-Briain.[8] Maghnus O'Dubhda, son of the king of Ui-Fiachrach, mortuus est. Brian Mac [1359.]

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the name of a barony in the county of Cavan. C has Tħeallać Eċħaċh; but B reads Tħell Eċħaċh (for Tħellaiġ Eċħaċh), the correct genit. form.

[7] *Ui-Tuirtre.* The word Tuirtre is omitted in C.

[8] *Sil-Briain;* i.e. "the seed of Brian," or sept of O'Brien.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Donnchaiḃ, aḃḃar riġ tire hOilella, do marḃaḋ do mac Sencha doirseachd .h.Gaḋrae. Enri mac Uillec mic Ricaird mortuus est. Domnall mac Taiḋg .h. Mathgamna occisus est. Aeḋ mac Conchoḃair Mic Aeḋacain do ecc in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Cedain, agus coiceḋ uathaḋ fuirri; M.ccc.lx. Mac riġ Saxan do teacht a nErinn, agus loiscḋi mora iriu bliaḋain sin .i. Ror Coman ocus Damhinis, agus Sligeċ, agus manistir Lera gaḃail, agus Fidnach, agus Druim liag. Diarmaid mac Donnchaiḋ riaḃaiġ Mic Diarmada do marḃaḋ la Cathal occ. Diarmaid .h.Briain do athriġaḋ do mac brathar a athar fein. Maelruanaiġ mac an gilla muinelaiġ .h.Baigill mortuus est. Sir Robert Saḃair do ecc in hoc anno. Amlaiḃ mac Serraid Meg Raġnaill occisus est. Seoan mac Gilla Criost .h.Ruairc occisus est o Aeḋ Mag [O]rchaiḋ. Diarmaid .h. hAnligġe mortuus est. Tuathal .h.Finnaḋta mortuus est in hoc anno. Primḟaiḋ Arda Macha in Christo quieuit. Ferġal mac Serraiḋ meg Raġnaill mortuus est in hoc anno. Cathal mac an ċaich Meg Raġnaill occisus est in hoc anno. In gilla duḃ Mag Duilechan mortuus est. Seoan mac Simag Mic Uġilin occisus est. Inġen Toirrdhealbaiġ .h.Conchubair, ben Ferġail .h.Raiġilliġ, do marḃaḋ dercur in hoc anno. Gilla na naemh Ua Conmaig, ollamh Tuaḋmumhan re feinn, mortuus est. Uilliam mac comharba Caillin occisus est. Naemacc .h.Duibgennan mortuus est.

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[1] *Richard*; i.e. Richard Burk.

[2] *Hoc.* hocc, B.

[3] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letters (ED) are added in the margin in B.

[4] *Son.* Lionel, Duke of Clarence.

[5] *Cathal Og.* Cathal (or Charles) the Younger [O'Conor Sligo].

[6] *Gilla-Muinelach.* This is a sobriquet signifying "the [wry-] necked fellow."

[7] *Occisus.* oc̄ cisus, B and C.

[8] *Hoc.* hocc, B and C.

[9] *The Primate.* primḟaiḋ, B and C. This word properly means "chief prophet." See note [3], p. 148, vol. i. The Primate referred to was Richard Fitz-Ralph, whose death is entered in the Ann. Four Mast. under the year 1356, where the entry is mixed up with the obit of "Ferghal, son of Jeffrey MacRaghnall," in such a manner as to convey the impression that the

Donnchaidh, royal heir of Tir-Oilella, was slain by Mac Sencha of the sept of O'Gadhra. Henry, son of Ulick, son of Richard,[1] mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Tadhg O'Mathghamhna, occisus est. Aedh, son of Conchobhar Mac Aedhagain, died in hoc[2] anno. A.D. [1359.]

The kalends[3] of January on Wednesday, and the fifth of the moon; M.ccc.lx. The son[4] of the king of the Saxons came to Erinn; and great burnings *were committed* in this year, viz., Ros-Comain, Daimhinis, Sligech, the monastery of Lis-gabhail, and Fidhnach, and Druim-lias *were burned*. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Riabhach Mac Diarmada, was killed by Cathal Og[5]. Diarmaid O'Briain was deposed by the son of his own father's brother. Maelruanaidh, son of the Gilla-Muinelach[6] O'Baighill, mortuus est. Sir Robert Savage died in hoc anno. Amhlaibh, son of Jeffrey Mac Raghnaill, occisus[7] est. John, son of Gilla-Christ O'Ruairc, occisus est by Aedh Mac [D]orchaidh. Diarmaid O'hAinlighe mortuus est. Tuathal O'Finnachta mortuus est in hoc[8] anno. The Primate[9] of Ard-Macha in Christo quievit. Ferghal, son of Jeffrey Mac Raghnaill, mortuus est in[10] hoc anno. Cathal, son of the Caech Mac Raghnaill, occisus est in hoc anno. The Gilla-dubh Mac Builichan mortuus est. John, son of Simag[11] Mac Ugilin, occisus est. The daughter of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, wife of Ferghal O'Raighilligh, was killed by a fall in[10] hoc anno. Gilla-na-naemh O'Conmhaigh, ollamh[12] of Tuadh-Mumha in music, mortuus est. William, son of the comarb of Caillin,[13] occisus est. Naemhag O'Duibhgennain mortuus est. [1360.]

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primate's name was Ferghal Mac Raghnaill.

[10] *In.* en, B.

[11] *Simag.* This is probably a mistake for Senicin, or Jenkin.

[12] *Ollamh* (pron. *ollave*); i.e. chief professor, or doctor.

[13] *Comarb of Caillin.* St. Caillin was the founder of the church of Fidhnacha, now Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, the comarbs of which were of the family of O'Rodaigh, or O'Rody. See the pedigree of the family printed by Rev. Dr. Todd, *Miscel. of the Irish Archæol. Soc.*, Vol. I., p. 113.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Kt. Enair for Aine, agus ui.x. fuirri; M.ccc.lxi.; xiii. anno cicli lunairi; xiiii. anno indictionis; ix. anno cicli solairi. Artt Mac Murchadha, ri Laighen, agus Domnall riabach, adbar ri Laigen, do gabail per dolum do mac rig Saxan ina tig fein, agus a necc aige. Benedechi .h. Mochan, airchindeachain Cilli Athfachta, mortuus est. Dondchad Ua Lochlainn, rig Corca Modruaid, mortuus est. Sir Emand a burc mortuus est. Cluithi an rig an Erind uli co forlethan, agus Rirdard Sadair decc de. Remann mac Burcaig an Muine mortuus est. Cathal agus Muircheartach, da mac Aeda mic Eogain, mortui sunt. Uater Stondun mortuus est. Tuathal .h. Maille mortuus. Tomar Mag Tigearnan, tairech Tellaig Dunchada, mortuus. Nicol .h. Finnachta mortuus est. Gillibert mac Mailir mortuus est in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Satharn, agus fechtmad .xx. fuirri; anno Domini M°.ccc°.lxii.; xiiii. cicli lunairi; xu. anno indictionis; x. anno cicli solairi. Eogan finn .h.Conchubair, mac rig Connacht, do ecc in hoc anno. Niall Mag Samradain, dux Tellaigh Echdach, quieuit. Maelruanaig .h. Dubda agus a ben, .i. ingean Mic Dondchaid, mortui sunt. Cathal occ agus mac Feidlimid .h. Conchobair do gabail baili in tobair Brigti. Sluaghad adbal mor la Cathal oc O Conchobair agus la mac Feidlimid .h.Concobair,ri Connacht, irin Midhe, cur loiscit co hathair Midhe, agus cethre tempoill

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[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (C) is added in the margin in B.

[2] *With him*; i.e. whilst in his power. aige, C. acee, B.

[3] *Corca-Modhruaidh.* Corcaig m. for Corcaig Modruaid, gen. of Corcach Modruaid, C. Corc, B. The proper form is "Corca-Modhruaidh," i. e. the descendants of Modh-ruadh. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Huidhrin's Topograph. Poem*, Appendix, p. lxxii, note 639.

[4] *Cluithi-an-righ*; i.e. "the King's game." Some epidemic which in Ware's Annals is said to have consumed "many men, but few women," in England and Ireland.

[5] *Meyler.* Probably Meyler Mac Goisdelbh, or MacCostello, in which family the Christian names Gilbert and Meyler were much used.

A.D.

The kalends[1] of January on Friday, and the sixteenth of the moon; M.ccc.lxi.; xiii. anno cycli lunaris; xiiii. anno Indictionis; ix. anno cycli solaris. Art Mac Murchadha, king of Laighen, and Domhnall Riabhach, royal heir of Laighen, were taken prisoners by the son of the king of the Saxons, per dolum, in his own house; and they died with him.[2] Benedict O'Mochain, archdeacon of Cill-Athrachta, mortuus est. Donnchadh O'Lochlainn, king of Corca-Modhruaidh,[3] mortuus est. Sir Edmond Burk mortuus est. Cluithi-an-righ[4] throughout all Erinn, and Richard Savage died of it. Redmond, son of Burk of the Muine, mortuus est. Cathal and Muirchertach, two sons of Aedh, son of Eoghan, mortui sunt. Walter Staunton mortuus est. Tuathal O'Maille moritur. Thomas Mac Tighernain, chieftain of Tellach-Dunchadha, moritur. Nicholas O'Finnaghta mortuus est. Gilbert, son of Meyler,[5] mortuus est in hoc anno. [1361.]

The kalends[6] of January on Saturday, and the twenty-seventh of the moon; anno Domini M°.ccc°.lxii.; xiiii. cycli lunaris; xv. anno[7] Indictionis; x. anno cycli solaris. Eoghan Finn[8] O'Conchobhair, son of the king of Connacht, died in hoc anno. Niall Mac Samhradhain, dux of Tellach-Echach, quievit. Maelruanaidh O'Dubhda, and his wife, i.e. the daughter of Mac Donnchaidh, mortui sunt[9]. Cathal Og, and the son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, took possession of Baile-in-tobair-Brighde[10]. A great hosting by Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, and by the son of Fedhlimidh[11] O'Conchobhair, King of Connacht, into Midhe, when they triumphantly [1362.]

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6 *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (B) is added in the margin in B.

7 *Anno.* Omitted in B.

8 *Eoghan Finn*; i.e. "Eoghan the Fair."

9 *Mortui sunt.* m. 2, for moꝛtuuꝑ eꝛt, B and C.

10 *Baile-in-tobair-Brighde.* "The town of Brigid's well," now Ballintober, in the barony of the same name, and county of Roscommon. The letters N.B. (*nota bene*) are added in the margin in B.

11 *The Son of Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Aedh (or Hugh) O'Conor.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

dec agus Cell Cainnig do lorcad doib; agus ni bád uruma a áreim na a rim ar milled din Mide in tan rin; agus a teacht slan da tigib iarum. Cormac ballach .h.Mailechlainn, ri Mide, mortuus. Tadcc mac Conchubair mic Toirrdhealbaig .h.Briain do marbad do Cloinn Culein. Cathal occ .h.Conchobair, ant aen mac rig do ba mó clu agus cruide, agus alla agus aird nos, neart agus niachar do bi a naen aimsir rin, do heg don flaigh i Slicech in tres la iar Samain. Diarmaid mac Sean.h.Fergail, taisech Muinntire hAingaile, mortuus est. Domnall mac Ruaidri .h.Cellaig mortuus est. Cairpri.h.Cuind, taisech Muinntire Gillgain, mortuus est. Tomar.h.Birn mortuus est. Muircheartach dond Mag Oreachtaig quieuit. Aengus Mac ind oclaig, airchindeochain Cille hAirid, in Christo quieuit. Murchad manach mac Taidg quieuit. Eogan .h. Mailli ocus a mac, .i. Diarmaid, mortui sunt. Cucoigcriche mac Diarmada Meg Eochacan, acus Muirir mac Muircheartaig Meg Eochacan, mortui sunt.

Kt. Enair for Domnad, ocus ochtmad uathad fuirri; M.ccc.lxiii.; xu. cicli lunairi; i. anno indictionis; xi. anno cicli solairi. Magnus Eoganach .h.Domnaill do ecc in hoc anno. Aed Mag Uidir, ri fer Manach, do ecc in hoc anno. Muircheartach ruad, mac Domnaill Irruir.h.Conchobair, do marbad do Magnus mac Cathail.h.Chonchobair. Tadcc Mac Conmara, taisech Muinntire Cinaith, do lot accus do gabail le Cathal mac Aeda.h.Conchubair, agus a eg isin lamdichar sin. Catirina, ingean .h.Fergail, ben .h.Raigillig, do écc. Cathal Mac Donnchaid do marbad do lucht Moige Luirg. Gaeth mór in hoc

[1] *Cill-Cainnigh.* Kilkenny West, in the barony of the same name, and co. of Westmeath.

[2] *Afterwards.* iarum. Omitted in B.

[3] *Archdeacon.* The Four M. say airchindeach, i.e. Erenagh, or Herenach.

[4] *Murchadh Manach;* i.e. Murchadh (or Murrough) the Monk.

burned Midhe ; and fourteen churches, and Cill-Cainnigh,[1] were burned by them; and it would not be easy to enumerate or count all that was then destroyed of Midhe. And they afterwards[2] returned home safely. Cormac Ballach O'Maelechlainn, king of Midhe, moritur. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Briain, was killed by the Clann-Cuilen. Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, the king's son of greatest fame, and generosity, and renown, and politeness, strength, and heroism in his own time, died of the plague in Sligech, the third day after Allhallowtide. Diarmaid, son of John O'Ferghail, chieftain of Muinter-Anghaile, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri O'Cellaigh, mortuus est. Cairbre O'Cuinn, chieftain of Muinter-Gillgan, mortuus est. Thomas O'Birn mortuus est. Muirchertach Donn Mac Oirechtaigh quievit. Aenghus Mac-ind-oglaich, archdeacon[3] of Cill-airidh, in Christo quievit. Murchadh Manach[4] Mac Taidhg quievit. Eoghan O'Maille and his son, i.e. Diarmaid, mortui sunt. Cucoicriche, son of Diarmaid Mac Eochagain, and Maurice, son of Muirchertach Mac Eochagain, mortui sunt. A.D. [1362.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the eighth of the moon; M.ccc.lxiii.; xv. cycli lunaris; i. anno Indictionis; xi. anno cycli solaris. Maghnus Eoghanach[5] O'Domhnaill died in hoc anno. Aedh Mac Udhir, king of Feara-Manach, died in hoc anno. Muirchertach Ruadh, son of Domhnall Irruis O'Conchobhair, was slain by Maghnus, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair. Tadhg Mac Consnamha, chieftain of Muinter-Cinaith, was wounded and taken prisoner by Cathal, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair ; and he died in this confinement. Catherine[6], daughter of O'Ferghail, wife of O'Raighilligh, died. Cathal Mac Donnchaidh was slain by the people of Magh-Luirg. Great wind in [1363.]

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[5] *Eoghanach.* This is a sobriquet signifying "of [Tir-]Eoghain", or Tyrone, applied to Maghnus from his having been fostered in that district.

[6] *Catherine* Cτιρριna for Caτιρριna, B and C. The Four Mast. write the name Laραιρριona (pron. Lasarina).

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

anno cur bpir tempaill agur tiġi, agur cur báiṫ longa agur artraigi imdai. Debinn ingen Mec Eochagain, uxor Ulpir, quieuit.

Kt. Enair for Luan, agur .ix. decc fuipri; M.ccc. lx. quarto; xiii. cicli lunapir; ii. anno indictionir; .xii. anno cicli rolapir. Aeḋ .h. Neill, ri coicid Ulaḋ, int aen rí ir ferr tainicc ina aimsir fein, do écc iar mbreith buaḋa o deṁan agur o doṁan. Diarmaid .h. Briain, rí Tuaḋmuṁan, do ecc in hoc anno. Maelsechlainn, mac Murchaiḋ, mic Gilla na naeṁ, mic Aedha, mic Aṁlaiḃ, mortuus est. Gilla na naeṁ mac Gobann na scel, rai senchusa, mortuus est. Doṁnall mac Ruaiḋri .h. Cellaiġ, taṁna rig .h. Mane, quieuit. Marġrec, ingean Uatesr a Burcc, ben mic Feiḋlimiḋ, quieuit. Gilla na naeṁ .h. Duibdaboirenn, ollaṁ Corcumruaḋ re breiṫeaṁnus, do hecc in hoc anno. Donchaḋ .h. hUigind, rai senchaiḋ, mortuus est. Bran .h. Brain, rai timpanaiġ, quieuit.

Kt. Enair for Cedaoin, agur .ix.xx. fuipri; M.ccc.lx.u.; xiii. cicli lunapir; iii. anno indictionir; xiii. cicli rolapir. Ruaiḋri mac Doṁnaill .h. Neill do marbaḋ do Mhaelsechlainn mac in Girr Mac Cathṁail do oen orchur troiġi. Tomar Mac Murchaḋa .h. Feriġail do ecc in hoc anno. Indraigiḋ do denaṁ do Cloinn Gofraib ar Luignichaiḃ, dar marbad ui.er mac rig fo Chorbmac .h.nEgra, .i. aḋbar rig Lugni in Corbmac sin. Indraigiḋ eli le hAeḋ mac n'Diarmada for muinntir Eolair. Cealga mora agur

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[1] *Churches*, tempaill, B. tempoll, C.

[2] *Vulpis.* Ulpir, B and C. This is, of course, a Latinization of the Irish name "Sinnach," or "Fox." For the curious origin of this name see *Miscel. Irish Archæol. Soc.*, pp. 187–8.

[3] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letters for the year (GF) are added in the marg. in B.

[4] *Amhlaibh.* Aṁlaiḃ, B. Aṁl., C. He was of the family of O'Ferghail, or O'Farrell.

[5] *Mortuus est.* Omitted in B.

hoc anno, which demolished churches[1] and houses, and sank numerous ships and boats. Bebhinn, daughter of Mac Eochagain, uxor Vulpis,[2] quievit. A.D. [1363.]

The kalends[3] of January on Monday, and the nineteenth of the moon ; M.ccc.lx. quarto ; xvi. cycli lunaris ; ii. anno Indictionis; xii. anno cycli solaris. Aedh O'Neill, king of the province of Uladh, the best king that came in his own time, died after triumphing over the devil and the world. Diarmaid O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, died in hoc anno. Maelsechlainn, son of Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh, son of Aedh, son of Amhlaibh,[4] mortuus est.[5] Gilla-na-naemh Mac Gobhann-na-sgél,[6] a most eminent historian, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri O'Cellaigh, royal heir of Ui-Maine, quievit. Margaret, daughter of Walter Burk, wife of the son of Fedhlimidh,[7] quievit. Gilla-na-naemh O'Dubhdabhorenn, chief brehon of Corcumruaidh, died in hoc anno. Donnchadh O'hUiginn,[8] an eminent historian, mortuus est. Bran O'Brain, a celebrated harper,[9] quievit. [1364.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the twenty-ninth of the moon ; M.ccc.lxv. ; xvii. cycli lunaris ; iii. anno Indictionis ; xiii. cycli solaris. Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall O'Neill, was killed by Maelsechlainn Mac-in-ghirr Mac Cathmhail, with one shot of an arrow. Thomas, son of Murchadh O'Ferghail, died in hoc anno. An attack was made by the Clann-Goisdelbh on the Luighne, on which occasion six sons of kings were slain, along with Cormac O'hEghra ; (i.e. this Cormac was heir to the sovereignty of Luighne). Another attack was made by Aedh Mac Diarmada on Muinter-Eolais. Great treacheries and im- [1365.]

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[6] *Mac Gobhann-na-sgél*; i.e. "Mac Gobhann (Mac Gowan) of the tales (or stories)." "Mac Gabhann-na-sgel," C.

[7] *The son of Fedhlimidh.* Aedh (or Hugh) O'Conor.

[8] *O'hUiginn.* h.hUiginn, C. Ui hUiginn, B. ; which is wrong, as Ui is the gen. sing. and nom. pl. form of Ua, or O'.

[9] *Celebrated harper.* Fai timpanaige. Mageoghegan (Ann. Clonmacnois) translates these words "insignis Cytharædus."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

creacha aiḃḃli do denaṁ ar Muinntir nEolair don chur sin, agus nochar srecha cin digail na creaċa sin, ar daig do marḃaḋ annsiḋe Corbmac Mac Diarmada ruaḋ, agus da macc Tomaltaig .h.Birn .i. Maeleachlainn cáech agus gilla Criosd; agus do gaḃaḋ ano beurr Diarmaid Mac Diarmada agus Maelruanaig mac Donnchaḋa riaḃaig; agus maiḋm na macaṁ ainm in maḋma sin osin ille. Fedlimiḋ an enig, mac Doṁnaill .h.Conchuḃair Corcumruaḋ, ri Corcumdruaḋ, do ecc. Brian mac Matha Meg Tigearnan, tairech Tellaig Dunchaḋa, fer do do mo clú do Bhreifnechaiḃ, mortuus est, ut dicitur—

Brian Mag Tigearnan na trer;
Re a enech nir cóir commer;
Ro len cin fich don feli;
Baḋ nem cruch a cathreme.

Brian mac Aeḋa Meg Mathgamhna do gaḃail rige nOrgiall, acus cleaṁnar do denaṁ dó re Soṁairle mac Eoin duiḃ Mic Domhnaill, ard conttarla coicid Ulaḋ, agus co tucc fair ingen .h.Raigilliġ do lecan agus a ingen fein do thaḃairt; agus nir fo cian ar a haithli sin co tucc chuici ar cuireḋ dól fina mar baḋ eḋ; agus ise cuireḋ fuair o na chliaṁain in tan sin a gaḃail agus a chengal agus a chur i loch da folach. Brian fein do indarba triaran ngniom sin. Cuconnacht .h.Raigilliġ do dol ino ord in hoc anno. Aeḋ mac Neill .h.Domnaill do marḃaḋ la Doṁnall mac Muircheartaig .h.Conchobair. Tadc mac Magnusa .h.Conchoḃair do ḃreith ar Doṁnall

[1] *Maelechlainn Caech.* Maelechlainn the one-eyed. Instead of "Caech," B. has cecus for "cæcus."

[2] *Donnchadh Riabhach;* i.e. Donnchadh the Swarthy [Mac Diarmada].

[3] *Fedhlimidh-an-einigh.* Fedhlimidh "of the *einech* (or hospitality)."

[4] *Ut dicitur.* C adds ar do fo ráidead, i.e. "of him was said." The word "rann" ("a stanza") is also added in the margin in C.

[5] *To conceal him.* da folach. Mageoghegan, who represents Somhairle (or Sorley) as the person that

mense depredations were committed on Muinter-Eolais on this occasion; but these depredations were not depredations without retaliation, for Cormac Mac Diarmada Ruadh, and the two sons of Tomaltach O'Birn, viz., Maelechlainn Caech[1] and Gilla-Christ, were slain there; and Diarmaid Mac Diarmada, and Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh Riabhach,[2] were moreover taken prisoners there; and "the defeat of the youths" is the name of that defeat from that day to this. Fedhlimidh-an-einigh,[3] son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair of Corcumruaidh, king of Corcumruaidh, died. Brian, son of Matthew Mac Tighernain, chieftain of Tellach-Dunchadha, the most famous man of the Breifnians, mortuus est, ut dicitur[4]— A.D. [1365.]

Brian Mac Tighernain of the conflicts—
With his hospitality comparison was not just—
He followed generosity without hatred;
Heaven was the end of his battle-career.

Brian, son of Aedh Mac Mathghamhna, assumed the sovereignty of Oirghiall, and contracted a marriage alliance with Somhairle, son of John Dubh Mac Domhnaill, high constable of the province of Uladh, who induced him to put away O'Raighilligh's daughter, and wed his own daughter. And it was not long after that until he (*Brian*) invited him to a feast, to drink wine as it were; and the feast which his son-in-law then gave him was, to apprehend him, and bind him, and put him in a lake to conceal him.[5] Brian himself was banished through this deed. Cuchonnacht O'Raighilligh entered the Order[6] in hoc anno. Aedh, son of Niall O'Domhnaill, was slain by Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair. Tadhg, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, came

acted traitorously towards his son-in-law, states (Ann. Clonmacnois, ad an.) that MacMahon was committed "to a strong place on a lough to bee kept." The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. represent Mac Mahon as the perpetrator of the deed; and the latter Annalists add that Somhairle was drowned on the occasion.

6 *The Order.* The Four Mast. say do dul isin bhraithrius, lit. "went into the Friars."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

an la ceadna, agus a cur ar fibal in la ceadna fin, agus drong da muinntir do marbad fa Aed mac Conchubair mic Taidc. Filip .h.Raighillig do fighad ind iar Conchonnacht .h.Raighillid. Mac Uadin Bared, .i. Robert, mortuus est. Mac fig Saxan do facbail Eireann in hoc anno.

Kl. Ienair for Dardaoin, agus aenmad .x. fuirri; anno Domini M.ccc. lxui.; xuiii. cicli lunaris; iiii. anno indictionis; xiiii. cicli solaris. Cathal mac Aeda Breifnig mic Cathail ruaid, agus a mac .i. Maghnus occ, do marbad a fill la Filip Mac Uidir, fig fer Manach, agus larin fairchindeochain Mag Uidir, ina nairechtar fein, agus crecha aidhli do denam ar Cloinn Muirchertaigh iarain, agus frith do denam do Muinntir Ruairc agus drearaib Manach re chele. Cathal Mag Flannchaid, tairech Dartraigi, do marbad la Cloinn Muirchertaigh iarsin. Cormac dond Mag Carthaigh, ri .h.Carrgi agus .h.nEchach Muman, do marbad a fell la mac a derbrathar budein .i. la mac Doinnaill na nDoinnall. Conchubar .h.Conchubair, ri Ciarraighe Luachra, do marbad do Branachaib. Seoan Mac Gofraidh, tighearna Sleibi Luga, do ecc. Ruaidri mac Muirchertaigh .h.Conchobair do badad ar Sinainn. Maidm mor le Tadc mac Maghnusa .h.Conchobair ar Seoan .h.nDoinnaill cona ghallocclachaib, ocus Mac Subne do gabail and, agus braighi imda maille fris, agus daine imda do marbad and beos. Mac Conmara, tairech Cloinne Culen, mortuus est. Maigistir Florint Mac ind oclaig do ecc isin bliadain sin. Coinnidnol cocaid

[1] *Defeated him.* a cur ar fibal; lit. "sent him walking."

[2] *Tadhg*; i.e. Tadhg O'Conor.

[3] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (D) is added in the marg. in B and C.

[4] *Cathal Ruadh.* "Cathal the Red [O'Conor]."

[5] *Archdeacon.* The MSS. have fairchindeochain, as if "parochiæ diaconus" was meant, instead of "archidiaconus."

[6] *Assembly.* airechtar. The Four Mast. say "at Srath-Feara-Luirg," for the probable situation of which see O'Donovan's note, Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 1366, note [a].

up with Domhnall the same day, and defeated him,[1] and killed a number of his people, including Aedh, the son of Conchobhar, son of Tadhg.[2] Philip O'Raighilligh was made king in the place of Cuchonnacht O'Raighilligh. Mac Wattin Barrett, i.e. Robert, mortuus est. The son of the king of the Saxons left Erinn in hoc anno. A.D. [1365.]

The kalends[3] of January on Thursday, and the eleventh of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc. lxvi.; xviii. cycli lunaris; iiii. anno Indictionis; xiiii. cycli solaris. Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh,[4] and his son, i.e. Maghnus Og, were slain in treachery by Philip Mac Udhir, king of Feara-Manach, and by the Archdeacon[5] Mac Udhir, in their own assembly[6]; and prodigious depredations were afterwards committed on the Clann-Muirchertagh; and peace was concluded by Muinter-Ruairc and the Feara-Manach with each other.[7] Cathal Mac Flannchaidh, chieftain of Dartraighe, was after that slain by the Clann-Muirchertaigh. Cormac Donn Mac Carthaigh, king of Ui-Cairbre and Ui-Echach-Mumhan, was slain in treachery by his own brother's son, i.e. by the son of Domhnall-na-nDomhnall.[8] Conchobhar O'Conchobhair, king of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was slain[9] by the Branachs.[10] John Mac Goisdelbh, lord of Sliabh-Lugha, died. Ruaidhri, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, was drowned in the Sinainn. A great victory by Tadhg, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, over John O'Domhnaill with his gallowglasses; and Mac Suibhne was captured there, and many other captives along with him; and many persons were also slain there. Mac Conmara, chieftain of Clann-Cuilen, mortuus est. Master Florence Mac-ind-oglaich died in this year. [1366.]

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[7] *Each other.* The Four Mast. state that this peace was concluded through hatred of the Clann-Muirchertaigh.

[8] *Domhnall-na-nDomhnall.* "Domhnall of the Domhnalls." Instead of the gen. pl. art. na, as in B, C incorrectly reads ua.

[9] *Was slain.* Do marbad. Repeated in C.

[10] *The Branachs.* A neighbouring English family.

[*MS defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

do Domhnall .h.Néill dinoraigid Neill.h.Neill, agus Mac Cathmhail do dichur ar a dutchaig amach doib, agus breith doib ar deired na himircech ; agus Raghnall mac Alaxandair, oigfi clainne Alaxandair, do ṫeachd a hInnsi Gall fon am sin dochum Neill.h.Neill, agus cethern gallogłach ag gach cuid dib .i. int athair do thaeb agus in mac agus in brathair don taeb araill ; Toirrdelbach an brathair, agus Alaxandar an mac. Agus cuirir Raghnall teachta da iarraid orra dibliuid in onoir a sinnsireachta can teacht air ; agus nir dechrad do, acht ro inoraigsit co hobann dochum atha an imiricc ina agaid, ara facadar Raghnall, agus tucrat troit agus tachar anmhin da chelt ann sin ; agus do marbad ann mac Raghnaill, agus do gabad Alaxandar mac Domhnaill ano ; agus nir leg Raghnall da muinntir a marbad, agus adubairt Raghnall nach beth erbad a brathar agus a mhic air ; agus do marbad morán do muintir Domhnaill .h.Neill annsin. Cocad mor etir Gallaib Connacht .i. Mac Uilliam agus Mac Muirir. Clann Muirir dinnarbad la mac Uilliam Burc, agus a cur a clann Ricaird don cur sin. Muircheartach mag Raghnaill, mec Raghnaill Meg Raghnaill, do marbad a sill le Maeleachlainn Mag Raghnaill, taisech Muinntire hEolais. Maileachlainn fein do ecc a cinn da mis iar sin.

Kt. Enair for Aine, agus aili .xx. fuirri ; anno Domini M.ccc.lx.uii. ; xix. circli lunairi ; quinto anno indictionis ; xu. circli solairi. Int erbacc .h.Ferghail, .i. espoc Ard achaid, in Christo quieuit. Gilmuc mac int airchinnigh Meg Tighearnan mortuus est. Cathal mac Imair meg Tighearnain mortuus est. Imirci do

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[1] *Ford of battle.* ath an imiricc (Ath-an-imiricc). This is probably a proper name; but if so, it has become obsolete. At least the Editor does not know any place at present so called.

A warlike muster by Domhnall O'Neill, to attack Niall O'Neill; and Mac Cathmhail was expelled from his country by them; and they overtook the rere of the emigrating body. And Raghnall, son of Alexander, the heir of the Clann-Alexander, came from Innsi-Gall at this time to Niall O'Neill; and each party had a band of gallowglasses, viz., the father on the one side, and the son and kinsman on the other side: (Toirdhelbhach was the kinsman, and Alexander the son). And Raghnall sent messengers requesting them both, in honour of his seniority, not to oppose him; and they regarded him not, but they advanced quickly towards the ford of battle,[1] where they saw Raghnall; and they then delivered a fierce battle and conflict to each other. And the son of Raghnall was slain there; and Alexander Mac Domhnaill was taken prisoner there; and Raghnall did not permit his people to kill him, for Raghnall said that he would not lose both his kinsman and his son. And a great number of Domhnall O'Neill's people were slain there. A great war between the Foreigners of Connacht, viz., Mac William and Mac Maurice. The Clann-Maurice were expelled by Mac William Burk, and he (*Mac Maurice*) was driven into Clann-Rickard on that occasion. Muirchertach Mac Raghnaill, son of Raghnall Mac Raghnaill, was slain in treachery by Maelechlainn Mac Raghnaill, chieftain of Muinter-Eolais. Maelechlainn himself died in two months afterwards. A.D. [1366.]

The kalends[2] of January on Friday, and the twenty-second of the moon; anno Domini M.CCC.LXVII.; XIX. cycli lunaris; quinto anno Indictionis; XV. cycli solaris. The Bishop O'Ferghail, i.e. Bishop of Ard-achadh, in Christo quievit. Sitric, son of the Airchinnech Mac Tighernain, mortuus est. Cathal, son of Imhar Mac Tighernain, mortuus est. A migratory excursion was [1367.]

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2 *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (C) is added in the margin.

[MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."]

denaṁ do Cloinn Muircheartaiġ i Moiġ Nirr in hoc anno, agus toirc do denaṁ doiḃ immoiġ Luirg .i. Tadc mac Ruaiḋri .h. Conchoḃair acus Fergal Mag Tigearnan, dux Tellaiġ Dunchaḋa, agus Diarmaid Mag Raġnaill, dux Muintire hEolais, agus gallóglaechaiḃ maraen ris; agus longphort Aeḋa Mic Diarmada do lorcaḋ leo. Fergal Mac Diarmada, ri Moigi Luirg, do breith forra, agus Aeḋ Mac Diarmada, agus tachar do thaḃairt doiḃ, acus daine da muintir do marḃaḋ. Cuconnacht .h. Raiġilliġh, ri na Breifne no gur ḟreicc hi ar Dhia, mortuus est. Maiḋm mor do thaḃairt la Domnall mac Muirḋeartaiġ .h. Chonḋoḃair, agus la Muintir Ruairc agus le Cloinn Donnchaiḋ, agus le Teboit a Buiric cona cethirinn congḃala, ar Tadc mac Maġnusa .h. Conchoḃair, agus breiṫ forro as traig Eothuile int sair, agus gallóglaechaiḃ mic Magnusa do marḃaḋ ann uili .i. .x. agus iii.xx., ra Domnall mac Somairle agus, ra Domnall oc a ṁac, agus da mac Mic Subne, agus, ra mac an espoicc .h. Duḃda, agus ra Uilliam Mac Sithiḋ. Derḃail ingean Maelruanaiġ moir Mic Diarmada, ben Ualġairg .h. Ruairc, do marḃaḋ la Cloinn Muircheartaiġ. Aengus mac an deacanaiġ Mic Samradan, quievit. Tadc Mac Samradain mortuus est. Maeleaċlainn mac Serraiḋ mic Gilla Patraic, ocus dream da muintir, do marbhaḋ la Gallaiḃ a Fill. Maelmuire og Mag Craith do ecc in hoc anno. Tadc ocus Lochlann, da mac Aengusa ruaiḋ .h. Dálaig, mortui sunt. Mac Muirir na mBrig mortuus est. Eogan mac Ruaiḋri .h. Cellaiġ mortuus est. Muircheartach

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[1] *For . . . God.* ar Dhia, C. Omittted in B.

[2] *Kern reainers.* cethirinn congḃala; lit. "retaining (or maintaining) kerns."

[3] *Traigh-Eothuile-int-sair.* "The strand of Eothuil the carpenter"; Trawohelly, a well-known strand near Ballysadare, in the co. of Sligo.

[4] *Son of the Bishop O'Dubhda.* Cos-

made by the Clann-Muirchertaigh to Magh-Nise in hoc anno, and they went on an expedition into Magh-Luirg, viz., Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, and Ferghal Mac Tighernain, dux of Tellach-Dunchadha, and Diarmaid Mac Raghnaill, dux of Muinter-Eolais, accompanied by gallowglasses. And they burned Aedh Mac Diarmada's fortress. Ferghal Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, and Aedh Mac Diarmada, overtook them, and gave them battle, and killed some of their people. Cuchonnacht O'Raighilligh, king of the Breifne until he resigned it for *the sake of* God,[1] mortuus est. A great defeat was given by Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, and by Muinter-Ruairc, and the Clann-Donnchaidh, and Tibbot Burk with his kern retainers,[2] to Tadhg son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair: they overtook them at Traigh-Eothuile-int-sair,[3] and the gallowglasses of the son of Maghnus were all slain there, viz., one hundred and fifty, along with Domhnall, son of Somhairle, and Domhnall Og, his son, and the two sons of Mac Suibhne, and the son of the Bishop O'Dubhda,[4] and William Mac Sithidh. Derbhail, daughter of Maelruanaidh Mor Mac Diarmada, wife of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, was slain by the Clann-Muirchertaigh. Aenghus, son of the Dean Mac Samhradhain, quievit. Tadhg Mac Samhradhain mortuus est. Maelechlainn, son of Jeffrey Mac Gilla-Patraic, and a number of his people, were slain by Foreigners in treachery. Maelmuire Og Mac Craith died in hoc anno. Tadhg and Lochlainn, the two sons of Aenghus Ruadh O'Dalaigh, mortui sunt. Mac Maurice na-mBrigh[5] mortuus est. Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri O'Cellaigh, mortuus est. Muirchertach, son of

A.D. [1367.]

namhach, son of William O'Dubhda (or O'Dowda), bishop of Killala. See Harris's ed. of *Ware*, vol. i., p. 650, and O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117, note [c].

[5] *Mac Maurice na-mBrigh.* Mac Maurice of "the Brees," or "Bryze," a castle in the parish of Mayo, barony of Clanmorris, and county of Mayo.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

mac Muirčeartaiġ .h.Conchobair mortuus est. Bebinn, inġean Ualġairrcc .h.Ruaircc, ben Tomultaiġ Mic Donnchaḋa, mortua est. Airrcideochan Airgiall, .i. Malatri Mag Uidir, in Christo quieuit.

Ict. Enair for Sathurnn, ocus trear huathaḋ fuirri; anno Domini M°.ccc°.lxuiii.; primus annus cicli lunaris; ui. anno indictionis; xui. anno cicli solaris. Aedh mac Feiḋlimiḋ.h.Conchobair, ri Connacht, cend gaile ocus gairciḋ na nGaiḋel, ocus Lugaiḋ Laṁfada Leithe Cuinn indaḋaiġ Gall ocus Gaiḋel bidir ina aḋaiġ, do heg iar mbuaiḋ naithriġe irRor Cumman, iar na ḃeith da bliagain deec irriġe Connacht amal arpert an file—

Da bliaḋain dec deoch midaiġ
D'Aeḋ a minad a cuigidaiġ;
Arm fa ced do chur na corp,
Ge do fuair ecc ri haḋart.

Crich Cairrge do roind ar dó eidir mac Maġnusa .h.Conchobair ocus Domnall mac Muircheartaiġ. Fergal Mac Diarmada, ri Muige Luirg, mortuus est. Tigernan mac Cathail .h. Ruairc mortuus est. Cormac occ Mac Diarmada, deg aḋḃar rig ar a dutḋaiḋ fein, mortuus est. Diarmaid mac Cormaic duind Meg Carrthaiġ do ġaḃail le Mag Carrthaiġ Cairbreach, ocus a tiḋnacal do Gallaiḃ, ocus a milleḋ iar sin. Dauid O Tuathail do marḃaḋ do Gallaiḃ Atha cliath. Seaan Ua Domnallan mortuus est. Uilliam Saxanach mac sir Emainn a Burc, .i. oigri na nUilliamaċ, do hecc don galar brecc an Inis Cua.

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[1] *Of the Gaeidhel.* na nGaiḋel, B. Gaiḋel Erenn, the Gaeidhel of Erinn, C.

[2] *Lughaidh Lamhfhada.* "Lughaidh of the long hand," a personage whose valour and exploits furnished the theme of many compositions of the Irish bards. O'Flaherty represents him as having flourished A.M. 2764. See *Ogygia*, cap. 13, p. 177.

[3] *The son.* da mac, "the two sons," B.

[4] *Muirchertach*; i.e. Muirchertach O'Conchobhair (Murtough O'Conor).

Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, mortuus est. Bebhinn, daughter of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, wife of Tomaltach Mac Donnchadha, mortua est. The archdeacon of Airghiall, i.e. Malachi Mac Udhir, in Christo quievit. A.D. [1367.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the third of the moon; anno Domini M°.ccc°.lxviii.; primus annus cycli lunaris; vi. anno Indictionis; xvi. anno cycli solaris. Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, head of the valour and bravery of the Gaeidhel,[1] and the Lughaidh Lamhfhada[2] of Leth-Chuinn against the Foreigners and Gaeidhel who were opposed to him, died after the victory of penance, in Ros-Comain, after having been twelve years in the sovereignty of Connacht, as the poet said:— [1368.]

Twelve lasting, prosperous years
Was Aedh in the place of his provincial king;
His body was pierced by weapons one hundred times;
Nevertheless, he died on his pillow.

The territory of Cairbre was divided into two parts between the son[3] of Maghnus O'Conchobhair and Domhnall, the son of Muirchertach.[4] Ferghal Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, mortuus est. Tighernan, son of Cathal O'Ruairc, mortuus est. Cormac Og Mac Diarmada, the good material of a king over his own country, mortuus est. Diarmaid, son of Cormac Donn Mac Carthaigh, was taken prisoner by Mac Carthaigh Cairbrech; and he was surrendered to the Foreigners, and afterwards slain. David O'Tuathail was slain by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. John O'Domhnallain mortuus est. William Saxanach, son of Sir Edmond[5] Burk, i.e. the heir of the Mac Williams, died of the small pox[6] in

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[5] *Sir Edmond.* B has ꝼıꝛ Remann, as if for "Sir Redmond," which is the form of the name in Mageoghegan's translation of the so-called Annals of Clonmacnois, where the disease of which he died is called "the *little pox*."

[6] *Small pox.* ᵹalaꝛ bꝛecc, B. ᵹalaꝛ bꝛeac, C. The literal meaning is "speckled disease."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Tomoltach occ mac Fergail Mic Diarmada, tánaiste Moigi Luirg, do ecc don galar brec. Laireach mac Dauid i Morda mortuus est. Sluaghadh adhbal mor la Niall Ua Néill, ri cóicid Ulad, an Oirghiallaibh, ororbair ar Bhrian Mag Mathghamna, ocus longphort do gabail do a medhon an tire, ocus cumada mora do thairgrin dó o Bhrian Mag Mathghamna, .i. leth Oirgiall do thabairt do Niall mac Murchaid mic Briain na coilig oirrind, .i. don rig do bói remhe forran tir, acus comadae mora eli do Néill ind eric Mic Domnaill; ocus.h. Neill da naentughadh rin. Ocus comairli aili do denamh do mac Murchaid Meg Mathghamna, ocus dAlaxandar oc Mac Domnaill, do tigearna na nGalloglach, ocus gluaracht doib diblinaib can cet can comairle dO Neill, tri coraigthi ceadrachа commora, indraighidh Meg Mathghamna, ocus ammus longphuirt do thabairt doib rair; ocus Mag Mathgamna an lin do bái do erghi ina naghaidh, agus maidm do thabairt dó ar in slúag sin, ocus mac Murchaid Mec Mathghamna, oighi Oirgiall, do-marbad annsin, ocus Alaxandar occ mac Toirrdhelbaigh Mic Domhnaill, conrabla na nGalloglach ocus oighi Cloinne Domnaill, do marbad, ocus Eogan mac Toirrdhelbaigh mic Maelsechlainn.h. Domnaill do marbad ann, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles. Tomar .h. Flainn, ri.h. Tuirtri, fer Eirenn ar enech ocus ar engnam ocus ar uairli, do ecc in hoc anno. Tadc, mac Magnusa, mic Cathail, mic Domnaill .h. Conchobair, do gabail fer dolum do Ruaidri .h. Chonchobair, do rig Connacht, ina longphort fein an Aird in choillin, iar na breith leis do Chormac Mac Donnchaid go tech .h. Conchubair; ocus is fria sin do ramaltu

[1] *Into Oirghiall.* An Oirghiallaibh, C. an Oirgiall, B.

[2] *Brian-na-cailigh-oifrinn;* i.e. "Brian of the mass chalice."

[3] *As an eric.* ind erecc, C. ind icc, lit. "in payment," B.

[4] *Mac Domhnaill.* Apparently Somhairle Mac Domhnaill, or Sorley

Inis-Cua. Tomaltach Og, son of Ferghal Mac Diarmada, tanist of Magh-Luirg, died of the small pox. Laisech, son of David O'Mordha, mortuus est. A prodigious hosting by Niall O'Neill, king of Uladh, into Oirghiall,[1] to attack Brian Mac Mathghamhna; and he pitched his camp in the centre of the territory; and Brian Mac Mathghamhna offered him large terms, viz., to give the half of Oirghiall to Niall, the son of Murchadh, son of Brian-na-cailigh-oifrinn,[2] i.e. the king who was before him over the territory, and other large conditions to O'Neill as an eric[3] *for the death* of Mac Domhnaill.[4] And O'Neill accepted these. But another resolution was adopted by the son of Murchadh Mac Mathghamhna, and by Alexander Og Mac Domhnaill, lord of the gallowglasses, both of whom marched, without the permission or consent of O'Neill, with a force of three united great battalions, against Mac Mathghamhna, and attacked his fortress; and Mac Mathghamhna opposed them with all the force he had, and defeated this army; and the son of Murchadh Mac Mathghamhna, heir of Oirghiall, was slain there; and Alexander Og, the son of Toirdhelbhach Mac Domhnaill, constable of the gallowglasses, and heir of the Clann-Domhnaill, was slain; and Eoghan, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Maelechlainn O'Domhnaill, was slain there, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles. Thomas O'Floinn, king of Ui-Tuirtre, the most eminent man in Erinn for hospitality, prowess, and nobility, died in hoc anno. Tadhg, son of Maghnus, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, was taken prisoner, per dolum, by Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, in his own fortress in Ard-in-choillin, after he had been taken to O'Conchobhair's house by Cormac Mac Donnchaidh; and it is to this that every evil was usually compared,

A D. [1368]

Mac Donnell, put to death Brian Mac Mahon, as recorded above, under the year 1365. See note [5], p. 28.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

cech olc; ocus ni ro ramlaḋ olcc frir, .i. ní mera gaḃail maic Maġnusa; ocus ní baḋ mera ina rin do denaṁ rir ar tus, .i. a tiḋnacal do Doṁnall mac Muircheartaiġ .h. Chonchoḃair, ocus a ṁilleḋ ra ḋeoiġ la Doṁnall i cairlen tSligiġ; cus rár coccaḋ mor i Connachtaiḃ uili triaran ngniomh sin, .i. eidir mac Uilliam ocus .h. Conċoḃair, ocus Mac Diarmada. Ruaiḋri mac Seonacc Mec Eochacan, rai na hErend uli cin imrirain a nenech ocus a nengnaṁ, do eg i quintio Kt. Enair in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for luan, ocus cethar dec fuirri; anno Domini M.°ccc.°lxix.; ii. annus cicli lunaris; uii. annus indictionis; xuii. annus cicli solaris. Pilip .h. Raiġilliḋ do gaḃail da ḃraiṫriḃ fein, ocus a ḋus a cloich Locha huachtair, ocus riġe do gaḃail do Maġnus .h. Raiġilliġ ina inat; ocus cocaḋ ro mór do erġi irin Ḃhreifne triaran ngaḃail sin, ocus sluaġ mor do tinol la hAnnaḋ .h. Raiġilliġ, .i. mac Rigdard, .i. Mag Mathġaṁna ocus Oirġiallaiḃ archeana, do thaḃach Philib .h. Raiġilliġ ar Maġnus; ocus maiṁ mor do thaḃairt ar Maġnus a mBlen cupa do Mag Mathġaṁna ocus do Chloinn Capa, inar marḃaḋ tri meic Cormuic .h. Perġail, Seonin ocus Maeleaċlainn occus Fergus, ocus Feḋlimiḋ mac Aeḋa in cleirich .h. Chonchoḃair, ocus da mac Flaiṫḃeartaiġ moir Mic Conruba .i. Donn ocus Brian, ocus Sitrecc na srona Mac an maigistir. Gerald Caeṁanach, aṫḃar airdriġ Laiġean, do marḃaḋ don fidire duḃ. Tiġearnan .h. Ruairc do dol for creich i Lurg, ocus a taḃairt

[1] *Most eminent.* rai. Mageoghegan says of this Ruaidhri, "though mine Author maketh this great account of this Rowrie, that he extolleth him beyond reason, yett his Issue now, and for a long time past, are of the meanest of their own name."

[2] *Fifth.* B and C have quintio; as if quinto io (fifth of the ides) was first intended, and the characters Kt (for Kalends) afterwards added.

[3] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter for the year (G) is added in the marg. in B.

[4] *Cloch-Locha-Uachtair;* i.e. the stone keep of Loch-Uachtar. See note [8], p. 260, vol. i.

(but no evil was equal to it): i.e. "the taking of the son of Maghnus was not worse." But a worse deed was committed against him after a while; i.e., he was surrendered to Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, and was ultimately killed by Domhnall in the castle of Sligech. And a great war arose in all Connacht through this deed, viz., between Mac William, and O'Conchobhair, and Mac Diarmada. Ruaidhri, son of Seonac Mac Eochagain, the most eminent[1] man in Erinn, without dispute, for bounty and prowess, died on the fifth[2] of the kalends of January in hoc anno. A.D. [1368.]

The kalends[3] of January on Monday, and the fourteenth of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc.lxix.; ii. annus cycli lunaris; vii. annus Indictionis; xvii. annus cycli solaris. Philip O'Raighilligh was taken prisoner by his own brethren, and put into Cloch-Locha-Uachtair;[4] and the sovereignty was assumed in his place by Maghnus O'Raighilligh. And a very great war occurred in the Breifne through this capture; and a great army was assembled by Annadh O'Raighilligh, i.e. the son of Richard, (viz., Mac Mathghamhna, and the rest of the Airghialla), to rescue Philip O'Raighilligh from Maghnus. And a great defeat was inflicted on Maghnus, at Blencupa, by Mac Mathghamhna and the Clann-Caba, in which were slain the three sons of Cormac O'Ferghail, viz., Seonin, Maelechlainn, and Fergus; and Fedhlimidh, son of Aedh-an-chleitín[5] O'Conchobhair; and the two sons of Flaithbhertach Mor Mac Conrubha, viz., Donn and Brian; and Sitric-na-srona[6] Mac-in-Maighistir. Gerald Caemhanach, heir to the chief sovereignty of Laighen, was slain by the Black Knight.[7] Tighernan O'Ruairc went to take a prey in Lurg, and brought it with him; [1369.]

[5] *Aedh-an-chleitín.* "Hugh of the little sword."

[6] *Sitric-na-srona.* "Sitric of the nose."

[7] *The Black Knight.* In a marginal note in the MS. vol. of the Four Masters preserved in Trin. Coll., Dublin, (class H. 2-11), Roderick O'Flaherty remarks that this Black Knight was one of the English of Dublin.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

leṙ; ocuṙ Aeḋ occ mac Aeḋa Ui Ruairc do marḃaḋ dO Maeladuin Luiṙg in iarmairṫeaċt na creiċi.[1] Diarmaid Iarṅdeṙg Mac Murchaḋa, airdriġ Laiġen, do ḃeiṫ a laiṁ fada ag Gallaiḃ Atha cliaṫ, iar na gaḃail a fill don fuidiri duḃ, ocuṙ a tharraing fadeoiḃ doiḃ; gniomh ir mo do ronnaḋ ind Erinn a ndeireḋ aimṙire. Machġaṁain Maenmaigi .h.Briain, ri Tuaiḋmuṁan, an Gaiḋeal ir ferr ocuṙ ir airegdo do ḃi ina aimṙir fein, do eg ina longḃurt iar mbuaiḃ naithriġe, ocuṙ Brian occ .h.Briain do gaḃail riġe ina inat iar rin. Ua Maeladuin Luiṙg do marḃaḋ a fill do ṁacaiḃ Neill .h. Doṁnaill, ocuṙ Pilip Mag Uidir do dol longur mor do digail a oclaoich ar macaiḃ .h. Doṁnaill, ocuṙ Niall occ .h. Doṁnaill do marḃaḋ leir. Brian mac Aeḋa buiḋe hI Neill, aḋḃar riġ Erenn, mortuus est. Erruc Odo O Néill, .i. erruc Oirġiall, in Criṙto quieuit. Ricard .h.Raiġilliġ, erruc na Breifne, in Criṙto quieuit. Maiḋm mor do thaḃairt la Brian .h.mBriain, ri Tuaiḋṁuṁan, inar gaḃaḋ Geroit Iarla ocuṙ Goill mora na Muṁan archena; ocuṙ ni meinic do ḋuit ar aon lathair riaṁ urdail ar ḋuit do doiniḃ annrin. Luimnech do lorcaḋ don tuṙur rin; ocuṙ do ronrad giallaḋ dU Briain; ocuṙ Sida occ mac inġine .h. Dubdir do gaḃail barrdaċta an baile iar rin. Toirc loingi do denaṁ do Pilip Mag Uidir co Loch Uachtair, ocuṙ cloch .h. Raiġilliġ do gaḃail do; ocuṙ Pilip .h.Raiġilliḃ, ri Breṗne, do ḃi a láiṁ inti do thaḃairt erti; ocuṙ a riġe fein do thaḃairt do arir iar rin.

Kt. Enair for Mairt, ocuṙ coiceḋ .xx. fuiri; M.ccc.lxx.; m. annus circi lunairis; uiii. annus

[1] *In the pursuit of the prey.* in iarmairṫeaċt na creiċi. Omitted in B.

[2] *The Black Knight.* See note [7], last page.

[3] *Torn asunder.* At horses' tails. The Four Masters say do ḃarúġaḋ, "was put to death."

[4] *Bishop of Oirghiall;* i.e. bishop of Clogher.

[5] *Breifne.* The bishopric of the Breifne is now the diocese of Kilmore.

[6] *Often.* meinic, C. minoic, B.

[7] *They;* i.e. the people of Luimnech, or Limerick.

and Aedh Og, son of Aedh O'Ruairc, was slain by O'Maeladuin of Lurg in the pursuit of the prey.[1] Diarmaid Lamhderg Mac Murchadha, chief king of Laighen, was a long time confined by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, after having been taken prisoner, in treachery, by the Black Knight,[2] and was at last torn asunder[3] by them: the greatest deed committed in Erinn in later times. Mathghamhain Maenmaighe O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, the best, and most illustrious Gaeidhel that was in his own time, died in his own fortress, after the victory of penitence; and Brian Og O'Briain assumed the sovereignty in his place. O'Maelduin of Lurg was slain, in treachery, by the sons of Niall O'Domhnaill; and Philip Mac Udhir went with a great fleet, to avenge his vassal on the sons of O'Domhnaill, and Niall Og O'Domhnaill was slain by him. Brian, son of Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, one qualified to be king of Erinn, mortuus est. Bishop Odo O'Neill, i.e. the bishop of Oirghiall,[4] in Christo quievit. Richard O'Raighilligh, i.e. bishop of the Breifne,[5] in Christo quievit. A great defeat was given by Brian O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, in which Earl Garrett and the other great Foreigners of Mumha were taken prisoners; and not often[6] before did as many persons fall in one spot as fell there. Luimnech was burned on this expedition, and they[7] gave hostages to O'Briain; and Sida Og,[8] son of O'Duibhidhir's daughter, assumed the wardenship of the town afterwards. A naval expedition was made by Philip Mac Udhir to Loch-Uachtar, and Cloch-Ui-Raighilligh was taken by him; and Philip O'Raighilligh, king of Breifne, who was imprisoned therein, was taken out of it, and his own sovereignty was afterwards again given to him. A.D. [1369.]

The kalends[9] of January on Tuesday, and the twenty-fifth of the moon; M.CCC.LXX.; iii. annus cycli lunaris; [1370.]

[8] *Sida Og.* Sida the Younger (Mac Conmara, or Mac Namara).

[9] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (F) is added in the margin in B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

indictionis; xuiii. circli solaris. Domnall .h. Néill do thabairt tigernais ocus braigdi do Niall .h. Néill. Brefmaidm la Niall for Brian Mag Mathgamhna, ocus morán do bádhad ocus do millead and. Cocad mor eidir Clann Mhuircheartaig ocus Muinntir Raigillig in hoc anno. h. Raigillig ocus .h. Fergail, ocus Mag Uidir, ocus .h. Conchobair do erge anadaig Cloinne Muircheartaig, agus a cur a Muinntir Eolais re neart na rig sin, ocus a ndol arridhe dochum mic Uilliam Burcc, agus Mag Tigearnain do dol leo annsidhe. Clann Aeda Mic Cathmail do marbad Gilla Patraic Mic Cathmail, righthaoisigh Cenel Feradaig, fer dolum, ocus Conulad Mic Cathmail, ocus a mhic ocus a mhna .i. ingean Magnusa Meg Mathghamhna. Murchad a derbrathair ina inadh iar sin. Muirchertach Sinnach, rex Fer Tethba, quieuit xix. n. Febrad. Cathal .h. Conchobair, adbar rig .h. Failgi, ocus Muircheartach .h. Morda do toitim ar creich la Gallaib Laigen.

Kt. Enair for Ceadain, ocus .ui. uathad fuirri; M.ccc.lxxi.; quartus annus cicli lunaris; ix. annus indictionis; xix. cicli solaris. Fergal Mag Cochlan do eg illaim ac .h. Cendetig in hoc anno. Fergal Mag Eochagan quieuit hi .u. to Septimper. Murchad .h. Madadan, feicheam coitcheann dreraib Erenn, do marbad doen oichor droigdi in hoc anno. Tadc occ mac Magnusa .h. Conchobair do marbad a fill do Domnall mac Muirchertaig .h. Conchobair da laimib fein, i caislen Sligig, iar na beith fada illaim i cuibrech aige; agus ni meinicc do ronnad a nErinn riam marbad bad mera ina sin. Donnchad .h. Birn quieuit. Brian .h. Cennetig, ri Urmuman, do marbad la Gallaib. Airdeasbog Tuama, cenn enig na hErenn, in Christo quieuit.

[1] *From thence.* arridhe, C. arr fidhe, B.

[2] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (E) is added in the marg. in B.

[3] *Of Erinn.* Erenn, B. Eireann, C.

[4] *In chains.* i gibrech, for i cuibrech, B. hi ccuibreach, C.

viii. annus Indictionis ; xviii. cycli solaris. Domhnall O'Neill gave lordship and hostages to Niall O'Neill. Niall gave an overthrow to Brian Mac Mathghamhna, when a great many were drowned and killed. A great war between the Clann-Muirchertaigh and Muinter-Raighilligh in hoc anno. O'Raighilligh, and O'Ferghail, and Mac Udhir, and O'Conchobhair rose against the Clann-Muirchertaigh, who were driven into Muinter-Eolais through the power of these kings ; and they went from thence[1] unto Mac William Burk ; and Mac Tighernain went along with them. The sons of Aedh Mac Cathmhail killed Gilla-Patraic Mac Cathmhail, king-chieftain of Cenel-Feradhaigh, per dolum, and Cu-Uladh Mac Cathmhail, and his son, and his wife, i.e. the daughter of Maghnus Mac Mathghamhna. His brother Murchadh *was appointed* afterwards in his place. Muirchertach Sinnach, rex of Feara-Tethbha, quievit on the 19th of February. Cathal O'Conchobhair, royal heir of Ui-Failghe, and Muirchertach O'Mordha fell on a foray by the Foreigners of Laighen. A.D. [1370.]

The kalends[2] of January on Wednesday, and the sixth of the moon ; M.ccc.lxxi. ; quartus annus cycli lunaris ; ix. annus Indictionis ; xix. cycli solaris. Ferghal Mac Cochlan died whilst in the hands of O'Cennedigh in hoc anno. Ferghal Mac Eochagain quievit on the 5th of the ides of September. Murchadh O'Madadhain, general patron of the men of Erinn,[3] was killed by one shot of an arrow in hoc anno. Tadhg Og, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, was slain in treachery by Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, with his own hands, in the castle of Sligech, after having been a long time confined in chains[4] by him ; and not often before had a worse homicide been committed in Erinn than this. Donnchadh O'Birn quievit. Brian O'Cennedigh, king of Ur-Mumha, was slain by Foreigners. The Archbishop of Tuaim,[5] head of the bounty of Erinn, in Christo quievit. [1371.]

[5] *Archbishop of Tuaim* ; i.e. John O'Grada.

[*M.S. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Kt. Enair for Dartain, ocus uii.x. fuirri; M°.ccc°.lxxii.; u. anno cicli lunairi; x. anno indictionis; xx. anno cicli solairi. Brian mor Mag Mathgamna, airdrigh Oirgiall, fer ir mo do marb do Gallaib ocus do Ghaidelaib ina aimsir fein an Erind, do toitim le gallochlach da muinntir fein a fill in hoc anno. Seaan mor Ua Dubagain, fai se senchas ocus ollamh .h. Maine, do hecc in hoc anno. Muircheartach Muimneach mac Muirchertaigh moir Meg Eochacan, taisech Cenel Fiachaid mic Neill, quieuit i Kt. Octimber. Uilliam mac Uillic, cenn suarcusa Erenn uli, quieuit. Uilliam occ .h.Cellaigh, adbar rig .h.Maine, quieuit.

Kt. Enair for Satharnn, ocus ochtmad .xx. fuirri; M.ccc.lxxiii.; ui. anno cicli lunairi; xi. anno indictionis; xxi. anno cicli solairi. Indraighid do denamh do Gallaib na Mide isin Angaile, ocus Ruaidri mac Cathail .h. Fergail ocus a mac do marbad doib, ocus moran da muinntir maille ris; ocus Donnchad .h. Fergail da lemnain, ocus moran do marbad leis dib; ocus a marbad fein do én orchar troigthi fa deoid. Uilliam Dalatun, seisiam na Mide, do marbad le Cenel Fiachaid occus la .h.Mailechlainn. Adam .h.Cianan, fai senchasa, do ecc a lis gabail ina chananach. Mac an seisiun Mic Feorais do marbad la Toirrdhealbach ruad .h.Conchobair do en duille cloidim hi Conmaicne Duna mor, der fill do denamh fair doib, ocus se ag teachd a Conmaicne Cúili; ocus teachd do fein ar lor a laime laidsi ar ocus se beoloigi; ocus Andriar Mac Cinaith do marbad doib der Toirrdhelbaig ruaid da tairbeirt doib a ngill re a mbreith

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[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letters for the year (D C) are added in the marg. in B.

[2] *Ollamh;* pron. *ollave;* i.e. chief professor. This John Mor O'Dubhagain was the author of the curious Topographical Poem edited by Dr. O'Donovan for the Irish Archaeol. and Celt. Soc.; Dublin, 1862.

[3] *Ulick;* i.e. Ulick Burk.

A.D.

The kalends[1] of January on Thursday, and the seventeenth of the moon; M°.ccc°.lxxii.; v. anno cycli lunaris; [1372.] x. anno Indictionis; xx. anno cycli solaris. Brian Mor Mac Mathghamhna, chief king of Orghiall, the man who slew most of Foreigners and Gaeidhel in his own time in Erinn, fell by a gallowglass of his own people, in treachery, in hoc anno. John Mor O'Dubhagain, a most eminent historian, and ollamh[2] of Ui-Maine, died in hoc anno. Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Muirchertach Mor Mac Eochagain, chieftain of Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill, quievit on the kalends of October. William, the son of Ulick,[3] head of the gaiety of all Erinn, quievit. William Og O'Cellaigh, royal heir of Ui-Maine, quievit.

The kalends[4] of January on Saturday, and the twenty-eighth of the moon; M.ccc.lxxiii.; vi. anno cycli lunaris; [1373.] xi. anno Indictionis; xxi. anno cycli solaris. An incursion was made by the Foreigners of Midhe into the Anghaile, and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Ferghail, and his son, were slain by them, and several of their people along with them. And Donnchadh O'Ferghail pursued them, and many of them were slain by him; but he himself was ultimately killed by one shot of an arrow. William Dalton, the sheriff of Midhe, was slain by the Cenel-Fiachaidh, and by O'Maelechlainn. Adam O'Cianan, an eminent historian, died a canon at Lis-gabhail. Mac-an-persun Mac Feorais was killed by Toirdhelbhach Ruadh O'Conchobhair, with one stroke of a sword, in Conmaicne-Duna-moir, after they (*Mac Feorais's people*) had acted treacherously towards him, whilst coming from Conmaicne-Cuile; and he himself escaped through the power of his strong arm, but severely wounded. And Andrias Mac Cinaith was killed by them, after having been delivered[5] to them by Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, as a hostage from whom they might obtain their

[4] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter for the year (B) is added in the margin.

[5] *Delivered.* ᚩᚐ ᚴᚐᚃᚁᚓᚃᚁ, C. ᚩᚐ ᚳᚑᚐᚃᚁᚃᚁ, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

fein dragḃail doiḃ ar. Darḃdub ingen .h. Ruairc, ben Domṁnaill Meg Tigearnan, quieuit. Gaeth do ṁor in hoc anno, ler brised mórán do themlaibh.

Kt. Enair for Domnach, ocus noemṁaḋ uathaḋ fuirri; M.ccc.lxx.quarto; uii. anno cicli lunairi; xii. anno indictionis; xxii. anno cicli solairi. Senicin Saḃair do marḃaḋ la Mag Aengusa. Domṁnall occ .h.Dochartaig do ecc in hoc anno. Cuchoigcriche occ Mac Eochacain, dux Cenel Fiachaiḋ mic Neill, do marḃaḋ a fill hi coiṁtecht an erraig Faltaig, do laiṁ ant Sindaig mic Merain, hi rex Kt. Septimbir; ocus in Sinnach fein do tarraing ocus baill do denaṁ de iar sin. Teboit a Burcc, oigri Mic Uilliam, do marḃaḋ la hUi Maine. Tigearnan mac Briain Meg Tigearnain, deg mac taisig, quieuit. Maidm mor la Niall .h.Neill for Gallaiḃ, inar tuit in fittir Rotrich ocus Bocra na Cairrci, agus an Santalach, ocus in Burcach, ocus Uilliam Baili dalad cenn anfeli Erenn. Maileachlainn mac Diarmada .h.Fergail mortuus est. Tadc og Mag Ragnaill mortuus est. Tadcc mac Ruaiḋri mic Cathail ruaiḋ .h. Conchoḃair, dag ṁac rig, do ec in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Luan, ocus sicheḋ fuirri; M°.ccc°.lxx°.u.; uiii. anno cicli lunairi; xiii. anno indictionis; xxiii. anno cicli solairi. Mathgaṁain mac Magnusa .h. Conchuḃair quieuit. Cairlen Rosa Coman do thaḃairt do Toirrdhealbach ruaḋ .h.Conchoḃair do Ruaiḋri .h.Conchobair, ocus baile in tobair dragbail ar, ocus comtha imḋa nach airmtheir funda.

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[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (A) is added in the marg. in B.

[2] *Indictionis.* ıouр, B.

[3] *Senicin.* Jenkin.

[4] *Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill.* "Descendants of Fiachadh, son of Niall." See note [4], p. 556, vol. i.

[5] *Faltach.* This is an attempt at writing the name of De Valle, or Wale (Stephen), bishop of Meath from 1369 to 1379. See Harris's ed. of *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 147.

[6] *The Sinnach Mac Merain;* i.e. "the Fox Mac Merain."

own award. Barrdubh, daughter of O'Ruairc, wife of Domhnall Mac Tighernain, quievit. Very great wind in hoc anno, by which several churches were broken down. A.D. [1373.]

The kalends[1] of January on Sunday, and the ninth of the moon; M.ccc.lxx.quarto; vii. anno cycli lunaris; xii. anno Indictionis;[2] xxii. anno cycli solaris. Senicin[3] Savage was slain by Mac Aenghusa. Domhnall Og O'Dochartaigh died in hoc anno. Cuchocriche Og Mac Eochagain, dux of Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill,[4] was slain in treachery, in the company of the Bishop Faltach,[5] by the hand of the Sinnach Mac Merain,[6] on the sixth of the kalends of September; and the Sinnach himself was afterwards drawn, and cut to pieces. Tibbot Burk, heir of Mac William, was slain by the Ui-Maine. Tighernan, son of Brian Mac Tighernain, a good son of a chieftain, quievit. A great victory by Niall O'Neill over Foreigners, in which the knight Roche, and Bocsa-na-Cairrge,[7] and the Sandal, and the Burk, and William of Baile-dalad, head of the inhospitality of Erinn, were slain. Maelechlainn, son of Diarmaid O'Ferghail, mortuus est.[8] Tadhg Og Mac Raghnaill mortuus est. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, a good son of a king, died in hoc[9] anno. [1374.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the twentieth of the moon; M°.ccc°.lxx°.v.; viii. anno cycli lunaris; xiii. anno Indictionis; xxiii. anno cycli solaris. Mathghamhain, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, quievit. The castle of Ros-Comain was given by Toirdhelbhach Ruadh O'Conchobhair to Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair,[10] and Baile-in-tobair was obtained from him, besides several other [1375.]

[7] *Bocsa-na-Cairrge.* Bocsa of the Rock [i.e. of Fergus, or Carrickfergus].

[8] *Mortuus est.* The Four Mast. say that he was slain in battle with the English.

[9] *Hoc.* occ, B and C.

[10] *To Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair.* The corresponding words are omitted in C, in which the note "malairt Rosa Comain ar Baile an tobair," i.e. "exchange of Ros-Comain for Baile-an-tobair," is added in the margin.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Mac Artan, uppa Cenel Fagurtaig, do marbad a fill do mac Gilli Ternainn.[2] Maidm mor do thabairt ar Gallaib Duin da leth glar inar marbhadh fir Semuis Baile atha tiḋ,[3] fer inait rig Saxan, agus an burcach Camlinne, et alii multi.[4] Cu Ulad Mag Mathgamna do dol theg do cuirlinn. Art Mac Uidir quieuit. Donnchad Caemanach Mac Murchada, rig Laigen, do marbad do Gallaib a fill. Diarmait Mag Ragnaill do dol ar imdaigid dochom Cormaic .h.Birn, ocus Donnchad mac Conchobair an copan do marbad ann, ocus daine imda aili; ocus morán énála do thabairt leó. Toirrc do chuadar da mac Meg Tigearnan dochom Gall, .i. Cairbre ocus Eogan, ocus fer da muinntir fein do fell forro ocus da reic re Gallaib do chinn indmura, ocus Gaill do tinol ina timchell, ocus cóicer ar .xx. do marbad ann, ocus a ndichennad fa da mac Meg Tigearnan. Sir Emand Alpanach .i. mac Uilliam Burc, mortuus est iar mbuaid naithrige ocus nongtha, ocus a mac ina inad .i.Tomar. Maeleachlainn .h.Donnallain, deg fer dana, do ecc don filun.[7] Cathal mac Cathail oicc do Clainn Ricaird mortuus est. Mac Feorais atha na rig mortuus est. Orcur mac Airt meg Uidir do marbad do cloinn Donnchaid meg Uidir. Serraid mac Gilla na naem .h. Fergail, deag adbar tairrgi na hAngaile, in Christo quieuit.

Ict. Enair for Mairt, ocus aen uathad fuirri; M°.ccc°.lxxxi.; ix. anno cicli lunaris; xiiii. indictione;

[1] *Not enumerated.* nach airmitcher, B. nach airmiġcer, C.

[2] *Gilla-Ternain.* Another member of the family of Mac Artan, or Mac Cartan.

[3] *Baile-atha-tidh.* This is the Irish form of the name of Malahide, near Dublin, the seat of the Talbot family; but it is a mistake to say that a Sir James Talbot was Lord Deputy of Ireland at the time referred to.

[4] *Alii.* ali, B and C.

[5] *Conchobhar-an-chopain;* i.e. "Conor of the Cup."

[6] *Sold them.* da reic, C. da crecc, i.e. purchased them, B.

[7] *The "filum."* A disease of the glands.

considerations not enumerated[1] here. Mac Artan, chieftain of Cenel-Faghartaigh, was slain, in treachery, by the son of Gilla-Ternain.[2] A great defeat was given to the Foreigners of Dun-da-lethglas, in which Sir James of Baile-atha-tidh,[3] the king of the Saxons' Deputy, and Burk of Camlinn, et alii[4] multi, were slain. Cu-Uladh Mac Mathghamhna died of *the opening of* a vein. Art Mac Udhir quievit. Donnchadh Caemhanach Mac Murchadha, king of Laighen, was slain by Foreigners in treachery. Diarmaid Mac Raghnaill went on an expedition against Cormac O'Birn; and Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar-an-chopain,[5] was slain there, and many other persons; and they brought great spoils with them. The two sons of Mac Tighernain, viz., Cairbre and Eoghan, went on an expedition against the Foreigners; and a man of their own people betrayed them, and sold[6] them to the Foreigners for the sake of wealth; and the Foreigners assembled around them, and five and twenty were slain there, and beheaded, along with the two sons of Mac Tighernain. Sir Edmond Albanach, i.e. Mac William Burk, mortuus est after the triumph of penance and unction; and his son, i.e. Thomas, *was appointed* in his place. Maelechlainn O'Domhnallain, a good poet, died of the "filun."[7] Cathal, son of Cathal Og of the Clann-Rickard, mortuus est.[8] Mac Feorais of Ath-na-righ mortuus est. Oscur, son of Art Mac Udhir, was slain by the sons of Donnchadh Mac Udhir. Jeffrey, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail,[9] a good[10] heir to the chieftaincy of the Anghaile, in Christo quievit. A.D. [1375.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the first of the moon; M°.ccc°.lxxvi.; ix. anno cycli lunaris; xiiii. [1376.]

[8] *Mortuus est.* This entry is quite wrong. The Four Masters say that "Cathal Og, son of Cathal Mor, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, was slain by the Clann-Rickard," which seems more correct.

[9] *O'Ferghail.* The clause ending with this name is erroneously repeated in C.

[10] *Good.* ᴅeaċ, C. ᴅenᴅ (i.e. "stout"), B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht"*]

xxiiii. anno cicli polapir. Tadc.h.Ruairc ri Breifne mortuus ert, ocus Tigheapnan.h.Ruairc do gabail riġe da éire. Donnchad Mac Firbiriġ quieuit. Cuairne .h. Conchubair Palgi, mac riġ ro maith, quieuit. Ruarcan .h. hAomaill, ollam.h.Anluain, quieuit. Eoin.h.Ruanada, ollaṁ Meg Aengusa, quieuit. Maelechlainn.h.Maelmena, ollaṁ .h.Cathán, mortuus ert. Aed .h.Tuathail, ri .h.Mail, do marbad la Gallaib in hoc anno. Dalbach mac Mail-eachlainn.h.Brain, mac riġ ro maith, do guin da fror fein, ocus a ecc de. Conchobar.h.Dechan, fer fe fenchas, quieuit. Cellach Mac Cruitin, ollaṁ Túaiṁuman fe fenchas, quieuit. Roiberd.h.Ferġail quieuit. Debinn ingean Donnaill .h.Duinn, ben .h.Dimusaiġ, quieuit. Aed mac Seoan .h. Ferġail mortuus ert.

Ict. Enair for Dardain, ocus aili .x. fuirri; M°.ccc°. lxxuii.; x. anno cicli lunairi; xu. indictioni; xxu. anno cicli polapir. Uater mac fir Dabid a Burc mortuus ert. Serraid .h.Flannacan, taisech Cloinne Cathail, mortuus ert. Maidm do thabairt le Mac Conmara .i. Cumara, ocus le cloinn Culén archena, for cloinn Ricaird, inar marbad Teboit mac Uillic, ceno na cethirne mori, ocus tri meic .h.Eoin; ocus moran do maithiu cloinne Ricaird do marbad ocus do gabail ann for. Brian.h.Flaithbeartaiġ mortuus ert. Seaan .h.Rodachan, comorba Caillin, fer Eirenn, mortuus ert. Int erpocc Ua Cellaiġ, erpocc chluana ferta Brenainn, quieuit. Cocad mor eidir Ruaidri .h.Conchubair ocus Mac Diarmada, ocus Maġ Luirg do lorcad eidir forcenem ocus airidar, ocus daine do

[1] *Tighernan O'Ruairc.* He is called Tighernan Mor (Tighernan the Great) in a marg. note in B and C. The remainder of the entry, together with the name "Donnchadh" in the next entry, is omitted in B.

[2] *Ollamh*; pronounced *ollave*. The title of *ollamh* was usually applied to the chief doctor or professor of any art or science.

[3] *By Foreigners.* la Gallaib, B. do Ghallaib, C.

Indictionis; xxiiii. anno cycli solaris. Tadhg O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, mortuus est, and Tighernan O'Ruairc[1] assumed the sovereignty after him. Donnchadh Mac Firbisigh quievit. Cuaifne O'Conchobhair Failghe, a very good son of a king, quievit. Ruarcan O'hAdhmaill, O'hAnluain's ollamh,[2] quievit. John O'Ruanadha, Mac Aenghusa's ollamh, quievit. Maelechlainn O'Maelmhena, O'Cathain's ollamh, mortuus est. Aedh O'Tuathail, king of Ui-Mail, was killed by Foreigners[3] in hoc anno. Dalbhach, son of Maelechlainn O'Brain, a very good son of a king, was wounded by his own spur, and died in consequence. Conchobhar O'Bechan, an eminent historian, quievit. Cellach Mac Cruitin, chief historian[4] of Tuadh-Mumha, quievit. Robert O'Ferghail quievit. Bebhinn, daughter of Domhnall O'Duinn, wife of O'Dimusaigh, quievit. Aedh, son of John O'Ferghail, mortuus est. A.D [1376.]

The kalends[5] of January on Thursday, and the twelfth of the moon; M°.ccc°.lxxvii.; x. anno cycli lunaris; xv. Indictionis; xxv. anno cycli solaris. Walter, son of Sir David Burk, mortuus est. Jeffrey O'Flannagain, chieftain of Clann-Cathail, mortuus est. A defeat was given by Mac Conmara, i.e. Cumara, and by the rest of the Clann-Cuilen, to the Clann-Rickard, in which Tibbot, son of Ulick, head of the great band of kerns, and the three sons of O'hEdhin, were slain; and several of the chiefs of the Clann-Rickard were also slain or taken prisoners there. Brian O'Flaithbhertaigh mortuus est. John O'Rodachan, comarb of Caillin,[6] the sage of Erinn, mortuus est. The Bishop O'Cellaigh, bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quievit. A great war between Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair and Mac Diarmada, and Magh-Luirg was burned, both buildings and corn, and people were killed [1377.]

[4] *Chief historian.* ollam . . . re renchar, "chief professor in history." The word renchar is omitted in C.

[5] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter for the year (D) is added in the margin in B and C.

[6] *Caillin.* See note [13], p. 21, *supra*.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

marbad eatorra; ocus fich do denamh eatorra fa deoid, ocus cumadha mora drágbail do Mac Diarmada in a digbail do chind fidha. Bellum Rosa Coman la Ruaidri.h.Conchobair for mac Uilliam Burcc, ocus for Maileachlainn.h.Cellaig, ri .h.Maine, inar marbad Risdeard a Burc, agus Domnall mac Cathail oicc, ocus Tadc oc mac Taidc.h.Cellaid, ocus .h.Mainnín, fai deg enig daennachtach, ocus Mac Dubgaill gallocclach, ocus mac Neill chaim, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles. Edubard ri Saxan quieuit in Cristo. Donnchad mac Uilliam alainn .h.Cerbaill, rig Eli, quieuit. Diarmaid losc mac Branan, dux Corca Athclaidh, quieuit irind Róim. Fachtna mac Dauid.h.Morda, addar rig Laigri, quieuit. Cairlen Lir aird abla do denam la Seoan.h.Fergail in hoc anno. Maniurtair Era fuaid do lorcad in hoc anno. Gofraid mac Annaid .h.Raigillig occisus est o cloinn in Chaich. In Decanach Mac Muirgiosa in Cristo quieuit.

Kt. Enair for Aine, ocus treas ficheat fuirri; M°.ccc°.lxx.uiii.; xi. anno cicli lunaris; primus annus indictionis; xxui. anno cicli solaris. Toirrdelbach Mac Suibne árd Constabla Chonnacht,

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[1] *Richard Burk.* The Four Mast. state that he was the brother of Mac William.

[2] *Cathal Og;* i.e. Cathal the younger [O'Conor].

[3] *Mac Dubhgaill Galloglach.* "Mac Dubhgall the gallowglass.

[4] *Niall Cam;* i.e. Niall the Crooked [Mac Neill]. See note [7], p. 649, vol. I.

[5] *Alii.* ali, B.

[6] *Alainn;* i.e. the beautiful, or magnificent.

[7] *Diarmaid Losc.* Diarmaid the Lame. The order of this entry and the preceding one is reversed in C.

[8] *lxxviii.* lxxxviii., B.

[9] *High Constable of Connacht.* árd Constabla Chonnacht. Here a defect commences which extends to the year 1384. The word árd in the

between them; and peace was ultimately concluded between them; and great conditions were obtained by Mac Diarmada for his injuries, in consideration of peace. The battle of Ros-Comain *was gained* by Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair over Mac William Burk, and over Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, in which were slain Richard Burk[1], and Domhnall, son of Cathal Og;[2] and Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg O'Cellaigh; and O'Mainnin, an eminently generous and humane man; and Mac Dubhgaill Galloglach,[3] and the son of Niall Cam;[4] et alii[5] multi nobiles et ignobiles. Edward, king of the Saxons, quievit in Christo. Donnchadh, son of William Alainn[6] O'Cerbhaill, king of Eli, quievit. Diarmaid Losc[7] Mac Branan, dux of Corca-Achlann, quievit in Rome. Fachtna, son of David O'Mordha, royal heir of Laighis, quievit. The castle of Lis-ard-abhla was built by John O'Ferghail in hoc anno. The monastery of Es-Ruaidh was burned in hoc anno. Godfrey, son of Annadh O'Raighilligh, occisus est by the Clann-in-Chaich. The Dean Mac Morrissy in Christo quievit. A.D. [1377.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the twenty-third of the moon; M°.cce°.lxxviii.;[8] xi. anno cycli lunaris; primus annus Indictionis; xxvi. anno cycli solaris. Toirdhelbhach Mac Suibhne, high constable of Connacht,[9] *died.* [1378.]

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foregoing clause is the last word of the entry in B, in which (p. 168) the note "desunt fere octo anni" occurs. The following memorandum has been written by the late Theophilus O'Flanagan in the MS.C.:—"N.B. The remainder of this Annal, together with the years 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, are wanting in the Annals of Connaght, all to the following fragment of the year 1384; but they may be filled from the Four Masters, who have transcribed the above Annals."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

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Seon mac Giolla Coircli, maigistir, airchinneach ocus fearfún Airig Brorca, dég. Ruaidri mac Toirrdelbaig Ui Chonchubair, ri Connacht, dec don flaig Céatna oidchi feli Caitríona banoigi irin gemriud, iar caithéam .ui. mbliadan .x. ocus raithe hi lán rigi Connacht, amail forgler an fili, .i. Mailin .h. Maildonaire, a nduain in feme rigfraidhe:

Fuair Ruaidri rigda an fnaidi
A ré déag ir dec fathi,
Ar Chruachan Ai gan irgail,
Mac tachar borb Toirrdelbaid.

Da ri do denam ina inat iar sin .i. Toirrdelbach ruad mac Aeda meic Feidlimid do rigad do Mac Diarmada ocus do cloinn Muirchertaigh Muimnig, ocus do tairechaid Connacht archena, .i. do tairechaid fila Muiredaig; ocus Toirrdhelbach occ mac Aeda mic Toirrdhelbaig do rigad do Chellaig ocus do Chloinn Ricaird ocus do Domnall mac Muircheartaig .h. Conchobair, ocus do chloinn Donchaid; cur fár coccad coitchend hi Condachtaib uili iar sin, ocus condergatar uilcc imda ocus urtha acus aircne doairneir da ere sin. Filip .h. Raigillig quieuit. Mailir a Burcc do marbad do ercur. Eogan.h.Maille ocus Cormac.h. Mailli et alii multi do marbad do mumnttir Flaithbeartaig. Daibi a Burc quieuit. Maelmordha.h.Duibginnan quieuit. Fol Mag Techechan, comorba Cluana, in Crirto quieuit. Uilliam mac rirr Emainn a Burcc quieuit. Serraid.h. Fergail

[1] *Plague.* A terrible plague referred to in all the Irish Annals. See Wilde's Table of *Cosmical Phenomena*, Census of Ireland for 1851, part v., vol. 1.

[2] *Night.* oidchi. The hiatus in B terminates with this word.

[3] *Of Catherine.* Catrich fina, B. The festival of St. Catherine the Virgin occurs on the 25th of November.

[4] *In the poem.* anduain, C. and in duain, B. The composer of this poem is elsewhere called Donn Losg O'Maelchonaire. See p. 483, vol. 1.

[5] *Made king.* A marginal note in the following words occurs in C, viz.,

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A.D.
[1384.]

John Mac Gillachoisceli, master, erenagh, and parson of Airech-Brosca, died. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, died of the same plague[1] on the night[2] of the festival of Catherine[3] the Virgin, in the winter, after spending sixteen years and a quarter in the full sovereignty of Connacht, as the poet, i.e. Mailin O'Maelchonaire, testifies in the poem[4] of the "Reim Righraidhe."

Ruaidhri the royal obtained the reins
For sixteen years and a quarter,
On Cruachan-Ai, without contention—
The battle-fierce son of Toirdhelbhach.

Two kings were afterwards appointed in his place, viz., Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, was made king[5] by Mac Diarmada, and by the Clann-Muirchertaigh-Muimhnigh, and by the chieftains of Connacht also, viz., the chieftains of Sil-Muiredhaigh; and Toirdhelbhach Og, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach, was made king by O'Cellaigh, and by the Clann-Rickard, and by Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, and the Clann-Donnchaidh. And a general war subsequently broke out in all Connacht; and they committed numerous injuries, and indescribable[6] burnings and plunders, after that. Philip O'Raighilligh quievit. Meyler Burk was killed by a fall. Eoghan O'Maille, and Cormac O'Maille, et alii multi, were slain by Muinter-Flaithbhertaigh. David Burk quievit. Maelmordha O'Duibhgennain quievit. Paul Mac Tethechan, comarb of Cluain,[7] in Christo quievit. William, son of Sir Edmond Burk, quievit. Jeffrey O'Ferghaill

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[1] *eadarfhgarad agus coimeasgadh fhuil gConchubhair on mbliadain* 1384, i.e. "separation and confusion of the Sil-Conchobhair from the year 1384."

[2] *Night.* oidhche; omitted in B.

[3] *Catherine.* Catherine of Alexandria, whose festival is on the 25th of November.

[4] *Poem.* This poem is not found in the Book of Lecan.

[5] *Was made king.* Ruadh was inaugurated at Tulach-Oc, near Boyle, on the 30th of December, 1384. See Four Masters, A.D. 1384.

[6] *Indescribable.* doaimhneas; omitted in B.

[7] *Cluain;* i.e. Cluain-Conmaicne, or Cloon, in the barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

quieuit. Mag Raghnaill dub .i. Diarmaid mac Maileachlainn, in fár tairgeach, fai an eneach ocus an enghnamh, do marbad fer dolum do chloinn Raghnaill Meg Raghnaill, a nDorus tigi Rigdarb Meg Raghnaill. Muircheartach .h. Conchobair, ri .h. Failgi, do écc ina fenoir. Tomultach Mag [D]orchaid, dux Cenel Luachain, do marbad da fein fein ocus fe ag cur cru. Cuchonnacht.h.Fergail, tighearna Maigi Tregda, quieuit. Donnchad .h. Dubda quieuit. Aed .h. Cellaigh ocus Feradach .h. Cellaigh do écc don flaith an aen rechtmain. Ualgarg Ua Ruairc, adbar rig Breifne, do bathad ar Loch Gamna. Domnall mac Flaithbeartaigh Ui Ruairc quieuit. Ricard mac Maidiucc mic Tomin Barret, feicheadh coitchend clú mór do cliaraibh Erend, do écc iar mbuaid naithrige. Uguirtin .h.Duibginnan, ollam Conmaicne fe fenchar, quieuit. Seaan a Burc do écc don flaith in hoc anno.

Ict. Enair for Domnach, ocus x. mad uathad fuirri; M.ccc.lxxx.u.; xuiii. anno cicli lunairi; octauo anno indictionis; u. anno cicli solairi. Art mac Airt moir Ui Maileachlainn quieuit i prid callain Mai. Sluaghadh la Mac Donnchaid ocus le hUa Ruairc cona fochraitri galloglach maraen riu a Magh Luirg, cur loiscedh leo longphurt Mic Diarmada ocus in chrich uili, ocus cur marbad leo a tóraighecht ant sluaigh sin Mac Seoan .h. hEghrai, ocus a brathair eli do ghabail. Indraighidh la cloinn mic Feidlimidh ar Mag Oreachtaigh, ocus in baili do lorcad leo, ocus daine do marbad ann, ocus Mag Oreachtaigh fein do gabail doib iar sin. Daibid mac Emainn mic Hoibert do gabail la hAed .h. Conchobair, agus a ecc a mBali in tobair isin laithrichar sin. Indraighidh la Feidlimidh

[1] *Eminent for bounty.* fai an eneach, C. B has fairr an eech, which is corrupt.

[2] *Richard.* risdeard, B; risdard, C, which is the more usual form.

[3] *Tomin.* Tomi, B. Domnall (of Domhnall), C.

[4] *The grandsons of Fedhlimidh.* Toirdhelbhach Ruadh O'Conor, and his brothers.

quievit. Mac Raghnaill Dubh, i.e. Diarmaid, son of Maelechlainn, the noble chieftain, eminent for bounty[1] and prowess, was slain per dolum by the sons of Raghnall Mac Raghnaill, in the doorway of Richard[2] Mac Raghnaill's house. Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, king of Ui-Failghe, died a senior. Tomaltach Mac [D]orchaidh, dux of Cenel-Luachain, was killed by his own knife while he was shoeing *a horse*. Cuchonnacht O'Ferghail, lord of Magh-Tregha, quievit. Donnchadh O'Dubhda quievit. Aedh O'Cellaigh and Feradach O'Cellaigh died of the plague in the same week. Ualgharg O'Ruairc, heir to the sovereignty of the Breifne, was drowned on Loch-Gamhna. Domhnall, son of Flaithbhertach O'Ruairc, quievit. Richard, the son of Maidiuc, son of Tomin[3] Barrett, renowned general patron of the learned of Erinn, died after the victory of penitence. Augustin O'Duibhgennain, chief historian of Conmaicne, quievit. John Burk died of the plague in hoc anno. A.D. [1384.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the tenth of the moon; M.ccc.lxxxv.; xviii. anno cycli lunaris; octavo anno Indictionis; v. anno cycli solaris. Art, son of Art Mor O'Maelechlainn, quievit the day before the kalends of May. A hosting by Mac Donnchaidh and O'Ruairc, with their force of gallowglasses, into Magh-Luirg, when Mac Diarmada's fortress, and the entire district, were burned by them; and the son of John O'hEghra was slain whilst in pursuit of the army, and his other brother was taken prisoner. An attack was made by the grandsons of Fedhlimidh[4] on Mac Oirechtaigh, and the town[5] was burned by them, and people were slain there; and Mac Oirechtaigh was afterwards taken prisoner by them. David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert,[6] was taken prisoner by Aedh O'Conchobhair; and he died in Baile-in-tobair in this captivity. An incur- [1385.]

[5] *The town*; i.e. Mac Oirechtaigh's residence.

[6] *Hubert.* Hubert Burk.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

cléirech .h. Conchobair ocus la Conchobar occ Mac Diarmada, a tir Oiliella, agus rabtsi iomda do dol rompa ocus orcill do beit ar a cinn, ocus grer do denam doib, ocus ceithirnn ocus marc flúag na foraire da freagra, ocus fiat oc marbad bó ocus dáine, ocus Cathal Cairbrech Mac Donnchaid do marbad annsin, ocus Conchubar Mac Diarmada do gabail, ocus Feidlimid .h. Conchubair do lott annsin. Innraigid ali la Muircheartach mac Cathail, ocus le Cormac mac Ruaidri, ocus la Tadc Mac n'Diarmada, ocus le Cathal Mac n'Diarmada, for Mag Raghnaill fuad ocus ar Aed .h. Conchobair, ocus a ngabail sibhlnaib, ocus a mbreith ar chaptaig Locha Cé da comet. Cathal .h. Fergail, dagh adbar taoisigh na hAnghaile, quieuit. Cumuigi Ua Cathan, fi Oigeacta .h. Cathan, quieuit fo finn naimhe. Mor innraigid le hUa Conchobar fuad ocus le Macc n'Diarmada, ocus le cloinn Muircheartaigh, ocus le taisechaib Connacht, ar mac Emainn .h. Cellaigh, ocus baile mic Emainn do lorcad doib, ocus morán do millead doib; agus William buidi Ua Neachtain do marbad doib. Breifnigh ocus Oilealligh do theacht i conne .h. Conchobair duinn, ocus Corca Achlann do lorcad doib, ocus a guirt do gerrad uile. Tir Fiachrach do lorcad le mac Uilliam Burc, ocus a dol arridhe co Sligech, ocus Cairbri for do lorcad leo, ocus Sligech; ocus Maidecc mael do marbad ime ocus braigti do gabail imme. Tir Amhalgaid do lorcadh le Domhnall mac Muirchertaigh, ocus daine do marbad, ocus braigti do thabairt lair ocus edala mora.

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[1] *Cathal*; i.e. Cathal O'Conor.

[2] *Ruaidhri.* Also a member of the O'Conor family.

[3] *Of a chieftain.* taoisigh, C. taisech (which is the nom. form), B.

[4] *Summit of renown.* finn náimhe, C. finnd naile, B.

[5] *Men of Breifne.* Breifnigh, B. Breifnigh, C.

[6] *Corca-Achlann.* Corc achcl, B. See note [10], p. 596, vol. 1.

sion *was made* by Fedhlimidh Cleirech O'Conchobhair, and by Conchobhar Og Mac Diarmada, into Tir-Oililla; but many forewarnings had preceded them, and a force was in readiness to meet them; and they made an attack, and the kerns and cavalry of the watching party responded to them whilst they were killing cows and people; and Cathal Cairbrech Mac Donnchaidh was slain there; and Conchobhar Mac Diarmada was taken prisoner, and Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair was wounded there. Another incursion *was made* by Muirchertach, son of Cathal,[1] Cormac, son of Ruaidhri,[2] Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and Cathal Mac Diarmada, against Mac Raghnaill Ruadh and Aedh O'Conchobhair, who were both captured and taken to the Rock of Loch-Cé to be imprisoned. Cathal O'Ferghail, the good material of a chieftain[3] of the Anghaile, quievit. Cumhuighe O'Cathain, king of Oirecht-Ui-Chathain, quievit at the summit of renown.[4] A great incursion *was made* by O'Conchobhair Ruadh, Mac Diarmada, the Clann-Muirchertaigh, and the chieftains of Connacht, against the son of Edmond O'Cellaigh, and the son of Edmond's town was burned by them, and much was destroyed by them; and William Buidhe O'Nechtain was slain by them. The men of Breifne[5] and [Tir-]Oilella went to meet O'Conchobhar Donn; and Corca-Achlann[6] was burned by them, and its cornfields were all cut down. Tir-Fiachrach was burned by Mac William Burk, who went from thence to Sligech; and Cairbre also[7] was burned by them, and Sligech; and Maideg Mael[8] was killed in his company, and prisoners were taken about him. Tir-Amhalgaidh was burned by Domhnall, the son of Muirchertach;[9] and men were slain, and captives were carried off by him,

A.D. [1385.]

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[7] *Also.* ꝓoꝛ, C. ɑꝓoꝛ, B

[8] *Maideg Mael*; i.e. Maideg the Bald. The Four Masters say that he was "one of the chieftains" of Mac William's people.

[9] *Muirchertach*; i.e. Muirchertach (or Murtough) O'Conor Sligo.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Maidm mor la Murchadh .h. Conchobair, ri .h. Failgi, ocus la Cenel Fiachaidh mic Neill, for Gallaibh na Midhe hi tochar Cruachan Bri Eli, inar marbadh in Scomrach ocus a mhac, ocus int Uindrionnach na Midhe, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles. Tanaidhe Ua Maelchonaire, ollamh fila Muiredhaigh muillethain re renchus ocus re filidheacht, ocus inti do bo threisi ar a ollamhnacht fein do bi an Erind ana aimsir fein, do ecc ina tig fein iar mbuaidh ongtha ocus aithrighe fo Lughnasa, ocus a adhlacadh a Cluain Carpdi. Eoin mac Eogain mic Gilla Pedair do marbadh la Cathal .h. Conchobair ar threis i mbaile .h.Domhnallain. Sith do denamh do Chonnachtaibh iaramh, ocus Sil Muiredhaigh do roind ar dó eidir in dá .h.Conchobair sin, ocus Aedh .h.Conchobair ocus Conchobar Mac Diarmada do lecen amach. Derborgall, ingean Chathail óicc, ben .h. Chonchobair ruaidh, quieuit do lamnad. Benmidi ingean Meg Mathghamhna, bean .h. Neill, quieuit.

Kt. Enair for Luan, ocus aen fichit fuirri; M°. ccc°. lxxxvi.; xix. anno cicli lunaris; ix. anno indictionis; vi. anno cicli solaris. Aine, ingean Taidhg Mic Donnchaidh, uxor Tighearnain .h. Ruairc, ri Breifne, aen rogha ban Leithe Cuinn, do écc a Túaim Senchaid oc Loch Finnmaigi, ocus a hadhlacadh a Sligech iar sin. Carbri mac Briain mic Murchaidh .h.Fergail, tighearna chalaidh na hAngaile, mortuus est. Niall mac Conchosraighe oicc Mec Eochacain do marbadh la Dalatunchaibh in .xuii. Kt. Mai; ocus

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[1] *Muiredhach Muillethan.* "Muiredhach (or Murrough) of the flat head." The epithet "Muillethan" is omitted in C. See note [2], p. 550, vol. I.

[2] *Into two parts.* A marginal note in B. reads tabair fri forcan[a], i.e. "observe this."

[3] *Those two O'Conchobhairs;* i.e. the two Toirdhelbhachs, or Turloughs, referred to under A.D. 1384.

[4] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (G) is added in the margin in B. and C.

[5] *Indictionis.* The year of the Indiction is omitted in C., which gives the year of the Solar cycle as ix., instead of vi.

and great spoils. A great victory by Murchadh O'Conchobhair, king of Ui-Failghe, and by the Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill, over the Foreigners of Midhe, at Tochar-Cruachan-Bri-Ele, in which were slain the Chambers and his son, and the Nugent of Midhe, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles. Tanaidhe O'Maelchonaire, chief professor of the race of Muiredhach Muillethan[1] in history and poetry, and the person who was most powerful in his own art in Erinn in his own time, died in his own house, after the victory of unction and penitence, about Lammas, and was interred in Cluain-Coirpthe. John, son of Eoghan Mac Gilla-Petair, was slain by Cathal O'Conchobhair, in an assault, in Baile-Ui-Domhnallain. Peace was afterwards made by the Connachtmen, and Sil-Muiredhaigh was divided into two parts[2] between those two O'Conchobhairs[3]; and Aedh O'Conchobhair and Conchobhar Mac Diarmada were set at liberty. Derbhorgaill, daughter of Cathal Og, wife of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, quievit in childbirth. Benmidhe, daughter of Mac Mathghamhna, wife of O'Neill, quievit. A.D. [1385.]

The kalends[4] of January on Monday, and the twenty-first of the moon; M°.ccc°.lxxxvi.; xix. anno cycli lunaris; ix. anno Indictionis;[5] vi. anno cycli solaris. Aine, daughter of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, uxor of Tighernan O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, the choicest of the women of Leth-Chuinn, died in Tuaim-Senchaidh at Loch-Finnmhaighe, and was afterwards buried[6] in Sligech. Cairbre, son of Brian, son of Murchadh O'Ferghail, lord of Caladh-na-hAnghaile,[7] mortuus est. Niall, son of Cucocriche Og[8] Mac Eochagain, was killed by the Daltons on the seventeenth of the kalends of May; and this man was well [1386.]

[6] *Buried.* α haὁlaca, B. α haὁnaca, C.

Caladh-na-hAnghaile; i.e. the Callow (or Strath) of the Anghaile, in the county Longford. See O'Donovan's note F. M., A.D. 1411, note [s].

[8] *Son of Cucocriche.* mac Conchocpiche, B. C incorrectly reads mac Conċuḃaiṛ, "son of Conchobhar." The name Cucocriche (lit. border-hound, from *cú*, a hound, and *co-crich*, border), is Anglicised "Peregrine."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

do do deg adbar tairig for a dutchaig fein in fer sin. Magnus mac Aeda Mic Diarmada do marbad lar in muintir ceadna sin. Ua Conchobair ruad do dol do cungnam la mac Uilliam Burc, ocus a fuair do Chonnachtaib leis, anadaig Domnaill mic Muircheartaig ocus cloinne Donnchaid, ocus crecha mora do thabairt a tir Fiachrach Muaide, ocus dol doib iar sin a crich cloinne Ricaird for creachruathar, ocus sluag diarmide do breith forra fa .h. mBriain ocus im mac Uilliam cloinne Ricaird. Ua Conchobair ruad do impod frid, ocus maidm do thabairt forro, ocus Conchobar mac Taidc mic Conchobair .h. Bhriain do marbad ann, et alii multi.

Kt. Enair for Mairt, ali uathad fuirri; M.ccc. lxxx.uii.; primus annus cicli lunairi; x. indictionis; uii. annus cicli solairi. Sadb, ingen Aeda Ui Neill, ben mic Eoin Bired, ocus ben dob fess ar sliocht Neill nai giallaig, in Christo quieuit. Mac Uilliam cloinne Ricaird .i. Ricard occ, quieuit. Ruaidri .h. Cianan, ollam Oirgiall re senchas, mortuus est. Conchubar mac Briain chairrig .h. Neill do marbad la muintir int Srátbaile. Uilliam mac Diarmada Meg Raghnaill, adbar taoiseg Muintire hEolais, do marbad la muintir Birnn.

Kt. Enair for Ceadain, ocus treas dég fuirri; M°.ccc°.lxxx.uiii. Cormac Mac Donnchaid, rigdamna Tire hOilella, do dol for creich oidchi i Magh Luirg, ocus creacha mora do gabail do, ocus a cor a noitin dó; ocus .h. Conchobair rúad ocus clann mic Feidlimid, ocus clann Cathail oicc .h. Conchobair, ocus clann Aeda Micc Diarmada .i. Cathal occus Cormac, ocus moran do luchd an tire o sin amach

[1] *Against.* anadaig, C. anoag, B.

[2] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (F) is added in the margin in C.

[3] *Srat-baile.* More usually called "Srat-baile Duna-Delgan," i.e. the "street-town of Dun-Delgan (or Dundalk).

fitted to be chieftain over his own country. Maghnus, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, was slain by the same people. O'Conchobhair Ruadh, together with all the Connachtmen he got *to join him*, went to assist Mac William Burk against[1] Domhnall, the son of Muirchertach, and the Clann-Donnchaidh; and they carried off great preys from Tir-Fiachrach-Muaidhe. And they went afterwards into the territory of Clann-Rickard on a predatory incursion, when they were overtaken by an innumerable army, including O'Briain and Mac William of Clann-Rickard. O'Conchobhair Ruadh turned upon them, and routed them; and Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, son of Conchobhar O'Briain, was slain there, et alii multi. A.D. [1386.]

The kalends[2] of January on Tuesday, the second of the moon; M.ccc.lxxxvii.; primus annus cycli lunaris; x. Indictionis; vii. annus cycli solaris. Sadhbh, daughter of Aedh O'Neill, wife of the son of John Bisset, and the best woman of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages, in Christo quievit. Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e. Richard Og, quievit. Ruaidhri O'Cianain, chief historian of Oirghiall, mortuus est. Conchobhar, son of Brian Carrach O'Neill, was killed by the people of the Srat-baile.[3] William, the son of Diarmaid Mac Raghnaill, heir to the chieftaincy of Muinter-Eolais, was killed by Muinter-Birn. [1387.]

The kalends[4] of January on Wednesday, and the thirteenth of the moon; M°. ccc°. lxxxviii. Cormac Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella, went on a nocturnal foray into Magh-Luirg, and captured great preys, which he put into a place of security; and O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and the grandsons of Fedhlimidh, and the sons of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, and the sons of Aedh Mac Diarmada, (viz., Cathal and Cormac), and several of the people of the district besides, followed him in pursuit of [1388.]

[4] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letters (E D) are added in the margin.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

da Lenmhain hi tóraigechtt na creach, ocus Cormac do gabail deiridh a mhuintiri fein, ocus nar gab anacal uathaib cor bo hecen a marbadh ra deoidh; agus Conchobar Mac Donnchaidh, ocus Murchadh mac Cormaic Mic Donnchaidh, ocus Mac Diarmada ruad do gabail and; ocus nir mo écht mic rig da ndernad an Erinn uile ina rin. Agus .h.Conchobair ruadh da Lenmhain dar rliadh rís, ocus Clann Donnchaidh do teicheadh ra Cúl Mail ocus co ichtar Tire hOiliolla. Muircheartach mac Domhnaill .h.Conchubair do dol ra forlongphurt .h. Domhnaill a maigtein Era Ruaidh, ocus daine imdai do marbadh and ra chloinn .h.Baigill, agus ra Ua nGallchubair cona braithribh. Eich ocus daine do thabairt do leis, ocus Mac Subne ocus a mhac do gabail and. Seaan ruadh .h.Tuathail, ri .h.Muiredhaigh, fegi emig ocus engnamha Erenn ina aimsir fein, do marbadh do bodach ina thig fein, ocus an bodach fein do mharbadh dogarath iarath. Sigraidh Ua Cuirnín ocus Cairpre .h.Cuirnín do mharbadh do Gallaibh Laigean. Creacha mora do denamh dO Chonchubar ruadh ar .h.Conchobair ndonn, ocus coccadh mór coitchend do ergi hi Connachtaibh uili trit sin. Cucoicrichc Ua Mailmuaidh, rig Fer Cell, quieuit in pertimo Kalendar Martii. Tinnrcna cocaidh eidir .h.Ruairc ocus Clann Donnchaidh in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Aine, ocus cethramad .xx. fuigri;

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1 *From them*; i.e. from the pursuers. This event is more fully related by the Four Masters, who state that the pursuers had orders not to kill Mac Donnchaidh (Mac Donough) if he submitted to be taken prisoner; but he refused, and was consequently slain.

2 *Conchobhar*. Conchob, B. Conchur, C.

3 *Murchadh son of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh*. Omitted in B.

4 *Feat of a king's son*. écht mic rig. The translation is literal, but does not convey the express idea intended to be conveyed by the chronicler, who meant to say that the fate of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh was as grievous a calamity as had happened to any king's son in Erinn.

5 *The mountain*. rliadh; i.e. Sliabh-Seghsa, or the Curlieu Mountains, between the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

the preys; and Cormac placed himself in the rere of his own people, and would not accept quarter from them,[1] so that it was necessary ultimately to kill him; and Conchobhar[2] Mac Donnchaidh, and Murchadh son of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh,[3] and Mac Diarmada Ruadh, were taken prisoners there. And there was no greater "feat of a king's son"[4] committed in all Erin than this. And O'Conchobhair Ruadh followed them down beyond the mountain,[5] and the Clann-Donnchadh fled towards Cul-Maile and the lower part of Tir-Oilella. Muirchertach, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, attacked O'Domhnaill's[6] camp in the monastery[7] of Es-Ruaidh, and killed many persons there, including the sons of O'Baighill, and O'Gallchubhair[8] with his brothers. Horses and men were carried off by him; and Mac Suibhne and his son were taken prisoners there. John Ruadh O'Tuathail, king of Ui-Muiredhaigh, pillar of the bounty and prowess of Erinn in his own time, was killed by a clown in his own house; and the clown himself was afterwards killed by him.[9] Sigraidh O'Cuirnin, and Cairbre O'Cuirnin, were slain by the Foreigners of Laighen. Great depredations were committed by O'Conchobhair Ruadh upon O'Conchobhair Donn; and a great general war broke out in all Connacht through this. Cucocriche O'Maelmhuaidh, king of Feara-Cell, quievit in[10] septimo kalendas[11] Martii. Commencement of a war between O'Ruairc and the Clann-Donnchaidh in hoc anno. A.D. [1388.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the twenty- [1389.]

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[6] *O'Domhnaill's.* ꞊.Oomnaıll, C. Oom., B.

[7] *In the monastery.* The Four Masters say that O'Domhnaill's camp was "near the monastery," which is more correct.

[8] *O'Gallchubhair.* O'Gallagher. Ua nGallcuir, C. nGallc, B.

[9] *By him.* The chronicler has here committed a very characteristic blunder, in making O'Tuathail kill the person who *had slain* himself. The fact is, probably, that although the wound received by O'Tuathail in the encounter was mortal, he lived long enough to kill his assailant.

[10] *In.* an, B and C.

[11] *Kalendas.* Calaindaṙ, B.

[MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."]

M.ccc.lxxx.ix.; iii. anno cicli lunaris; [xii.] anno indictionis; ix. anno cicli solaris. Ua Ruairc do thabairt cloinne Cathail óicc čuici iar sin, ocus in cocad do ergi co harrachta iar sin. Eogan .h. Ruairc ocus clann Chathail óicc do dol co Cairlen in nuabair, ocus marcsluag Muintire hEliže derge doib, ocus ruaig do thabairt forro, ocus mac O nEilidi do marbad doib im Magnus O nEilide. Crecha Muintire hEilidi do denam dU Ruairc ocus do chloinn Chathail óicc. Muircheartach O hEilidi do marbad ar in coccad sin. Magnus Ua Ruairc do gabail ser dolum do Chormac O Fhergail. Sith do denam dU Ruairc agus do Domnall mac Muirčertaig, ocus do Chloinn Donnchaid diblinaib. Sith eli do denam do Chloinn Donnchaidh occus do Mac Diarmada. Conchobar Mac Donnchaid ocus Murchad mac Cormac do leigean amach iar sin. Maileachlainn cam O Lochlainn, ri Chorcumruadh, do marbad da braithir fein a fill. Cathal Mac Diarmada do gabail do Mhac Donnchaid, ocus cor Chathail do brireb, ocus a leiccin amach a comfuarlacad irint rig sin. Muirir maol Ua Conchobair Fhailgi do marbad durchur troigde le fer dib Cellaig Leige. Mac Neill .h. Ruairc quieuit. Creacha Muintire Duirnin do denam do Mac Enri i Neill ar monteach Moigi heni in hoc anno. Creacha Tire Conaill do denam do Domnall mac Muirčeartaigh. Ragnall mag Ruairc, flaith tellaig Conmaicne, quieuit in Christo. Brian mac Domnaill oicc .h. Ruairc do marbad do cloinn Mhuirčeartaig. Niall occ O Neill do gabail la Gallaib in hoc anno.

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[1] *Lunaris.* The criteria for this year are very inaccurately given in C.

[2] *Subsequently;* i.e. after the breaking out of the war referred to in the last entry under the previous year.

[3] *Son of Cormac;* i.e. son of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh.

[4] *Liberated.* The persons here stated to have been liberated had been taken prisoners in the preceding year.

[5] *Son of Muirchertach;* i.e. of Muir-

fourth of the moon; M.ccc.lxxxix.; iii. anno cycli lunaris;[1] [xii.] anno Indictionis; ix. anno cycli solaris. O'Ruairc subsequently[2] brought the sons of Cathal Og to him, and the war grew fierce after that. Eoghan O'Ruairc and the sons of Cathal Og went to Caislen-in-nuabhair, when the cavalry of Muinter-hElidhe opposed them, and made an attack on them; and the son of O'hElidhe was killed by them, together with Maghnus O'hElidhe. Muinter-hElidhe were plundered by O'Ruairc, and by the sons of Cathal Og. Muirchertach O'hElidhe was slain in this war. Maghnus O'Ruairc was taken prisoner, per dolum, by Cormac O'Ferghail. Peace was concluded by O'Ruairc, and by Domhnall son of Muirchertach, and by the Clann-Donnchaidh, respectively. Another peace was concluded by the Clann-Donnchaidh and Mac Diarmada. Conchobhar Mac Donnchaidh, and Murchadh son of Cormac,[3] were afterwards liberated.[4] Maelechlainn Cam O'Lochlainn, king of Corcumruaidh, was killed by his own brothers in treachery. Cathal Mac Diarmada was taken prisoner by Mac Donnchaidh; and Cathal's leg was broken; and he was liberated in exchange for another, in *pursuance of* that peace. Maurice Mael O'Conchobhair Failghe was killed by a shot of an arrow, by a man of the Ui-Cellaigh of Legh. The son of Niall O'Ruairc quievit. Muinter-Duirnin were plundered by the son of Henry O'Neill, on Montech-Maighe-Heni, in hoc anno. Tir-Conaill was plundered by Domhnall, the son of Muirchertach.[5] Raghnall Mac Ruairc, chief of Tellach-Conmusa,[6] quievit in Christo. Brian, son of Domhnall Og O'Ruairc, was slain by the Clann-Muirchertaigh.[7] Niall Og O'Neill was taken prisoner by the Foreigners in hoc anno.

A.D. [1389.]

chertach (or Murtough) O'Conor, of the family of O'Conor Sligo.

[6] *Of Tellach-Conmusa.* Tellach Conmupa, B and C. But Tellach is the nom. form; gen. Tellaich.

[7] *Clann-Muirchertaigh.* Apparently theClann-Muirchertaigh-Muimhnigh, or descendants of Muirchertach Muimhnech (i.e. Murtough the Momonian) O'Conor.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Ict. Enair for Sathairnn, ocus feiriḃ uathaḃ fuirri; M.ccc.xc.; iiii. anno circi lunairi; xiii. anno indictioni; x. anno circi folairi. Coccaḃ mór eidir Ua Ruairc ocus Ua Raigillig, ocus Angailig ocus Eolusaig, ocus Tellach Dunchaḃa, ocus clann Muircheartaig do teacht fo ḃoganim an ḃogaiḋ sin trie feolaḃ Domnaill mic Muircheartaig occus Tomoltaig Mic Dunchaiḃ. Magnus .h. Ruairc do ḃi ag .h. Raigilliḃ a cloich Locha huachtair, éloḃ do erti, ocus dol co cairlen Locha in fesin, ocus clann Muirčeartaig dragḃail braith air, ocus a marḃaḃ doiḃ ag teacht ar a ḃoiti. Brian mac Uilliam mic Branan occisus est .u. oiḋchi ria samain. Sid do denam dO Ruairc ocus dUa Raigilliġ, ocus comtha mora dragḃail dO Raigilliġ o .h. Ruairc do chinn a náman accus a ercarad do dreccaḃ dO Raigilliġ, ocus dinnarbad uaḃa; ocus Eogan Ua Ruairc ocus mac Cathail riaḃaig do thaḃairt a ngell sin sin. Clann Muircheartaig ocus tellach Dunchaḃa do denam imirci neirt ar muintir Ruairc fa fiḋ na finnoige, ocus fa sliaḃ Chorran, ocus fa chenel Luachain; ocus a fir sin dragḃail dO Ruairc ocus fe a nglinn gaḃli, ocus a imircecha do ḃreith ler fo barr chenel Luachain, ocus innraighiḋ croḋa ḃorcurach do denam dO Ruairc ar na rig cuḃrinnaiḃ sin, ocus maidm do thaḃairt forro, ocus marḃaḃ do ḃeṫ ar an ellaigiḃ o ḃeol atha dairi Dubthaig co mullaċ na tulaigiḃ mBreifnech. Tomar mac Mathgamna .h. Raigilliġ quieuit isin foġnar da eri. Fergal .h. hEgra, ri Lugne, mortuus est. Sean Ua Raigilliḃ do rigaḃ.

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1 *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (B) is added in the margin.

2 *To join in that war.* Instead of fo ḃoganim an ḃogaiḋ sin (lit. at the call of that war), as in C, B has a Connachtaib "into (or from) Connacht."

3 *From it.* erti, B. eirtiġ, C.

4 *Fidh-na-finnoige* "the crow's wood," C. B has fid.h.Finnoice "the wood of O'Finnoc," which seems incorrect, although the Four Masters also write the name thus.

The kalends[1] of January on Saturday, and the sixth of the moon; M.ccc.xc.; iiii. anno cycli lunaris; xiii. anno Indictionis; x. anno cycli solaris. A great war between O'Ruairc and O'Raighilligh; and the people of Anghaile, and Muinter-Eolais, the Tellach-Dunchadha, and the Clann-Muirchertaigh come to join in that war,[2] under the direction of Domhnall, the son of Muirchertach, and of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh. Maghnus O'Ruairc, who had been *imprisoned* by O'Raighilligh in Cloch-Lochauachtair, escaped from it[3] and went to the castle of Loch-in-scuir; but the Clann-Muirchertaigh obtained secret intelligence of this, and he was slain by them when coming out of his cot. Brian, son of William Mac Branan, occisus est five nights before Allhallowtide. Peace was concluded by O'Ruairc and O'Raighilligh, and O'Raighilligh obtained liberal rewards from O'Ruairc in consideration of O'Raighilligh forsaking and banishing his (*O'Ruairc's*) enemies and adversaries; and Eoghan O'Ruairc, and the son of Cathal Riabhach, were given as pledges for *the payment of* these rewards. The Clann-Muirchertaigh and Tellach-Dunchadha emigrated in despite of Muinter-Ruairc, towards Fidh-na-finnoige,[4] Sliabh-Corran, and Cenel-Luachain; and O'Ruairc obtained intelligence of this whilst he was in Glenn-Gaibhle; and he brought his bands to the upper part of Cenel-Luachain; and a brave, destructive assault was made by O'Ruairc on these royal divisions, who were routed; and the killing of their flocks continued from Bel-atha-doire-Dubhthaigh[5] to the summit of the Breifnian hills.[6] Thomas, son of Mathghamhain O'Raighilligh, quievit in the succeeding harvest. Ferghal O'hEghra, king[7] of Luighne, mortuus est. John O'Raighilligh was

A.D. [1390.]

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[5] *Bel-atha-doire-Dubhthaigh*; lit. "the mouth of the ford of Dubhthach's oak wood." The name is now obsolete.

[6] *Hills.* ꝺuleiġiḃ, for ꝺuleᵹ, the proper gen. pl., C. ꝺuᵹ-, B.

[7] *King.* ꝼi, C. ꝼiᵹ, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Cairlen Chille Barrfinne do briseð le Domnall mac Muirčeartaiġ. Brian mac Aeðacan, ollamh breiðeman na Breifne, mortuus est. Seaan oirirtel mac Aeðacan, fer a inaitt fein dob ferr ina aimsir, do marbað ceithre hoiðči fria nodluicc; ocus ni feidir cia for marb. Diarmaid mag Carmaicc occisus est. Duibginn Ua Duibginnan, ollamh Conmaicne re fenchus, quieuit.

Kt. Enair for Domnach, ocus .ui.x. fuirri; M.°ccc.°xc. primo; u. anno cicli lunaris; xiiii. indictionis; xi. cicli solaris. Diarmaid mac Donnchaið mic Muircheartaigh moir Mec Eochacan, dux Cenel Fiachaið mic Neill, quieuit a prid id Enair. Sid do denamh dUa Ruairc ocus dO Raigillið, ocus Ua Ruairc do dol co Druim leðan i coinne Ui Raigillið becan da lučt tigi buðein, ocus coigeir ar tri fichit do čloinn Muircheartaigh do dol remhe ar belach, ocus Ua Ruairc doingraigið an belaigh, ocus Seaan mór mac mic na banfidigide do dol i coinne .h. Ruairc le buille sleigi, ocus .h. Ruairc do dol da freastal ocus da fritħalað, ocus a marbað co hollamh aðlomh daen builli sleigi, ocus buille aile do thabairt dó ar Donnchað mac Aedha in cletiġ, ocus a marbað beos; ocus Tomar O Gaithin do čomaiðemh leis beos; ocus a imteachd fein imlan cona muinntir co croða corcurach, iar comaiðemh cethrair don chethirn. Domnall mag Carthaigh, ri Desmuman, do ég iar naithrigthe. Mac Gilla Muire, ri Ua nDercca Cein, occisus est a suis. Ua hAnluain, ri na nOrthor, do

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1 *Made king.* In succession to Thomas, son of Mathghamhain O'Raighilligh (Mor ahon O'Reilly), whose death has just before been noticed.

2 *Muirchertach;* i.e. Muirchertach (Murtough) O'Conor Sligo.

3 *John Oifistel;* i.e. John the Official.

4 *Ollamh;* pron. *ollave*, "professor," or "doctor."

5 *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter for the year (A) is added in the margin in B.

6 *Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill.* See note 4, p. 556, vol. i.

7 *Five.* coigeir, C. cocer, B.

8 *Before.* remhe, B. roimhe, C.

made king.[1] The castle of Cill-Barrfhinne was demolished by Domhnall, son of Muirchertach.[2] Brian Mac Aedhagain, chief brehon of the Breifne, mortuus est. John Oifistel[3] Mac Aedhagain, the best man of his own position in his time, was slain four nights before Christmas; and it is not known who killed him. Diarmaid Mac Carmaic occisus est. Duibhginn O'Duibhgennan, ollamh[4] of Commaicne in history, quievit. A.D. [1390.]

The kalends[5] of January on Sunday, and the sixteenth of the moon; M.°ccc.°xc. primo; v. anno cycli lunaris; xiiii. Indictionis; xi. cycli solaris. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach Mor Mac Eochagain, dux of Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill,[6] quievit the day before the ides of January. Peace was concluded by O'Ruairc and O'Raighilligh, and O'Ruairc went to Druim-lethan to meet O'Raighilligh, with a few of his own household; and sixty-five[7] of the Clann-Muirchertaigh went before[8] him on a pass[9]; and O'Ruairc advanced towards the pass, and John Mór,[10] grandson of the ban-fidhighe,[11] met O'Ruairc with a lance thrust, and O'Ruairc proceeded to attend and meet him, and readily, quickly, killed him with one lance thrust; and he delivered another thrust to Donnchadh, son of Aedh-an-cletigh, whom he also killed; and Thomas O'Gaithin was likewise slain by him; and he himself departed safely with his people, bravely, enriched with spoils, after slaying four of the band. Domhnall Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, died after penitence. Mac Gilla-Muire,[12] king of Ui-nErca-Chein, occisus est a suis. O'hAnluain, king of the Oirthera, [1391.]

[9] *A pass.* The Four Masters call it bealach an chrionaigh "the pass of the withered trees (or brambles)," which Dr. O'Donovan states (note ʲ, ad an.) was the old name of the road, or pass, leading from the monastery of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, into West Breifny, or the county of Leitrim.

[10] *John Mor.* He was the son of Mathghamhain O'Conor, and belonged to the sept of the Clann-Muirchertaigh-Muimhnigh.

[11] *The ban-fidhighe;* i. e. "the weaveress."

[12] *Mac Gilla-Muire;* i.e. the son of Gilla-Muire. The Four Masters call him Cu-Uladh O'Morna.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

marbad per dolum o a braithir féin. Tadc mac Gilla Cholaim Ui Uiginn, ocus Debinn ingean Ui Mailchonaire, ollam dingbala re dán ocus re daennacht, do eg iar naithrighe móir.

Kl. Enair for Luan, ocus frecht .xx. fuirri; M.°ccc.°xcii.; feasto anno circli lunairi; xv. anno indictionis; xii. anno circli solairi. Archerrog Connacht .i. Grigoir Ua Mochan, rai craibdech clerchemail, quievit in Christo. Enri amrei, per antiphrasim, mac Néill mór.h.Neill, rigdamha hErenn do iurte, ocus adbar rig Ulad can amuras dia mairedh, ocus fer do ba mo duar ocus tidnacal ocus tarbeartus tainicc ar slicht Neill mic Echaid Muigmeadoin, ocus fer so so ingantu ocus so bo traebnoraibe einech uair eli, mortuus est in bono fine im feil Brenainn. Cundair Dermumhan .i. ingean iarla Urmumhan, ben dérceach deg einich, quievit. Donnchadh Ua Dimurraig quievit. Morrluagad la Ua Conchubair ndonn ocus la hurmor Connacht lair, a nIb Maine, ocus in crich do lorcad leo, ocus Cathal mac Aeda.h.Ruairc do fagbail co hanordaigde ar deireadh ant sluaig, ocus a gabail le hUa Conchobair ruad, ocus araile do marbad dib. Domnall mac Enri Ui Néill do gabail le Toirrdhealbach Ua nDomnaill, ocus creacha aidble ocus urtha do denam dó an la céadna air mac Enri. Morrluagad la Niall .h.Néill for Gallaib ant Sratbaile, agus Serin Fait do marbad ann don dola sin. Toirrdhealbach mac Briain Ua Cuanach mortuus est. Finguala ingean Magnusa mic Cathail .h. Chonchubair quievit. Ruaidri mac Donnchaid .h. Cherbaill, rigdamna Eli, quievit.

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[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letters (G F) are added in the margin in B.

[2] *Pious.* craibdeach, C. craibd, for craibdech, B.

[3] *Amhreidh*; i.e. the Unquiet.

[4] *Per antiphrasim.* Because he was peaceably disposed. C reads per antiphrasim.

[5] *If he had lived.* dia mairedh, C. dia marad, B.

was slain per dolum by his own kinsmen. Tadhg, son of Gilla-Coluim O'hUiginn, a worthy doctor in poetry and humanity, and Bebinn, daughter of O'Maelconaire, died after great penitence. A.D. [1391.]

The kalends[1] of January on Monday, and the twenty-seventh of the moon; M.°ccc.°xcii.; sexto anno cycli lunaris; xv. anno Indictionis; xii. anno cycli solaris. The archbishop of Connacht, i.e. Gregory O'Mochain, an eminently pious,[2] clerical man, quievit in Christo. Henry, *surnamed* Amhreidh,[3] per antiphrasim,[4] son of Niall Mór O'Neill, royal heir of Erinn de jure, and who would have been king of Uladh, without doubt, if he had lived;[5] and the greatest man for bestowing rewards, gifts and presents, that came of the race of Niall, son of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, and at other times the most wonderful and famous man for hospitality, mortuus est in bono fine, about the festival of Brenainn. The countess of Des-Mumha, i.e., the daughter of the Earl of Ur-Mumha, a charitable, bountiful woman, quievit. Donnchadh O'Dimusaigh quievit. A great hosting by O'Conchobhair Donn, accompanied by the greater part of Connacht, into Ui-Maine, and the country was burned by them. And Cathal, son of Aedh O'Ruairc, was negligently left in the rear of the army, and was taken prisoner by O'Conchobhair Ruadh; and some others of them were slain. Domhnall, son of Henry O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbhach O'Domhnaill, who on the same day committed great depredations and ravages upon the son of Henry. A great hosting by Niall O'Neill against the Foreigners of the Srat-baile, and Seffin White[6] was slain there on that occasion. Toirdhelbhach Mac Briain of Ui-Cuanach mortuus est. Finnghuala, daughter of Maghnus, the son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, quievit. Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh O'Cerbhaill, royal [1392.]

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[6] *White.* ꝑaıt, B. ꝑáoıt, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Etain[1] ingean Serraid .h. Flannacan, uxor Uilliam mic Branan, quieuit im Feil Cror.

Kt. Enair for Cetain, ocus ochtmad uathad fuirri; M°.ccc°.xciii°.; uii. circli lunairi; i. anno indictionis; xiii. anno circli solairi. Aedh mac Conchubair Mic Diarmada, ri Moigi Luirg, fer lan do cech uili maith, do ecc iar mbuaid naithrigthe, ocus a mac .i. Cathal Mac Diarmada, do bathad ar Loch Doiri iarain. Emann mac Mailechlainn Meg Raidnaill, dainna taoiseg Muintire hEolair, mortuus est. Maelruanaid mac Feregail Mic Diarmada do rigad for Mag Luirg le neart Tomaltaig Mic Donnchaid, ocus indraigid do denam do cloinn Aeda Mic Diarmada co cluain .h. Coindeen isin calad Lochae Deichet, ar Mac nDiarmada, ocus bualad do thabairt doib diarraili; ocus brisead ar cloinn Aeda annsin, ocus Tomultach dub mac Diarmada do marbad ann sin, ocus Conchubar mac Diarmada, ocus Ruaidri a brathair do gabail ann, ocus Feregal mac Donnchaid riabach do gabail and, agus a eloid iarain; ocus moran eli do gabail ann. Brian .h. Cellaigh, rigdamna Ua Maine, mortuus est isin espach ceona sin. Feregal mag Samradain, dux tellaich Echdach, ocus fer do commolad le cliaraib Eirenn ocus le croranaib in fer sin, eidir chairc agus beltaine. Seaan mac Serraid Ui Raigilligh, earpocc na Breifne, in Christo quieuit. Sith do denam do lucht Moigi Luirg isint ramradh sin fa roind tire ocus comfuarlacad bragat. Ragnaill, ingean mic Feidlimid.h.Conchobair, quieuit. Dubdara Ua Mailli mortuus est. Magnus Ua

[1] *Etain.* Ettaoin, C. This name is now represented by "Edwina."

[2] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (E) is added in the margin in B.

[3] *Loch-Doire.* In the Annals of Ulster (Dublin copy) it is stated that Cathal Mac Diarmada was drowned at Inis-Daighre, now Inisterry, in Loch-Cé, county of Roscommon.

[4] *Donnchadh Riabhach.* Donough the Swarthy [Mac Dermot].

[5] *Of the Breifne.* na Breifne, B.

heir of Eli, quievit. Etain,[1] daughter of Jeffrey O'Flannagain, uxor of William Mac Branan, quievit about the festival of the Cross. A.D. [1392.]

The kalends[2] of January on Wednesday, and the eighth of the moon; M°.ccc°.xciii.; vii. cycli lunaris; i. anno Indictionis; xiii. anno cycli solaris. [1393.] Aedh, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, a man full of all good, died after the triumph of penitence; and his son, i.e. Cathal Mac Diarmada, was afterwards drowned in Loch-Doire.[3] Edmond, son of Maelechlainn Mac Raghnaill, intended chieftain of Muinter-Eolais, mortuus est. Maelruanaidh, son of Ferghal Mac Diarmada, was made king over Magh-Luirg by the power of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh; and an incursion was made by the sons of Aedh Mac Diarmada to Cluain-O'Coinden, in the callow of Loch-Techet, against Mac Diarmada; and they attacked each other, when the sons of Aedh were routed, and Tomaltach Dubh Mac Diarmada was slain; and Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, and his brother Ruaidhri, were taken prisoners there; and Ferghal, son of Donnchadh Riabhach,[4] was taken prisoner there, and escaped afterwards; and several others were taken prisoners there. Brian O'Cellaigh, royal heir of Ui-Maine, mortuus est in the same spring. Ferghal Mac Samhradhain, dux of Tellach-Echach, (and a man who was equally praised by the poets and satirists of Erinn), *died* between Easter and May-day. John, son of Jeffrey O'Raighilligh, bishop of the Breifne,[5] in Christo quievit. A peace was concluded by the people of Magh-Luirg, in this summer, regarding the division of land and the mutual release of hostages.[6] Raghnailt, daughter of the son[7] of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, quievit. Dubhdara O'Maille mortuus est. Maghnus

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The bishoprick of the Breifne, or of Tiburnia, as it was sometimes called, is now represented by the diocese of Kilmore.

[6] *Of hostages.* bṛaiġoi, C. bṝat, for bṛagat, B.

[7] *The son.* Aedh (or Hugh) O'Conor, who died in 1368.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

hEġra, aṫḃar ṗiġ Luiġne, quieuit. Mac Emainn Ui Cellaiġ quieuit. Muirir cam mac Ruaiḋri meg Eochacan mortuus est in Noiuimber, ocus Brian macc Uilliam oicc meg Eochacan mortuus est; in .ui. nonar Octobrir quieuit. Eṫaoin inġean Chaṫail oig Ui Chonċuḃair, bean Bhriain mic Maileaċlainn Ui Cheallaiḋ, Domnall ocus Emann, da ṁac Maoileaċlainn Ui Cheallaiġ, ocus Diarmaid Ua Flannagan, áṫḃar taoiriċ Tuaiṫe ráṫha, do ecc. Mainistir Chille hAchaiḋ in earpucoideachd Chille dara do ḋeanaṁ do Bhraiṫriḃ fan Franciar la hUa Conċuḃair bFhailġe.

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Tomar mac Muirġeara mic Donnchaiḋ, epscop Achaḋ Conaire, do ecc. Cogaḋ mór do eirġiḋ eidir Ua Néill .i. Niall óg, ocus O Domnaill, Toirrḋealḃaċ; ocus a ṫáoiseaċaiḃ ocus a oireachd do ṫréigeḋ Ui Dhomnaill, go mbúi a ccuṁga ṁóir ag cloinn Enri Ui Neill, ag cloinn tSeain Ui Dhomnaill, ag Ua nDoċartaiġ, ocus ag cloinn tSuiḃne. Do chóiḋ mac Ui Dhomnaill, Niall garḃ, ocus clann Domnaill mic Néill Ui Domnaill, for tonnraiġiḋ i Fánait, gurro gaḃaḋ leo Eoin mac Maolmuire mic Suiḃne, ocus conḋéarnat orgain. Goill ocus Gaoiḋeal ċóigiḋ Ulaḋ do ḋol i teach Ui Neill, ocus braiġde ocus umla do thaḃairt dó cenmotha Ó Domnaill a aenar.

Morrluaġaḋ la Niall occ .h. Neill, airdri coiceḋ

[1] *Quievit.* quieuerunt, B and C. The remaining entries for this year are wanting in B, but are given in C, into which they seem to have been copied from the Annals of the Four Masters. The transcriber of MS. B has added the note "desunt fere sex anni." The entries for the years 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, and a part of 1398, are wanting in both B and C.

[2] *O'Conchobhair Failghe.* The transcriber of MS. C has added the following note: "N.B.—The years 1394, 1395, 1396, and 1397, are

O'hEghra, intended king of Luighne, quievit. The son of Edmond O'Cellaigh quievit. Maurice Cam, son of Ruaidhri Mac Eochagain, mortuus est in November; and Brian, son of William Og Mac Eochagain, mortuus est; in vi. nonas Octobris quievit.[1] Etain, daughter of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, wife of Brian, son of Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh; Domhnall and Edmond, two sons of Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh; and Diarmaid O'Flannagain, heir to the lordship of Tuath-ratha, died. The monastery of Cill-achaidh in the bishopric of Cill-dara was built for the Brothers of Saint Francis by O'Conchobhair Failghe.[2] A.D. [1393.]

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Thomas, son of Maurice Mac Donnchaidh, Bishop of Achadh-Conaire, died. A great war broke out between O'Neill, i.e. Niall Og, and O'Domhnaill, i.e. Toirdhelbhach; and his chieftains and his tribe abandoned O'Domhnaill, so that he was reduced to great straits by the sons of Henry O'Neill, by the sons of John O'Domhnaill, by O'Dochartaigh, and by the Clann-Suibhne. O'Domhnaill's son, (Niall Garbh), and the sons of Domhnall, son of Niall O'Domhnaill, went upon an excursion into Fanat, when John, the son of Maelmuire Mac Suibhne, was captured by them, and they committed a depredation. The Foreigners and Gaeidhel of the province of Uladh went into O'Neill's house, and gave him hostages and submission, with the exception of O'Domhnaill alone. [1398.]

A great hosting[3] by Niall Og[4] O'Neill, chief king of

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wanting in the original, but may be filled from the Four Masters." The four first entries for the year 1398 appear to have been so filled in C. The text re-commences with these words in B, the four preceding entries being given only in C. See last note.

[3] *Great hosting.* mop ɣluaġaḋ.

[4] *Og.* occ, B.; ós occ, C.

[MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."

Conchuḃair, a tir Conaill Gulbain mic Neill, co rancadar a firtha co rid Aeḋa uar er Ruaiḋ mic Baḋairn, ocus ro airceadar maniurtir Era Ruaiḋ fo na huile innmus don tusar sin, ocus drong do muinntir .h. Doṁnaill do thaḃairt tachair dont sluaġ, ocus daine do marḃaḋ ocus do ḃarcaḋ ann sin; acus Aeḋ mac mic Fergail ruaiḋ do gabhail la hEoġanachaiḃ, ocus a nimḋeachd fein slan dia tigiḋ.

Sluaiġeḋ la Tomar a Burc, tiġearna Gall Connaċt, ocus la Toirrdhealbach ruaḋ .h. Conchuḃair, tiġearna Gaiḋel Connacht, ocus la Feiḋlimiḋ mac Cathail oicc .h. Conċuḃair cona ḃraiḋriċaiḃ, ocus la Ruaiḋri Ua n'Duḃda cona ḃraiḋreċaiḃ, ocus la Taḋg Ua nEġra cona ċoiṁḋinol ocus cona ḃraithrechaiḃ, a tir nOiliolla, cur milleḋ leo an tir uile eidir fér ocus arḃar, eidir loch ocus cill, ocus duntiḃ ocus dinnsenaiḃ ocus droḋelaiḃ rt. Conchuḃar occ mac Aeḋa mic Diarmada ocus a ḃraiḋriċaiḃ do teaċt a Maġ Luirg; agus Maelruanaiġ Mac Diarmada, rex Moigi Luirg, do dol an oidchi sin co manistir na Búille, ocus a fuair re do ḃiaḋ a mainistir na Builleo do chor ar carrdiuc Locha Cé dó. Agus lorg na feḋna sin dragḃail dó Chonchoḃar cona muintir, ocus an lorg do leanmain doiḃ co hEchdruim mic nAeḋa a tir Ua mBriuin na Sinna, ocus tempoll Echdroma do lorcaḋ forra, ocus Conchobar mac Fergail Mic Diarmada do marḃaḋ ann, ocus Maelruanaiḋ Mac Diarmada do gaḃail ann, ocus moran da muintir do marḃaḋ ann; ocus a neich ocus a netiḋ do bein diḃ.

[1] *Coiced-Conchobhair*; i.e. "the fifth (or province) of Conchobhar" [Mac Nessa], a bardic name for Ulster.

[2] *Tir-Conaill-Gulban-mic-Neill.* The territory of Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, called Tir-Conaill, or Tirconnell, a district co-extensive with the present county of Donegal.

[3] *Es-Ruaidh-mic-Badhuirn.* The cataract of [Aedh] Ruadh, son of Badhurn; now the Salmon Leap at Assaroe, near Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal.

[4] *Its.* na, omitted in B.

Coiced-Conchobhair,[1] into Tir-Conaill-Gulban-mic-Neill,[2] so that his scouts arrived at Sidh-Aedha over Es-Ruaidh-mic-Badhuirn;[3] and they plundered the monastery of Es-Ruaidh of all its[4] riches on this expedition; and a party of O'Domhnaill's people gave battle to the army, and men were slain and injured there; and Aedh, grandson of Ferghal Ruadh,[5] was taken prisoner by the Eoghanachs, who themselves went home safely. A.D. [1398.]

A hosting by Thomas Burk, lord of the Foreigners of Connacht, and by Toirdhelbhach Ruadh O'Conchobhair, lord of the Gaeidhel of Connacht, and by Fedhlimidh son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, with his kinsmen, and by Ruaidhri O'Dubhda, with his kinsmen, and by Tadhg O'hEghra, with his muster, and with his kinsmen, into Tir-Oilella, when the entire country was destroyed by them, both[6] grass and corn, lake[7] and church, forts, fastnesses, and strongholds, &c. Conchobhar Og, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, and his kinsmen, came to Magh-Luirg; and Maelruanaidh[8] Mac Diarmada, rex of Magh-Luirg, went that night to the monastery of the Buill, and all the food that he found in the monastery of the Buill was transferred to the Rock of Loch-Cé by him. And the track of this party was discovered by Conchobhar[9] with his people, who pursued them as far as Echdruim-mic-nAedha in Tir-Ua-Briuin-na-Sinna; and the church of Echdruim was burned over them, and Conchobhar, son of Ferghal Mac Diarmada, was slain there, and Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada was captured there; and several of his people were killed there; and their horses and armour were taken from them.

[5] *Ferghal Ruadh.* Ferghal the Red. The Four Masters call him Aedh, son of Ferghal O'Ruairc.

[6] *Both.* eioiꝑ (lit. between), B. eaoaꝑ, C.

[7] *Lake.* The chronicler meant to convey that the islands and structures of the lakes were destroyed.

[8] *Maelruanaidh.* The Four Masters write the name Ferghal (or Farrell); but Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, calls him "Mollronie Mac Fierall Mac Dermott."

[9] *Conchobhar;* i.e. Conchobhar Og, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada.

[MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."]

Sluaġaḋ la Muircheartach mac n'Donnaill .h. Conchubhair i tír Aeḋa ruaiḋ mic Baḋuirnn dochum .h. Donnaill, ocus ni fucrat ar eḋáil ann, ocus a nimroḋ iar sin. Agus Aeḋ Ua Duirnin da lenmain a toraiġeaċt, ocus imrúagad do thaḃairt doiḃ a mbeol Atha Senaiġ, ocus ech Aeḋa do lot ocus a ercar fein di, ocus tiuġ ant sluaiġ do loiġi air, ocus a marḃaḋ la cloinn Donnchaiḋ; ocus Seon mac Muiredaiġ ruaiḋ do marḃaḋ ar in tóraiġeacht sin. Loch Farbach do gaḃail la Ruaiḋri mac Aeḋa mic Diarmada, la riġdamna Moiġi Luirg, ocus ni deochaid a comairem a frith dédail air. Murchaḋ bán mac Sean mic Donnaill .h. Ferġail, an mac riġ tairiġ ir ferr boi an Eirinn ina aimsir fein, mortuus est mí ria nodluicc mór, do ḃár ola ocus ongtha ocus aithrighe, et sepultus est a manistir Leathratha a lebaiḋ a athar ocus a seanathar. Muirir mac Riaḃuiġ Dalaṫuin occisus est la Muircheartach occ mac Eochacain, ocus la Brian mac .h. Chonchoḃair Failgi. Slend da locha do lorcaḋ la Saxanchaiḃ ocus le Gallaiḃ hEirend isint samraḋ sin aniḋiġe. Donnall .h. Nuallain occisus est o Gallaiḃ in hoc anno. Ua Briain mael mortuus est. Pilip mac Machgamna duinn .h. Cennedoiġ mortuus est. Semus mac Emainn .h. Cendedoiġ quieuit. Mac Diarmada feirḃ i Briain mortuus est. Uatér mac Daiḃid a buicc do marḃaḋ la Gallaiḃ na Muman. Ferġalt .h. Brain, ri Ua Faelain, quieuit. Maelechlainn Ua Morda, ri Laiġsi, mortuus est. Tomar mac Cathail, mic Murchaḋa .h. Ferġail, do marḃaḋ la Gallaiḃ

[1] *Tir-Aedha-Ruadh-mic-Badhuirn*; i.e. the country of Aedh Ruadh, son of Badhurn; now the barony of Tirhugh, co. Donegal.

[2] *Son of Muiredhach Ruadh.* Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, says "John Mac Johnine Roe."

[3] *After.* The clause do ḃár ola ocus ongtha ocus aithrighe, literally translated, would read "of a death of oil, unction, and penitence."

[4] *O'Cennedigh.* h.Chindeidiġ, C.

[5] *Mortuus est.* So in B. quieuit, C.

A hosting by Muirchertach, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, into Tir-Aedha-Ruaidh-mic-Badhuirn,[1] against O'Domhnaill; and they captured no spoils there; and they turned back afterwards. And Aedh O'Duirnin followed them in pursuit, and they attacked one another at Bel-Atha-Senaigh; and Aedh's horse was wounded, and he himself was unhorsed; and the throng of the army pressed upon him, and he was slain by the Clann-Donnchaidh. And John, son of Muiredhach Ruadh,[2] was killed in this pursuit. Loch-Fharbhach was taken by Ruaidhri, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, royal heir of Magh-Luirg; and countless spoils were found in it. Murchadh Bán, son of John, son of Domhnall O'Ferghail, the best son of a king-chieftain that was in Erinn in his own time, mortuus est a month before Great Christmas, after[3] unction and penitence; et sepultus est in the monastery of Leth-ratha, in the tomb of his father and grandfather. Maurice, son of Piers Dalton, occisus est by Muirchertach Og Mac Eochagain, and by Brian, the son of O'Conchobhair Failghe. Glenn-da-locha was again burned in this summer by the Saxons and Foreigners of Erinn. Domhnall O'Nuallan occisus est by Foreigners in hoc anno. O'Briain Mael mortuus est. Philip, the son of Mathghamhain Donn O'Cennedigh,[4] mortuus est.[5] James, the son of Edmond O'Cennedigh, quievit. The son of Diarmaid Serbh[6] O'Briain mortuus est. Walter Mac David[7] Burk was slain by the Foreigners of Mumha. Gerald O'Brain,[8] king of Ui-Faelain, quievit. Maelechlainn O'Mordha, king[9] of Laighis, mortuus est. Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Murchadh O'Ferghail, was killed by the Foreigners

A.D. [1398.]

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[6] *Serbh*; i.e. "the Sour."

[7] *Mac David.* mac Daiḃi, C. mac ᵭᵭ, B.

[8] *O'Brain.* h. Bṙ., C. h.Bṙiain, B, which is a mistake for h. Briain, the Irish form of the name of O'Byrne. The death of Gerald O'Broin, son of Tadhg, is given by the Four M. at the year 1399.

[9] *King.* ṙi, C. ṙiġ, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

na Miḋe iṙin Chaillin ċṙubach, ocuṙ do thaḃaill an Tomaṙ ṙin tiġeaṙnaṙ na hAngaile i naġaiḃ tSeoain mic Briain mic Muṙchaiḋ, cen coṙ cóiṙ dol a naġaiḃ ant ṙiṙiṙ Bṙaṫaṙ maith. Maiḋm moṙ la Mag Caṙṙthaiġ Caiṙṙṙech foṙ Uiḃ Súilliban, ocuṙ Ua Suillibain calbuṙ do maṙḃaḃ ann, ocuṙ dá mac .h. Suillibain moiṙ .i. Eogan ocuṙ Conchobaṙ buiḋe, et alii multi. Muiṙcheaṙtach occ mag Aengusa occiṙuṙ eṙt o a Bṙaiṫṙechaiḃ buḋéin. Moṙ inoṙaiġiḋ la mac Uilliam Buṙc ocuṙ la cloinn Chathail oicc foṙ Sligech, ocuṙ in baile do loṙcaḃ ocuṙ do lomaṙgain doiḃ. Cinġ Riṙderd, ṙi Saxan, do ṫeachṫ a nEṙinn in hoc anno, ocuṙ Aṙt Mac Muṙchaḋa, ṙí Laiġen, do ḃeiṫ a naiṁneaṙt moṙ on ṙiġ ocuṙ o Saxanchaiḃ aṙcheana. Mac Muṙchaḋa do dol aṙ inoṙaiġiḋ, ocuṙ Gaill Laiġen ocuṙ na Miḋe do bṙeiṫ ṙaiṙ, agus móṙan do ṙluaġ Saxan occuṙ ceiṫheṙna congḃala Mic Muṙchaḋa do maṙḃaḃ ann, im clainn Donnchaḋa .h. Duinn .i. Ceṙḃall ocuṙ Eoġan, co maiṫhiḃ a muintiṙe maille ṙiu, ocuṙ Uilliam mac Ceṙḃaill mic Gilla Paṫṙuicc, ocuṙ mac Diaṙmaḋa ṙuaiḋ Mic Gilla Paṫṙuicc, do maṙḃaḃ ann beoṙṙ.

Sluaġaḃ la .h. Conchoḃaiṙ ṙuaḃ, ocuṙ la Conchuḃaṙ Mac nDiaṙmaḋa, ṙi Moigi Luiṙg, i Tíṙ nOilella, co ṙancaḋaṙ a ṙceṁealta co Mag Tuiṙeḋ na ṙoṁoṙach, ocuṙ aiṙgni moṙa do gaḃail doiḃ; ocuṙ a taḃaiṙt ṙo choillṫiḃ Conchuḃaiṙ, ocuṙ a ceṫiṙn congḃala ocuṙ glaṙlaiḋi do imṫeaċt le na neḋalaiḃ, ocuṙ

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[1] *Cairbrech.* Caiṙṙṙech, C. Caṙṙṙich, B.

[2] *Buidhe;* i.e. "the Yellow." This word, and the addition et alii multi, are omitted in B. Mageoghegan says "O'Sullevan Bearrie."

[3] *His.* a. Omitted in B.

[4] *Cathal Og.* Cathal Og (or Charles the Younger) O'Conor.

[5] *King.* ṙi, C. ṙiġ, B. King Richard II. came to Ireland in 1399, not 1398.

[6] *Came.* do ṫeachṫ, C. do toṙ̄, for do tochṫ, B.

[7] *On an expedition.* aṙ inoṙ̄ò, B. aṙ ionnṙaiġiḋ, C.

[8] *Diarmaid Ruadh Mac Gilla-Patraic.* The Christian name, Diarmaid, is alone given in C.

[9] *Magh-Tuiredh-na-Fomorach;* i.e.

of Midhe in the Caillin-crubach; and this Thomas had sought the sovereignty of the Anghaile in opposition to John, the son of Brian, son of Murchadh, although it was not right to oppose the senior, noble kinsman. A great victory by Mac Carthaigh Cairbrech[1] over the Ui-Suillebhain, and O'Suillebhain Calvus was slain there, and the two sons of O'Suillebhain Mór, viz., Eoghan and Conchobhar Buidhe,[2] et alii multi. Muirchertach Og Mac Aenghusa occisus est by his[3] own brothers. A great attack by Mac William Burk and the sons of Cathal Og[4] on Sligech, when the town was burned and entirely plundered by them. King Richard, king[5] of the Saxons, came[6] to Erinn in hoc anno, and Art Mac Murchadha, king[5] of Laighen, was much weakened by the king and the other Saxons. Mac Murchadha went on an expedition,[7] and the Foreigners of Laighen and Midhe overtook him; and a great number of the Saxon army, and the kerne retainers of Mac Murchadha, were slain there, including the sons of Donnchadh O'Duinn, viz., Cerbhall and Eoghan, together with the nobles of their people; and William, the son of Cerbhall Mac Gilla-Patraic, and the son of Diarmaid Ruadh Mac Gilla-Patraic,[8] were also slain there. A.D. [1398.]

A hosting by O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and by Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, into Tir-Oilella, so that their scouts reached Magh-Tuiredh-na-Fomorach;[9] and great spoils were obtained by them, which they carried towards Coillte-Conchobhair;[10] and their kerne retainers and young recruits departed with their spoils, and

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"Magh-Tuiredh of the Fomorians," the name of a plain in the county of Sligo, celebrated as the scene of a great battle alleged to have been fought there, A.M. 2764, between the Firbolgs and Fomorians. The name of Magh-Tuiredh is still preserved in those of two townlands called Moytirra east, and Moytirra west, in the parish of Kilmactranny, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo; and some remarkable traces of a battle are yet to be seen there.

[10] *Coillte-Conchobhair*. "Conchobhar's woods." This was the name of a woody district in the north-east of the present barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

.h.Conchobair ocus Mac Diarmada, ocus Soṁairle buidhe mac Marcusa mic Domnaill, conrabla Mic Diarmada, do facbail da muinntir fein ind uathadh flúaigh. Muircheartach mac Domnaill, ocus Maelruanaidh Mac Donnchaidh, ri tíre hOilella, do breith forro cona rochraibi diblinaibh i Cnucc in croma, ocus a madhmachadh anndide, ocus Soṁairle buidhe cona muinntir do marbadh i Cnucc in croma, ocus lam der .h. Conchobair do chreachtnugadh co mór daithiur aen orchuir for in fluagadh sin. Mac Muirir buidhe .h. Mordha, drochet dáṁ ocus deoraidh Erend, tighearna Sleibe Mairg, mortuus est. Art cam Ua Faelan quieuit. Ingen Briain .h.Ferghail, uxor Ulbir, quieuit. Finnguala ingean Cathail Ui Madadhan, mortua est. Flaith mór in hoc anno.

Kl. Enair for Cedaoin ocus cethar .x. fuirri; M°.ccc°.xc.ix.; xiii. anno cicli lunaris; iii. indictionis; xix. cicli solaris. Brian.h.Briain, ri Tuadmuṁan, tuile ordain ocus airechair na hErend uile, do ecc iar mbreith buadha o doman ocus o demnaib in hoc anno; agus Toirrdhealbach mac Murchaidh.h.Briain, letterman Tuadhmuṁan, do eg. Aedh.h.Donnchadha, ri Eoganachta Locha Lein, quieuit. Gilla na naem Mac Aedhacan, ollaṁ oirtheair Muṁan re breitheaṁnar, ocus Baethghalach Mac Aedhacan, ollaṁ breitheaṁan.h.Fiachrach ocus .h. nAṁalgaidh, mortui sunt. Toirrdhealbach mac Mailmuire mic Suibne, tighearna Fanatt, quieuit. Cu Uladh Ua Neill .i. mac Neill .h. Neill, feicheadh coitchend decmadh Erend, quieuit.

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[1] *Buidhe;* i.e. "the Yellow."

[2] *Domhnall;* i.e. Domhnall O'Conchobhair, or Daniel O'Conor [Sligo].

[3] *Supporter.* drochet; literally "bridge," B and C.

[4] *Sliabh-Mairge.* A mountain in the Queen's county, giving name to the barony of Slewmargy, or Slievemarague, in the same county. Both the mountain and barony, or district, were comprised in the ancient territory of Laighis, or Leix, the chieftains of which (the O'Mores) were sometimes called "lords of Sliabh-Mairge," by way of distinction.

[5] *Art Cam;* i.e. Art the Crooked.

O'Conchobhair, and Mac Diarmada, and Somhairle Buidhe,[1] the son of Marcus Mac Domhnaill, Mac Diarmada's constable, were left by their own people with a few companions. Muirchertach, son of Domhnall,[2] and Maelruanaidh Mac Donnchaidh, king of Tir-Oilella, with their respective armies, overtook them at Cnoc-in-croma, where they were routed; and Somhairle Buidhe,[1] with his people, was slain at Cnoc-in-croma; and O'Conchobhair's right hand was greatly wounded from the effect of one shot on that hosting. The son of Maurice Buidhe[1] O'Mordha, supporter[3] of the learned and destitute of Erinn, lord of Sliabh-Mairge,[4] mortuus est. Art Cam[5] O'Faelain quievit. The daughter[6] of Brian O'Ferghail, uxor Vulpis,[7] quievit. Finnghuala, daughter of Cathal O'Madadhain, mortua est. A great plague in hoc anno. A.D. [1398]

The kalends of January[8] on Wednesday, and the fourteenth of the moon; M°.ccc°.xcix.; xiii. anno cycli lunaris; vii. Indictionis; xix. cycli solaris. Brian O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, flood of the dignity and nobility of all Erinn,[9] died after[10] triumphing over the world and the devil, in hoc anno; and Toirdhelbhach, son of Murchadh O'Briain, bulwark of Tuadh-Mumha, died. Aedh O'Donnchadha, king of Eoghanacht Locha-Lein, quievit. Gillana-naemh Mac Aedhagain, ollamh of the East of Mumha in judicature, and Baethghalach[11] Mac Aedhagain, ollamh-brehon of Ui-Fiachrach and Ui-Amhalghaidh, mortui sunt.[12] Toirdhelbhach, son of Maelmuire Mac Suibhne, lord of Fanad, quievit. Cu-Uladh O'Neill, i.e., the son of Niall O'Neill, general protector of the learned of Erinn, [1399.]

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[6] *Daughter.* ingen, B. inghean, C.

[7] *Uxor Vulpis;* i. e. wife of the Sinnach, or Fox, chief of Muinter-Tadhgain. See note [2], p. 26, *supra.* Ulpis, B.

[8] *Of January.* Enair; omitted in B, in which the Dom. Letter (E) is added in the margin.

[9] *Of all Erinn.* na hErenn uile, B. Eireann uile, C.

[10] *After.* ar, B. iar, C.

[11] *Baethghalach.* This name is usually Latinized Boethius.

[12] *Mortui sunt.* m. 2, for mortuus est, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Feidlimid mac Cathail .h. Conchubair, rigdamna .h. Falgi, mortuus est. Seoan mac Briain mic Murchaid .h. Fergail, taoiseach na hAngaile, do ecc, accus Domnall mac Seain .h. Fergail ina inat. Hanri mer mac Uatin, tigearna Tire hAmalgaid, quieuit in Christo. Domnall mac Gilla Isa ruaid Ui Raigillig quieuit. Diarmaid mac Aeda mic Feidlimid .h. Conchobair, deg ádbar rig Connacht, quieuit. Mac Eochada eolach, ollam na Caemanach re dan, ocus feicheb coitchend dferaib Erend, do ecc iar mbuaid naithrige. Primfaid Arda Macha, .i. in Coltunach, in Christo quieuit. Tadc .h. Cerbaill, ri Eli, do gabail la hIarla Urmuman in hoc anno. Cormac Ua Cuirnin, adbar ollamain na Breifne, do ecc in hoc anno. Domnall ruad mac Sitraig .h. Cuirnin, adbar ollamain na Breifne, do ecc don plaig in hoc anno. Morrluagad la mac Uilliam Burc ocus le cloinn Cathail oicc, ocus le cloinn .h. Cellaid, a Cairpri, acus Ruaidri mac Domnaill mic Flaithbeartaig .h. Ruairc do marbad leo don tuiaiss sin, ocus echta imda eli nach aimtheb sunn.

Kt. [Enair] for Dardain, ocus cuicid sicheat suiprí; M°.cccc°.; xiiii. circli lunairi; uitid; xx. anno circli solairi. Aed .h. Mailmuaid, rex fer Cell, quieuit xiiii. Kt. Febra. Laighnech mac Fergail ruaid mic Donnchaid meg Eochacain quieuit a teirt id Septimbir. Risdard mac Peoraig cum alii do marbad a fill a tig epscoip na Midhe .ix. callaind Iuil.

[1] *Cathal.* The name is "Cathair" in the Annals of Ulster, and also in the Annals of the Four Masters. Both names (*Cathal* and *Cathair*) are now Anglicised Charles.

[2] *Mac Eochdha Eolach.* "Mac Eochadha (or Mac Keogh) the learned." The word eolach is not in C.

[3] *Primate.* primfaid. This word properly signifies "chief prophet." See note [3], p. 148, vol. i.

[4] *The Coltunach.* John Colton, or De Colton, Archbishop of Armagh. His "quievit" is misplaced above, as he died in the year 1404. See Dr. Reeves's ed. of *Colton's Visitation*; Introduction, p. ii.

[5] *Several other deeds.* euchta iomda eile, C.

quievit. Feidhlimidh, son of Cathal[1] O'Conchobhair, royal heir of Ui-Failghe, mortuus est. John, son of Brian, son of Murchadh O'Ferghail, chieftain of the Anghaile, died; and Domhnall, son of John O'Ferghail, *was appointed* in his place. Henry Mer Mac Wattin, lord of Tir-Amhalghaidh, quievit in Christo. Domhnall, son of Gilla-Isa Ruadh O'Raighilligh, quievit. Diarmaid, son of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh O'Conchobhair, who was well qualified to be king of Connacht, quievit. Mac Eochadha Eolach,[2] chief poet of the Caemhanachs, and general protector to the men of Erinn, died after the victory of penitence. The primate[3] of Ard-Macha, i.e. the Coltunach,[4] in Christo quievit. Tadhg O'Cerbhaill, king of Eli, was taken prisoner by the Earl of Ur-Mumha in hoc anno. Cormac O'Cuirnin, intended ollamh of the Breifne, died in hoc anno. Domhnall Ruadh, son of Sigradh O'Cuirnin, intended ollamh of the Breifne, died of the plague in hoc anno. A great hosting by Mac William Burk, and by the sons of Cathal Og, and the sons of O'Cellaigh, into Cairbre; and Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall, son of Flaithbhertach O'Ruairc, was slain by them on this expedition; and several other deeds[5] *were committed by them* that are not enumerated here. A.D. [1399.]

The kalends [of January][6] on Thursday, and the twenty-fifth of the moon; M°.cccc°.; xiiii. cycli lunaris; viii. Indictionis;[7] xx. anno cycli solaris. Aedh O'Maelmhuaidh, rex of Feara-Cell, quievit the 14th[8] of the kalends of February. Laighnech, son of Ferghal Ruadh, son of Donnchadh Mac Eochagain, quievit on the 3rd of the ides of September. Richard Mac Feorais, cum aliis,[9] was slain, in treachery, in the house of the Bishop of Midhe,[10] on the ninth of the [1400.]

[6] [*Of January*]. Omitted in both B and C, in each of which the Dom. Letters (D C) are added in the margin.

[7] *Indictionis*. The number of the Indiction is represented by uiᵗᵒ, instead of uiii. ῑ̄, in B and C.

[8] *The* 14*th*. xiiii., C. xuii. (17th), B.

[9] *Aliis*. alı, C. aℓ, B.

[10] *Of Midhe* (Meath). na Mıḋe, C. na Mıḋee, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Donnčaď Sinnach, tigearna muintire Tadcain, ocur ri fer Tethba de iure, quieuit. Diarmaid ocur Brian, da mac .h. Catharnaigh mic ant Sinnaigh, quieuerunt i Callainn Augurt. Cairlen Duin Imdain do gabail do mac an abaid .h. Conchubair, ocur Hobert mac Emaind mic Hobert a Burc do marbad ann, ocur mac mic Emaind .h. Cellaig do bi a laimdechur and do lecen ar dó. Grigoir mac Tanaide .h. Maelchonaire, adbar ollamain trila Muiredaigh muillethain, ocur fai foirbthi ina cheirt budéin, do marbadh go tubairtech do en duille gai do laimh Uilliam gairbh mic Daibid for tochar Duin Imdain and amrichd, ocur tucad fe ba agus ui. xxti bo ina eirr. Sadb ingean Taidc mic Donnchaid quieuit. Ruaidri mac Airt Meg Aengusa do marbad le cloinn Conulach .h. Neill, occur la Cathbarr mag Aengusa in hoc anno. Simon .h. Trebair, airchindechan Cille Forga, quieuit. Tomar O Cuirnin, ollam fer mBreifne, quieuit. Creach mor la cloinn rir Daibid for Niall mor .h. nUiginn, ocur Dia do denam indigti forra ind oidchi rin .i. ár ádbal do thabairt forra o huachd na haidchi. Seaan .h. Raigilliđ .i. mac Pilip .h. Raigilliđ, ri na Breifne čoir, quieuit do bidcc. Domnall ard .h. Dubidir do marbad la Gallaib in hoc anno. Cogad mór eidir clainn tSeaain .h. Domnaill ocur .h. Domnaill fein.

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[1] *O'Catharnaigh.* O'Kearney. See next note.

[2] *Son of the Sinnach.* The name Sinnach (i.e. Fox), originally a sobriquet of the chieftains of the family of O'Catharnaigh (or O'Kearney) of Teffia, ultimately became the surname of a branch of the same family. For the origin of the name Fox, see the *Miscell.* of the *Irish Archæol. Soc.*, pp. 187–188; the *Chron. Scotorum*, A.D. 1022; and vol. i. of this work, p. 27 (A.D. 1024). Instead of the clause ".h. Catharnaigh mic ant Sinnaigh," as in the text, the Four Masters have "mac Catharnaigh mic ant Sinnaigh," which Dr. O'Donovan translates "sons of Catharnach Mac-ant-Sinnaigh," as if he considered Mac-ant-Sinnaigh a proper surname.

[3] *Mac-an-abaidh;* i.e. the son of the Abbot.

[4] *In confinement.* a laimdechur, B. a laimdeacar, C.

[5] *Was let.* do lecen, B. do léigean, C.

[6] *Sil-Muiredhaigh-Muillethain;* i.e. "the race of Muiredhach Muille-

kalends of July. Donnchadh Sinnach, lord of Muinter-Tadhgain, and king, de jure, of Feara-Tethbha, quievit. Diarmaid and Brian, two sons of O'Catharnaigh[1] son of the Sinnach,[2] quieverunt on the kalends of August. The castle of Dun-Imdhain was taken by Mac-an-abaidh[3] O'Conchobhair; and Hubert, the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Burk, was slain there; and the grandson of Edmond O'Cellaigh, who was in confinement[4] there, was let[5] out of it by him. Gregory, son of Tanaidhe O'Maelchonaire, intended ollamh of Sil-Muiredhaigh-Muillethain,[6] and a man perfect in his own art, was unfortunately[7] killed in mistake, by one cast of a spear from the hand of William Garbh Mac David,[8] on the causeway[9] of Dun-Imdhain; and six score and six cows were given as eric[10] for him. Sadhbh, daughter of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, quievit. Ruaidhri, son of Art Mac Aenghusa, was slain by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and by Cathbharr Mac Aenghusa, in hoc anno. Simon O'Trebhair, archdeacon of Cill-Forga, quievit. Thomas O'Cuirnin, ollamh of the men of Breifne, quievit. A great depredation *was committed* by the sons of Sir David[11] upon Niall Mor O'hUiginn; and God inflicted punishment on them that night,[12] viz., a great destruction was brought upon them by the cold of the night. John O'Raighilligh, i.e., the son of Philip O'Raighilligh, king of East Breifne, quievit of a sudden fit. Domhnall Ard[13] O'Duibhidhir was slain by Foreigners in hoc anno. A great war between[14] the sons of John O'Domhnaill and O'Domhnaill himself.

A.D. [1400.]

than," the tribe name of the O'Conors of Connacht, and their correlatives.

[7] *Unfortunately.* co tubuiseach, B. co tubuiseach, C.

[8] *William Garbh Mac David;* i.e. William the Rough Mac David [Burk].

[9] *Causeway.* tochar, C. tach, for tachar, B.

[10] *Eric.* eiric, C. ericc, B. Eric denoted the fine, or compensation, paid for offences involving death or injury to persons.

[11] *Sir David;* i.e. Sir David Burk.

[12] *Night.* oidhchi, B. oiche, C.

[13] *Ard;* i.e. the high, or tall; omitted in B.

[14] *Between.* eidir, B. eadar, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Sluaġaḋ mor la Niall .h. Neill a tir Conaill, cor ṁill mor dardar an tire. Eich ocus daine do ḃuain de. Clann Flaiṫḃeartaiġ .h. Ruairc do indarbaḋ arin Bhreifne amach. Gilla Isa mac Aṅriġ do riġaḋ isin Breifne, ocus a ecc a cinn mís. Mac riġ Saxan do ṫeaċt an Eirind in hoc anno. Muirir mac mic Iarla Dermuṁan do ecc don plái̇ġ. Tadc .h. Cerḃaill do eloḋ on iarla a Belach Gaḃrain. Mac Mic in milid, tigearna na Stondunach, occisus est o Uilliam a Burcc. Mac Maġnusa meg Uidir, bruġaiḋ Breifne, do ecc do bidcc. Maelechlainn mac an archoirpoicc .h.Cellaiġ do ecc don galar brecc. Srech mor do denaṁ do ċlainn Flaiṫḃeartaiġ ar Ua Ruairc. Sreach do denaṁ do Tigearnan .h. Ruairc ar Ua Maeladuin Luirg, occus .h. Doṁnaill do breith fair, ocus in sreach do thaḃairt uaḋa ar ecin. Finġuala, ingen Chathail mic Aeḋa Breifniġ, ben Mic Suiḃne Fanat, quieuit. Diarmaid mac Muircheartaiġ ruaiḋ .h. Birn obiit .uii. idus Mai.

Kt. Einair for Sathairnn, ocus ui.eḋ uathaḋ fuirri; M.ccce.primo; xu. circli lunairi; ix. anno indictionis; xxi. circli solairi. Maelechlainn .h. Cellaiḋ, ri .h. Maine, fer lan denech, ocus dengnuṁ, ocus do ṫréidiḃ in tigearnair, do ecc iar mbreith buadha o deman ocus o doṁan. Tomar mac Emainn Albanaiċ .i. mac Uilliam Burc, tigearna Gall Connacht ocus moran da Gaiḋelaiḃ, mortuus est in hoc anno. Conchuḃar .h. Maileaċlainn, rex

[1] *So that.* cor (for co ro), B. gur, C.

[2] *Son of Henry;* i.e. of Henry O'Reilly.

[3] *In hoc anno.* This entry should be given under 1401, in which year Thomas Duke of Lancaster, son of King Henry IV., arrived in Ireland.

[4] *The Earl;* i.e. the Earl of Ur-Mumha, or Ormond.

[5] *Brughaidh to the men of Erinn.* brearaiḃ Eirionn, C. The term "brughaidh" was applied to an opulent farmer of great influence and authority.

[6] *Suddenly.* do bidcc, B. do biodg, C.

[7] *Galar brec;* i.e. "the speckled disease," or small-pox.

A great hosting by Niall O'Neill to Tir-Conaill, so that[1] he destroyed much of the corn of the country. Horses and men were taken from him. The sons of Flaithbhertach O'Ruairc were banished out of the Breifne. Gilla-Isa, son of Henry,[2] was made king in the Breifne, and died before the end of a month. The son of the king of the Saxons came to Erinn in hoc anno.[3] Maurice, grandson of the Earl of Des-Mumha, died of the plague. Tadhg O'Cerbhaill escaped from the Earl,[4] from Belach-Gabhrain. The son of Mac-in-mhilidh, lord of the Stauntons, occisus est by William Burk. The son of Maghnus Mac Uidhir, brughaidh to the men of Erinn,[5] died suddenly.[6] Maelechlainn, son of the Archbishop O'Cellaigh, died of the galar brec.[7] A great depredation was committed by the sons of Flaithbhertach[8] upon O'Ruairc. A depredation was committed by Tighernan O'Ruairc upon O'Maeladuin of Lurg; and O'Domhnaill overtook him, and the prey was taken from him by force. Finnghuala, daughter of Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech,[9] wife of Mac Suibhne of Fanad, quievit. Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach Ruadh O'Birn, obiit vii. idus Maii.[10] A.D. [1400.]

The kalends[11] of January on Saturday, and the sixth of the moon; M.cccc. primo; xv. cycli lunaris; ix. anno Indictionis; xxi. cycli solaris. Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, a man full of bounty[12] and valour,[13] and of the wealth of the sovereignty, died after obtaining triumph over the devil and the world. Thomas, son of Edmond Albanach, i.e. Mac William Burk, lord of the Foreigners of Connacht, and of many of its Gaeidhel, mortuus est in hoc anno. Conchobhar O'Maelechlainn, [1401.]

[8] *Sons of Flaithbhertach.* Flaithbhertach (or Flaherty) O'Ruairc.

[9] *Aedh Breifnech.* Aedh, or Hugh, the Breifnian (O'Conor); so called, doubtless, from having been fostered in the Breifne.

[10] *Maii.* mai, B and C.

[11] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (B) is added in the margin in B.

[12] *Of bounty.* oenech, for do enech, B. oengnaċ, C.

[13] *Of valour.* oengnuṁ, for do engnuṁ, C. oegnaṁ, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Midhe dé luire, quieuit a teirt callainn April irin Let-innse Muigi hElli in bona pine. Muircheartach occ mac Muirchearthaigh móir meg Eochacan, do marbad i teirt noin Octimbir i mbeol Atha Impir do en urchur gai, la Geroitt mac Roberd Dalatun, i comhercur oidchi, der a mhuintiri do chur uad ar intraigid irin mBrenad muinntiri Gillgan. Domnall mac Teboit .h. Mailmuaid, adbar rig fer Cell, interfectus est in Alhain Laigen o Gallaib, in prioe iour Mai. Gilla na naem mac Aedacan, ollam breithemhan .h. Failgi ocus cenel Fiachaid, quieuit. Teboid buidi .h. Mailmuaid do marbad i cill Cruimthir Fiachrach i teirt callainn Octobir la clainn Airt .h. Mailechlainn. Cathal ruad mag Raghnaill, dux muinntire hEolair, do marbad a n'Druim cubra le Serraid mac Maileachlainn meg Raghnaill, hi cind mír derrach .i. hi quint noin Martai. Maelruanaigh mac Cathail ruaid meg Raghnaill do marbad la cloind Maeleachlainn meg Raghnaill in bliadain cetna, a lurg a chreiche. Da mac Uilliam do denam taréir Tomair a Burc .i. mac Uilliam do denam dUillec mac Ricaird oicc, ocus mac Uilliam eli do denam do Uater mac Tomair a Burc, ocus a crechemhain do mac Uilliam cloinne Ricaird ar fingirechtt. Conchobar anabaid Ua Cellaig do rigad a ninat a athar féin. Domnall Ua Maille, ri Umaill, do ecc in hoc anno. Cormac mac Diarmada mic Branan occisus est per dolum

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[1] *Midiæ.* Medie, B and C.

[2] *The Leth-inse of Magh-hElli.* The name of the plain of Magh-hElli is still preserved in that of the townland of Moyally, parish of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County. Leth-inse, or Lehinch, is a townland in the parish of Kilbride, in the same barony and county.

[3] *Bel-atha-Impir;* i.e. "the mouth of the ford of Imper." This seems to have been the name of a ford over the river Blackwater, near Emper, a townland in the present parish of Kilmacnevin, barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. The words i mbeol, "in Bel—," are omitted in B.

rex Midiæ[1] de jure, quievit on the third of the kalends of April, in the Leth-inse of Magh-hElli,[2] in bona fine. Muirchertach Og, son of Muirchertach Mor Mac Eochagain, was killed on the third of the nones of October, in Bel-atha-Impir,[3] with one cast of a spear, by Garrett son of Robert Dalton, in a nocturnal encounter, after he had sent away his people on an incursion into the Brenadh of Muinter-Gillgan. Domhnall, son of Tibbot O'Maelmhuaidh, heir to the sovereignty of Feara-Cell, interfectus est in Almha of Laighen, by Foreigners, in pridie idus Maii. Gilla-na-naemh Mac Aedhagain, ollamh-brehon of Ui-Failghe and Cenel-Fiachaidh, quievit. Tibbot Buidhe O'Maelmhuaidh was slain in Cill-Cruimthir-Fiachrach,[4] on the third of the kalends of October, by the sons of Art O'Maelechlainn. Cathal Ruadh Mac Raghnaill, dux of Muinter-Eolais, was slain in Druim-cubhra by Jeffrey, son of Maelechlainn Mac Raghnaill, before the end of a month of spring, i.e. on the fifth of the nones of March. Maelruanaidh, son of Cathal Ruadh Mac Raghnaill, was slain by the sons of Maelechlainn Mac Raghnaill, in the same year, whilst pursuing his prey.[5] Two Mac Williams were made after[6] *the death of* Thomas Burk, viz., Ulick, the son of Richard Og, was made the Mac William; and Walter, son of Thomas Burk, was made another Mac William; but he submitted to Mac William of Clann-Rickard in consequence of his seniority. Conchobhar Anabaidh[7] O'Cellaigh was made king in the place of his own father. Domhnall O'Maille, king of Umhall, died in hoc anno. Cormac, son of Diarmaid Mac Branan, occisus

A.D. [1401.]

[4] *Cill-Cruimther-Fiachrach.* "The church of Cruimther (or presbyter) Fiachra;" probably a mistake for Cill-Cruimther-Fraich, or church of Cruimther Fraech, now Kilcumreragh, barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath.

[5] *Pursuing his prey;* i.e. whilst pursuing a prey that had been taken from him by the sons of Maelechlainn Mac Raghnaill.

[6] *After.* ꝺaṙéiṙ, C. ꝺaṙeṙ, B.

[7] *Conchobhar Anabaidh;* i.e. "Conchobhar (or Conor) the Unripe," or the Abortive; so called, as it would appear, from having been born prematurely.

[*MS defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

la Conchobar mac Seain mic Branan. Ar timor la hArt mac Airt, ri Laigen, for cundae Lochai Garman in hoc anno; acus a cumain sin la Gallaib Athai cliath for Gaidelaibh Laigen, ocus moran do ceitchernaib congbala na Muman fa Thadg .h. Meachair do marbad ann. Fertelencia magna hi Conmaicnib Cuili, ocus i Clainn Ricaird. Pilib Aral do ecc don flaig sin. Uilliac mac Ricaird, do clainn Ricaird, rubmertur ert for Turlach mor .h. Fiachrach in hoc anno. Mort .h. Flannacan Eli in hoc anno. Falgi mac Eogain Ui Conchobair falgi do marbad dathetr aen uchuir do foigit girr in hoc anno. Uilliam occ .h. hUicinn occisus est o cloinn Cathail na mbanfigech meg Flanchaid eitir da adaind, in hoc anno. Mac gilla Brigti na Muigi do marbad do ercur. Creacha do denam do cloinn Doinnaill mic Muircheartaig ar Mac nDiarmada in hoc anno. Carraic Locha Cé do gabail do cloinn Fergail Mic Diarmada, ocus daine imda do marbad ocus do bathad ina timchell, ocus luct a coimeda da tinolacad do chind cuinn. Feidlimid mac Cathail oicc .h. Conchubair do marbad do mac .h. Conchubair duind. Gref an Chadain do denam la cloinn .h. Ruairc, .i. Tigearnan occ ocus Aed buidi ocus Tadg, ocus do cloinn Meg Samradan, for Maelmórda Ua Raigilligi, occus forlongport ag muintir Mailmórda ar a neir, ocus ni hurusa a arim ar milled

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[1] *Under Tadhg O'Meachair.* fa Thadg .h. Meachair. Repeated in B.

[2] *Turloch-mor of Ui-Fiachrach;* i.e. "the great pool of Ui-Fiachrach-[Aidhne]," now probably Turlough-Keeloge, in the parish of Kinvarra-doorus, barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

[3] *O'Flannagain of Eli.* The sept of O'Flannagain of Eli were also known as the Cenel-Farga, or Kinel-arga, and occupied a district co-extensive with the present barony of Ballybrit, King's County. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Huidhrin's Topog. Poem;* Appendix, p. lxxxiv.

[4] *Cathal-na-mbanfigech.* "Cathal (or Charles) of the weaving women." This appears to have been an op-

est per dolum by Conchobhar, son of John Mac Branan. A.D.
A great slaughter *was committed* by Art, son of Art, king [1401.]
of Laighen, in the county of Loch-Garman, in hoc anno; and retaliation for this was committed by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath on the Gaeidhel of Laighen, and a great many of the retained kerns of Mumha, under Tadhg O'Meachair,[1] were slain there. Pestilentia magna in Conmaicne-Cuile, and in Clann-Rickard. Philip Afal died of this plague. Ulick, son of Richard, of the Clann-Rickard, submersus est in Turloch-mor of Ui-Fiachrach,[2] in hoc anno. Mors of O'Flannagain of Eli[3] in hoc anno. Failghe, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair Failghe, was killed from the effect of one shot of a short arrow in hoc anno. William Og O'hUiginn occisus est by the sons of Cathal-na-mbanfigech[4] Mac Flannchaidh, between[5] two rivers, in hoc anno. Mac Gilla-Brighdi, of the Magh,[6] was killed by a fall. Depredations were committed by the sons of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach,[7] upon Mac Diarmada in hoc anno. The Rock of Loch-Cé was taken by the sons of Ferghal Mac Diarmada, and many persons were slain and drowned around it; and its ward surrendered it for the sake of a bribe. Fedhlimidh, son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, was killed by the son of O'Conchobhair Donn. The attack of the Cabhan was made by the sons of O'Ruairc—viz., Tighernan Og, and Aedh Buidhe, and Tadhg, and by the sons of Mac Samhradhain, on Maelmordha O'Raighilligh; and Muinter-Maelmordha had an encampment after them; and it is not easy to count the

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probrious epithet, for the art of weaving was of all trades "of greatest reproach amongst the Irishrye," as Mageoghegan says (Ann. Clonmacnoise, A.D. 1391).

[5] *Between.* eiuip, B. eaoap, C. Possibly eiuip oa abaino may be some territorial designation.

[6] *The Magh.* "The Plain;" i.e. Mgah-Finn, otherwise called the Bredach, and "Keogh's Country," a district in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. See *Miscell. Irish Archæol. Soc.*, vol. i., p. 77, note[x], and O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain's Topog. Poem;* Appendix, p. xlvi.

[7] *Son of Muirchertach.* Muirchertach O'Conor.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

anorde do daimḃ ocus maimḃ, ocus do loiscedh .xx. beart etḃ ann fa mac in biataiḃ daimhe do congnamh la muinntir Raigilliḃ, ocus do benadh da xxᵗᵉ ech doḃ beor. Coccadh adhaṫḃar do eigi eidir Toirrdhelbach mac Neill Gairḃ mic Aedha .h. Dhomhnaill, ocus righdamna na nEoganach .i. Brian mac Enri aṁreiḃ Ui Neill, ocus forlongphart cloinne Dalaigh, ocus Toirrdhelbaich mic Neill Gairḃ tighearna na Conallach, do innraigiḃ co drochcomhairlech dimrach la mac Enri, ocus fraenmaidhm fechranach do ben arta do tus lai co laidir lanchalma. Ocus mar nach teid olc cin indiched na dal can digaltus, ni dechadar na dala frin gan digaltus go deghḃaraiḃ o chenel Conaill; ocus ir amlaiḃ do faladar na dala frin doiḃ .i. mac Ui Neill dragḃail in huathadh fluaigh deodlai, ocus crech Enri .h. Gairmleadhaigh remhe, ocus ro benait na creacha frin derimh la Cenel Moan, ocus rob e frin ant aither con anaither do Chenel Moan; ar ro marḃram mac .h. Gairmleaghaiḃ doen ḃuille cloidiḃ; ocus ara haithle frin do iadrad Cenel Conaill uile a dimchioll in tren milidh, ocus do maidedh in mor echt frin la Toirrdealbhach Ua n'Domhnaill; occur do marḃadh Niall mac Neill Gairbh .h. Domhnaill, ocus Maelsechlainn mac Flaithḃeartaigh .h. Ruairc tus an lai frin la hEoganachaib; ocus do bo lan mor a nerḃadha orin amach, acht nach roich a nairemh uli ar oman a nemiltiur.

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[1] *Broke out between.* do erghi eidir; lit. "arose between," B. do eirgidh eadar, C.

[2] *Henry Amhreidh;* i.e. "Henry the Unquiet," or "Uneasy."

[3] *Clann-Dalaigh.* This was the tribe name of the O'Donnells of Tir-Conaill, derived from their progenitor, Dalach, who died in 868.

[4] *Assaulted.* dindraighidh, B. do innraighidh, C.

[5] *Completely routed.* The literal translation of the clause fraenmaidhm fechranach do ben arta, as in B, would be "a broken scattering rout was taken out of them." C reads fraenmaidhm feachranach do dain artuidh.

people and valuables that were destroyed there; and twenty loads of clothing were burned there, along with the biatach's son, who came to assist Muinter-Raighilligh; and two score horses were taken from them besides. A horrible war broke out between[1] Toirdhelbhach, the son of Niall Garbh, son of Aedh O'Domhnaill, and the royal heir of the Eoghanachs, i.e. Brian, son of Henry Amhreidh[2] O'Neill; and the fortress of the Clann-Dalaigh,[3] and of Toirdhelbhach, son of Niall Garbh, lord of the Conallians, was ill-advisedly, haughtily, assaulted[4] by the son of Henry, and they were powerfully, bravely, and completely routed,[5] at the beginning of the day. And as no evil goes unrevenged,[6] nor offence unpunished, these transactions did not pass without being promptly avenged by the Cenel-Conaill. And thus it was that these things happened to them, viz.:—the son of O'Neill was left with a small company at the close of the day, and Henry O'Gairmledhaigh's prey before him; and these preys were taken from him by the Cenel-Moan. And this was the joy with sorrow to the Cenel-Moan, for he (*Brian*) killed the son of O'Gairmledhaigh[7] with one stroke of his sword. And immediately afterwards the Cenel-Conaill all closed around[8] the powerful hero, and the great feat was performed[9] by Toirdhelbach O'Domhnaill. And Niall, son of Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill, and Maelsechlainn, son of Flaithbhertach O'Ruairc, were slain in the beginning of that day by the Eoghanachs;[10] and their losses besides were very great; but the enumeration of all cannot be attempted for fear of prolixity.

A.D. [1401.]

[6] *Unrevenged.* cin indich, for cin indicheo (lit. without revenge), B. gan digail, C.

[7] *The son of O'Gairmledhaigh.* The Four Mast. call him Henry O'Gairmledhaigh. The name is now written O'Gormley, or Gormley, without the O'.

[8] *Around.* a timdiall, C. a timchall, B.

[9] *The great feat was performed;* i.e. the killing of Brian O'Neill. da maideoh in mor ech, B. da maidiom an mor euch, C.

[10] *The Eoghanachs;* i.e. the Cenel-Eoghain, or followers of O'Neill.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Kt. Enair for Domnach, ocus .xuii. fuirri; M.cccc.ii.; xuii. icli lunairi; x. anno incictionis; xxii. icli solairi. Cocad adbal mór eidir Iarla Urmuman ocus Iarla Desmuman, ocus in da mac Uilliam do dol diblinaib do furtacht Iarla Urmuman. Fergal mac Aeda .h. Ruairc, mac rig Breifne, ocus adbar rig Ua mBriuin, interfectus est ina tig budein la Lochlainn colach[3] mac Caba per dolum, caicdigir ria Cairc, ocus a adlacad a manistir tSligig. Carraic Locha Ce do gabail iterum la Conchubar occ mac Aeda Mic Diarmada co harrachta ince[m] for cloinn Fergail Mic Diarmada. Niall og, mac Neill moir, mic Aeda moir .h. Neill, airdri coicid Ulad, do ecc a fogmar na bliadna ra iar mbreith báigi ar in raegul ra, do clu ocus denech ocus dardnóir, o Lucht an deadad frecnairc; ocus cuirro airchiri Dia dia anmain, ocus Patraicc. Muircheartach mac Donnchaid .h. Dubda, fer nar ér duine riam im ní ar domun, ocus a beit aice, do ecc in bono fine a ramrad na bliadna ro, et repultus est a nArd na riad. Filib mac Briain móir meg Mathgamna, ard ri Orgiall, do ecc in bono fine, ocus Arogal mac Briain na nad iarain. Cuchonnacht mac Magnusa mic Conchondacht .h. Raigilligg, rigdamna Breifne, ocus aen mac Una ingine Toirrdhealbaig .h. Chonchobair, do ecc a naimdir fogmair. Brian mac Domnaill .h. Flaithbeartaig, ridamna Cairn Gecain, quieuit in Crist. Mord Tomair mic Seadain na tuaithe. Ingaigid la cloinn Cormaic mic Donnchaid meg Carrthaigg for

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[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (A) is added in the margin in B.

[2] *Went.* do dol, repeated in B and C.

[3] *Lochlainn Colach;* i.e. "Lochlainn the Sinful." Instead of colach, as in B, C has eolach, "the Learned."

[4] *Mór;* i.e. "the Great." an oir, "of the gold," B.

[5] *High King.* ard ri, B. airdri rig, C.

[6] *Of Carn-Gecain.* Cairn gecā, B and C. O'Donovan prints this name Cairn geccaig, "of Carn-Gegach" (*Four* Mast., ad an.), and refers to the "Annals of Connacht," where, he says, "this place is called

The kalends[1] of January on Sunday, and the seventeenth of the moon; M.cccc.ii.; xvi. cycli lunaris; x. anno Indictionis; xxii. cycli solaris. A terrible war between the Earl of Ur-Mumha and the Earl of Des-Mumha; and the two Mac Williams went[2] together to the assistance of the Earl of Ur-Mumha. Ferghal, son of Aedh O'Ruairc, son of the king of Breifne, and royal heir of the Ui-Briuin, interfectus est in his own house by Lochlainn Colach[3] Mac Caba, per dolum, a fortnight before Easter, and was interred in the monastery of Sligech. The Rock of Loch-Cé was bravely, powerfully taken iterum by Conchobhar Og, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, against the sons of Ferghal Mac Diarmada. Niall Og, the son of Niall Mor, son of Aedh Mor O'Neill, high king of the province of Uladh, died in the harvest of this year, after bearing the palm in this world for fame, bounty, and excellence, from the people of the present life; and may God and Patrick be merciful to his soul. Muirchertach, son of Donnchadh O'Dubhda, a man who never refused a person regarding anything in the world, if he had it, died in bono fine in the summer of this year, et sepultus est in Ard-na-riadh. Philip, son of Brian Mór[4] Mac Mathghamhna, high king[5] of Oirghiall, died in bono fine; and Ardghal, son of Brian, *was appointed* in his place afterwards. Cuchonnacht, son of Maghnus, son of Cuchonnacht O'Raighilligh, the royal heir of Breifne, and only son of Una, daughter of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, died in harvest time. Brian, son of Domhnall O'Flaithbhertaigh, royal heir of Carn-Gecain,[6] quievit in Christo. Mors of Thomas, son of John-na-tuaithe.[7] The sons of Cormac, son of Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, attacked the

A.D. [1402.]

Gno-beg." But this is a mistake, for, although Gno-beg was the name of the southern part of the present barony of Moycullen, in the county of Galway, which was at this time possessed by the O'Flahertys, it is not that by which the territory of the chieftain of the sept is called in either of the Dublin copies of the "Annals of Connacht."

[7] *John-na-tuaithe;* i.e. "John of the tuath," or territory. His actual name, family, or sept, has not been identified.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Baroidechaiḃ, ocus maiṁ do thaḃairt forro do Baroidechaiḃ, ocus mac mic Donnchaiḋ meg Carthaiġ do gaḃail and, ocus moran da ṁuinntir maille fris; ocus Art .h. Caoiṁ do marḃaḋ ann beorr. Mac Cinaith an Triucha do marḃaḋ da ḃraṫriḃ fein per dolum. Feiḋlimiḋ mac Cathail óicc do leccen ar a laṁdechar. Brian mac Neill oicc .h. Neill quieuit in Christo ar ṫálaiḃ a athar. Muircheartach Ua Flannacan, farcideochan Oilfinn, quieuit.

Kt. Enair for Luan, ocus ochtmaḋ .xx. fuirri; M°.cccc°. tertio; xuii. cicli lunairi; xi. anno indictionis; xxiii. cicli solairi. Maġnus mac Conmuiġi na cailleaḋ, ri Cianachta, mortuus est. Tadc mac Cathail óicc .h. Conchuḃair occisus est la cloinn Toirrdhealbaiġ oicc .h. Chonċubair, ocus la hEogan mac ind aird .h. Conchoḃair, for machaire na noileaċ, in hoc anno, fo feil Briġidi, et sepultus est illebaiḋ Cathail mic Donnaill, a senathar. Conchuḃar anabaiḋ Ua Cellaiḋ, ri .h. Maine, nathair neṁe na nGaiḋel ar ḃeoḋacht ocus creacharacht, do ecc iar nongaḋ ocus iar naithriġe, et sepultus est a manistir Boin barri hi tir Mane .i. manistir ar ar ṁor a cummain buḋein. Cathal .h. Dimuraiġ, riġdamna cloinne Mailuġra, occisus est la Gallaiḃ; ocus aithrisid an giallaiġ dana cus maith a enech ocus a engnaṁ. Brian .h. Dimuraiġ, a ḋerḃrathair, do ṁarḃaḋ do Gallaiḃ i cind mir iarsin. Feḋlimiḋ Ua Dimuraiġ do marḃaḋ la Gallaiḃ beos. Finġuala, ingean Toirrdhealbaiġ .h. Chonċubair, uxor

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[1] *Mac Cinaith of the Triucha.* Mac Kenna of Trough, in the county of Monaghan.

[2] *Cathal Og*; i.e. Cathal Og ("the younger") O'Conor, son of Cathal O'Conor, king of Connacht in 1324.

[3] *Immediately after.* ar ṫáil (for ar ṫálaiḃ; lit. "at the heels").

[4] *Archdeacon.* farcideochan, as if for "parochiæ diaconus," B and C.

[5] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (G) is added in the margin in B.

[6] *Cumaighe-na-cailledh*; i.e. "Cumaighe (canis campi) of the wood;" Cumaighe O'Cathain, otherwise Cooey O'Kane.

Barretts, but were defeated by the Barretts, and the grandson of Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh was captured there, and a great number of his people along with him; and Art O'Caimh was furthermore slain there. Mac Cinaith of the Triucha[1] was slain by his own brothers per dolum. Fedhlimidh, son of Cathal Og,[2] was released from his captivity. Brian, son of Niall Og O'Neill, quievit in Christo immediately after[3] his father. Muirchertach O'Flannagain, archdeacon[4] of Oilfinn, quievit. A.D. [1402.]

The kalends[5] of January on Monday, and the twenty-eighth of the moon; M°.cccc°. tertio; xvii. cycli lunaris; xi. anno Indictionis; xxiii. cycli solaris. Maghnus, son of Cumaighe-na-cailledh,[6] king of Cianachta, mortuus est. Tadhg, son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, occisus est by the sons of Toirdhelbhach Og O'Conchobhair *Donn*, and by Eoghan Mac-in-abaid[7] O'Conchobhair on Machaire-nan-oilech, in hoc anno, about the festival of Brighid, et sepultus est in the tomb of Cathal, the son of Domhnall, his grandfather.[8] Conchobhar Anabaidh[9] O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, the poisonous serpent of the Gaeidhel for vigour and depredation, died after unction and after penitence, et sepultus est in the monastery of John the Baptist[10] in Tir-Maine, i.e. a monastery to which his own munificence was great. Cathal O'Dimusaigh, royal heir of Clann-Maelughra, occisus est by Foreigners; and the people report that his bounty and prowess were great. Brian O'Dimusaigh, his brother, was slain by Foreigners before the end of a month afterwards. Fedhlimidh O'Dimusaigh was also slain by Foreigners. Finnghuala, the daughter of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, uxor of [1403.]

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[7] *Mac-in-abaid;* i.e. "the son of the Abbot."

[8] *His grandfather.* a ɟenaċhaɾ, B. a aċaiɾ, C.

[9] *Conchobhar Anabaidh;* i.e. "Conchobhar the Unripe;" so called, apparently, from having been prematurely born. See him already mentioned above under the year 1401.

[10] *Monastery of John the Baptist.* This monastery was situated at Rindown, or Saint John's, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Mailechlainn .h. Cellaig ri Ua Maine, an ben robferr clú do bi a naen aimsir fria ri[1] hErinn uli, quieuit. Sluaghadh aibhal mór la Ua Conchobair nDonn, ocus la Muircheartach mbacach mac Domnaill, tighearna Sligigh, in uachtar Connacht, ocus tighearnus Eogain .h.Madadhan mic Murchaid do gabail doib don dulaid sin; ocus dol doib a clainn Ricaird iarnamh do congnamh la hUilleac mac Ricaird in adaig[4] Mainechaib; ocus do ghabadar tren don tuiar sin ar Mainechaib, ocus tancatar can tobeim can tubairt dia tigib iarsin. Muircheartach bacach, mac Domnaill, mic Muircheartaig .h. Chonchubair, tighearna iochtair Connacht, do écc iar mbreith barr ar a bithadaib in cech airdi dEirinn uile, in aine iar feil Micheil. Muircheartach clerech Ua Dubda, toga erpuic chille hAlaid, quieuit. Coccad mór do fár eidir Breifnechaib ocus Clann Donnchaid in hoc anno, dar marbad daine maithe, .i. Tomoltach ócc mac Tomultaig meg Dorchaid, deoghlaith chenel Luachain, do marbadh eatorra, ocus Muircheartach og .h .hEilidi, bruighid ceadach conaich, do mharbad ar in coccad sin. Maelmordha, mac Conconnacht mic Gilla Isa ruaid, do gabail tighearnais muintire Mailimordha in hoc anno. Eogan mac Seoain .h. Ruairc do gabail la Maeleachlainn .h. Ruairc; agus Seaan mac Taidg mic Ualgarg .h. Ruairc do gabail ocus do lot la muintir Mailmordha; ocus coccad do ergi arride eidir muintir Raighilligh ocus muintir Ruairc; ocus Mathghamain mac Gilla Crist mic Flaithbheartaig Mic Cába do lot in lá sin la muinntir .h. Ruairc, ocus ar anntso

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[1] *Best reputation.* rob fearr clú, C. robe berr clú ocur cl„ B.

[2] *All.* uli, B. uile, C.

[3] *Son of Domhnall;* i.e. the son of Domhnall O'Conor Sligo, who was the son of Muirchertach.

[4] *Against.* in adaig, B. anagaid, C.

[5] *After triumphing.* iar mbreith barr, B. iar mbreith báire, C.

[6] *O'hElidhe.* This name is written h.hEilidi in B, and h. hEilidhe in

Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, the woman of best reputation[1] in her time in all[2] Erinn, quievit. A very great hosting by O'Conchobhair Donn, and by Muirchertach Bacach, son of Domhnall,[3] lord of Sligech, into Upper Connacht, and the lordship of Eoghan O'Madadhain, the son of Murchadh, was seized by them on this occasion. And they afterwards went into Clann-Rickard, to assist Ulick, the son of Rickard, against[4] the Ui-Maine; and they obtained sway over the Ui-Maine on this expedition, and returned home subsequently without blemish or mischance. Muirchertach Bacach, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, lord of Lower Connacht, died, after triumphing[5] over his enemies in every part of all Erinn, the Friday after the festival of Michael. Muirchertach Clerech O'Dubhda, bishop-elect of Cill-Alaidh, quievit. A great war arose between the Breifnians and the Clann-Donnchaidh in hoc anno, when noble men were slain; viz., Tomaltach Og, son of Tomaltach Mac Dorchaidh, the last chief of Cenel-Luachain, was killed between them; and Muirchertach Og O'hElidhe,[6] a wealthy brughaidh-cedach,[7] was killed in that war. Maelmordha, the son of Cuconnacht, son of Gilla-Isa Ruadh,[8] assumed the lordship of Muinter-Maelmordha in hoc anno. Eoghan, son of John O'Ruairc, was taken prisoner by Maelechlainn O'Ruairc, and John, the son of Tadhg, son of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, was taken prisoner, and wounded, by Muinter-Maelmordha; and a war arose[9] out of this between Muinter-Raighilligh and Muinter-Ruairc; and Mathghamhain, son of Gilla-Christ, son of Flaithbhertach Mac Caba,[10] was wounded on that day by O'Ruairc's people: and it was

A.D. [1403.]

C. It is now written O'Healy, or Healy, without the O'.

[7] *Brughaidh-cedach.* The Brughaidh-cedach was an opulent farmer of great influence and authority.

[8] *Gilla-Isa Ruadh.* Gilla-Isa Ruadh (Gelasius the Red) O'Reilly.

[9] *Arose.* do eirgi, B. do eirgiḋ, C.

[10] *Mac Caba.* Mac Cabe. mc Cába, C. mc Capa, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

do ronnad grer an Chabain aṁail a dubramar romaind, mad iar naraili liubar. Muircheartach gand Ua Sechnusaig, rígdaṁna Ua Fiachrach Aidne, do marbad la Mainechaibh. Seaan buide mac Seoinin a burc occisus est o clannmaicne Eogain .h. Cellaig, ocus o cloinn Hoberd Dalatun.

Kl. Enair for Mart, ocus naeṁad uathad fuisse; M°.cccc°.iiii.·; xuiii. cicli lunaris; xii. indictionis; xxiiii. cicli solaris. Tomar Bared, earpocc Oliffind, rai Erend, in Christo quieuit a nerrach na bliadna so, et repultus est i nAiredh Locha Con. Morr Maileaclainn meg Orechtaig, dux muintiri Radunn, irin domnach meodanach don chaiccur, et repultus est ar Rus Comman. Conchubar occ mac Aeda mic Diarmada, ri Moigi Luirg, ocus beidir ar beodacht, do ecc eidir feil Micheil ocus samhain; ocus Tadg mac Aeda meic Diarmada do rigad ina inad timchell na samhna iarsin. Cormac Mac Diarmada do marbad ar imruagad a clainn Ricaird la marcsluag cloinne Ricaird ocus Tuadmuman archena, i cind mís don fogmar ceadna sin; ocus dob e sin an bainne ria frair do Moig Luirg .i. Cathal ria Conchubar. Ingen .h. Chonchubair failgi .i. ben Gilla Padruicc .h. Morda, quieuit. Cathal mac Donnchaid mortuus est i Surt inori ina longburt fein, iar mbuaid naithrighe; et repultus est i Cill mic Callain. Domnall

[1] *The attack of the Cabhan.* The battle, or attack, of Cavan, referred to above under the year 1401.

[2] *The Clannmaicne-Eoghain O'Cellaigh;* i.e. the descendants of Eoghan O'Cellaigh (or Owen O'Kelly), who was the son of Domhnall Mór, son of Tadhg Taillten O'Kelly, sl. 1180. The name of Clannmaicne-Eoghain is preserved in that of the barony of Clonmacnowen in the county of Galway, which is erroneously printed "Clonmacow" in Beaufort's "Civil and Ecclesiastical map of Ireland."

[3] *Tuesday.* The Dom. Letters (F E) are added in the margin in B.

[4] *In Airemh-Locha-Con.* in Airedh Locha Con, C. ind Aird Locha Cō, B. Airemh-Locha-Con (Airemh of Loch-Con), now called Errew, is a peninsula extending into Loch-Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The Four Mast. write the name Airech-Locha-Con.

[5] *Between.* eidir, B. eadar, C.

[6] *About.* timchell, B. timchill, C.

on this occasion, according to other books, the attack of the Cabhan[1] was made, as we have related above. Muirchertach Garbh O'Sechnusaigh, royal heir of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by the Ui-Maine. John Buidhe, son of Seoinin Burk, occisus est by the Clann-maicne-Eoghain O'Cellaigh,[2] and by the sons of Hubert Dalton. A.D. [1403.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday,[3] and the ninth of the moon; M°.cccc°. iiii.; xviii. cycli lunaris; xii. Indictionis; xxiiii. cycli solaris. Thomas Barrett, bishop of Oilfinn, the most eminent man in Erinn, in Christo quievit in the spring of this year, et sepultus est in Airemh-Locha-Con.[4] Mors of Maelechlainn Mac Oirechtaigh, dux of Muinter-Raduibh, on the middle Sunday of Lent, et sepultus est in Ros-Comain. Conchobhar Og, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, and a bear in vigour, died between[5] Michaelmas and Allhallowtide; and Tadhg, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, was afterwards made king in his place, about[6] Allhallowtide. Cormac Mac Diarmada was slain in an onset in Clann-Rickard, by the cavalry of Clann-Rickard, and of Tuadh-Mumha besides, before the end of a month of the same harvest; and that[7] was the "drop before a shower"[8] for Magh-Luirg,[9] i.e. Cathal before Conchobhar.[10] The daughter of O'Conchobhair Failghe,[11] i.e. the wife of Gilla-Patraic O'Mordha, quievit. Cathal Mac Donnchaidh mortuus est in Port-insi, in his own fortress, after the victory of penitence; et sepultus est in Cill-mic-Callain.[12] Domhnall, [1404.]

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[7] *That.* ɛɾɯ, C. ɛɾɛɪn, B.

[8] *Drop before a shower.* For the meaning of this phrase, see vol. i., p. 417, note [6].

[9] *For Magh-Luirg.* ᴅᴏ Mᴏɪɢ Lɯɪɾɢ, B. ᴅᴏ Mʜᴏɪɣ Lɯɪɾɢ, C.

[10] *Cathal before Conchobhar.* The name Cathal is probably a mistake for that of Cormac, whose death was the "drop" that preceded the "shower" of misfortune soon to follow with the death of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada.

[11] *Failghe.* ꝼɑılɣı, C. ꝼɑılɣı, B.

[12] *Cill-mic-Caillin.* cıll mc cɑllᵹ., B and C. Apparently Cill-mic-Callain, or Kilmacallen, in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo, a few miles to the north-east of Port-insi, or Portinch, where Cathal Mac Donnchaidh died.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

mac Enri Ui Neill do gabail rigi in choicid. Occurus ert mac Aengusa mic Donnaill óicc mic Donnaill la Donnchad Ua Cellaig. Gallra imda ind Erinn, ocus galar na leptae co funnradach, in hoc anno. Murchad occ mac Conchobair mic Cathail mortuus ert. Occurus ert Tomar .h. Cendetig, leth Uriuman, la Donnall mac Pilip .h. Cendetig. Maidm Atha duib la Gilla Patruig.h.Morda, ri Laigi, for Gallaib, ocus moran do marbad ann, ocus eich imda ocus arm ocus édeb do bein dib beos. Donnchad mac.h.Cendetig duinn do ecc hi Lamnduchur ac a brathir budein in hoc anno. Iarla Uriuman, cenn crodachta na hErend, quieuit. Mac Cathmail, dux cenel Feradaig, interfectus ert. Donnchad ban .h.Mailchonaire, ollam ri Muiredaig muilleadan re renchus, mortuus ert. Gilla dubin mac Cruitin, ollamh Tuadmuman re renchus, mortuus ert. Feidlimid .h.Tuathail, ri .h.Muiredaig, mortuus ert. Cerball Ua Dalaig, ollam dana Corcumruad, quieuit. Finsen mac Eogain meg Carthaig mortuus ert. Macraith .h.Suilleadan mortuus ert. Donnall mac Donnchaid .h.Dalaig, .i. bolg an dána, mortuus ert. Flann occ mac Seoan Ui [Donnallain, ollam ri Muireadaig i ndán], mortuus ert. Cormac, mac Aeda, mic Feidlimid, mic Gilla Ira ruaid .h.Raigilliu, mortuus ert. Cocad dergi eidir Mag Carthaig ocus .h. Suilleadan budi, ocus clann Diarmada meg Carthaig; ocus Toirrdhelbach meith mac Mathgamna ina longphort ag Mag Carthaig in tan sin; ocus breith do ar .h.Suilleadan ar fairrge ocus ar clainn Diarmada diblinaib, ocus .h. Suilleban do

[1] *Of the Province;* i.e. of Ulster. in choicid, B. in cóigid, C.

[2] *Especially the bed-distemper.* galar na leptae co funnradach, B. galar na leapta go fonnradach, C. Probably some kind of ague.

[3] *Cathal;* i.e. Cathal O'Conchobhair.

[4] *Half-king.* leth ri, B. leith rig, C.

[5] *Race of Muiredhach Muilleathan.* See note [2], p. 550, vol. i.

[6] *In history.* re renchus; repeated in B.

[7] *Bolg-an-dána;* i.e. "the budget of song."

son of Henry O'Neill, assumed the sovereignty of the Province.[1] The son of Aenghus, son of Domhnall Og Mac Domhnaill, occisus est by Donnchadh O'Cellaigh. Numerous diseases in Erinn, and especially the bed distemper,[2] in hoc anno. Murchadh Og, son of Conchobar, son of Cathal,[3] mortuus est. Thomas O'Cennedigh, half-king[4] of Ur-Mumha, occisus est by Domhnall, son of Philip O'Cennedigh. The victory of Ath-dubh by Gilla-Patraic O'Mordha, king of Laighis, over Foreigners, where many were slain; and a great quantity of horses, arms, and clothing were moreover taken from them. Donnchadh, son of O'Cennedigh Donn, died whilst imprisoned by his own brothers in hoc anno. The Earl of Ur-Mumha, head of the prowess of Erinn, quievit. Mac Cathmhail, dux of Cenel-Feradhaigh, interfectus est. Donnchadh Ban O'Maelchonaire, professor in history of the race of Muiredhach Muillethan,[5] mortuus est. Gilla-Dubhin Mac Cruitin, professor of Tuadh-Mumha in history,[6] mortuus est. Fedhlimidh O'Tuathail, king of Ui-Muiredhaigh, mortuus est. Cerbhall O'Dalaigh, ollamh of poetry of Corcumruadh, quievit. Finghin, son of Eoghan Mac Carthaigh, mortuus est. Macraith O'Suillebhain mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh O'Dalaigh, i.e. Bolg-an-dána,[7] mortuus est. Flann Og, son of John [O'Domhnallain, ollamh of Sil-Muiredhaigh in poetry],[8] mortuus est. Cormac, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, son of Gilla-Isa Ruadh O'Raighilligh, mortuus est.[9] A war arose between[10] Mac Carthaigh and O'Suillebhain Buidhe, and the sons of Diarmaid Mac Carthaigh; and Mac Carthaigh's naval officer at that time was Toirdhelbhach Meith[11] Mac Mathghamhna, who came up at sea with O'Suillebhain, and the sons of Diarmaid, together; and O'Suillebhain

A.D. [1404.]

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[8] *In poetry.* The words enclosed within brackets in the text, omitted in B and C, are supplied from the Annals of the Four Masters.

[9] *Mortuus est.* Omitted in B.

[10] *A war arose between.* cocaḋ ꝺeṛȝi eiꝺiṛ, B. coȝaꝺ ꝺeiṛḃḟiḋ eaꝺaṛ, C.

[11] *Toirdhelbhach Meith*; i.e. Toirdhelbhach the Fat (or Gross).

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Bathach, ocus Donnchadh mac Diarmada ocus Domhnall mac Eogain do gabail do beogh. Anoiu Baroid do marbadh la hUi Murchadha. Eogan mac Murchaidh mic Cathair .h. Conchobair falghe do marbadh la hIarla Chille dara. Nuala ingean Domhnaill mic Muircheartaigh .h. Conchobair, ben Fergail mic Cormaic mic Donnchaidh, quieuit. Uilliam .h. Deoradhain, ollamh breithemhan na Caemhanach, mortuus est. Fergal mac Teboid .h. Maelmuaidh mortuus est. Donnchadh mac Muiredhaigh meg Senlaoich, brughaidh ceadach conaich do Corca athclann, ocus lán fer gradha do Ruaidhri .h. Conchubair, do righ Condacht, ocus fer for aradhi each uile fonar co a bar, ocus fuair loghadh a feacadh fa deoidh i cuirt an fhara, quieuit an la iar feil Micheil.

Kt. Enair for Dardain, ocus fiched fuirri; M°.cccc°. u.; xix. circli lunairi; xiii. indictionis; xxu. circli solairi. Mors Fergal mic Cormaic mic Donnchaidh, rigdamna .h. nOiliella, in hoc anno. Ridered Butiler firfraiti cor cruaidh do marbadh la mac Fachtna .h. Morda. Cocadh mor ag Mac Murchadha re Gallaibh, co tainicc creachlorcadh na cuntae riabcha; agus Cethuirlach ocus tigirt Diarmada do lorcadh leis. Cathal mac Duind meg Samhradhain mortuus est in hoc anno. Donnchadh cam .h. Lochlainn, ri Corcumruadh, occisus est o clainn Maelechlainn .h. Lochlainn an eisic a nathair fein. Ridarto Mag Raghnaill, adhbar taisigh na

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[1] *Ui-Murchadha;* i.e. the O'Murphys, a family, or sept, located in the east of the present county of Wexford, where the name O'Murphy (or Murphy, without the O') is still pretty numerous.

[2] *The Caemhanachs.* The Cavanaghs, or Kavanaghs. The Four Masters say ollamh Laighen, i.e. "ollamh of Leinster," for the Kavanaghs were at this time regarded by the Irish as the principal family of Leinster.

[3] *Brughaidh-cedach.* See note [2], p. 396, vol. i.; and note [7], p. 105 *supra.*

[4] *Of Corca - Achlann.* Corca athclaoidh, C. Corca athcli, B. See note [10], p. 596, vol. i.

[5] *Thursday.* The Dom. Letter (D) is added in the margin.

[6] *Cos-cruaidh;* i.e. "hard-foot."

was drowned; and Donnchadh, son of Diarmaid, and Domhnall son of Eoghan, were furthermore captured by him. Andrew Barrott was slain by the Ui-Murchadha.[1] Eoghan, son of Murchadh, son of Cathair O'Conchobhair Failghe, was killed by the Earl of Cill-dara. Nuala, daughter of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, wife of Ferghal, son of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh, quievit. William O'Deorain, ollamh-brehon of the Caemhanachs,[2] mortuus est. Ferghal, son of Tibbot O'Maelmhuaidh, mortuus est. Donncathaigh, son of Muiredhach Mac Senlaich, a wealthy brughaidh-cedach[3] of Corca-Achlann,[4] and full servant of trust to Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and a man who enjoyed every happiness up to his death, and who ultimately obtained remission of his sins in the Pope's court, quievit the day after the festival of Michael. A.D. [1404.]

The kalends of January on Thursday,[5] and the twentieth of the moon; M°.cccc°.v.; xix. cycli lunaris; xiii. Indictionis; xxv. cycli solaris. Death of Ferghal, son of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh, royal heir of Ui-nOilella, in hoc anno. Richard Butler, who was usually called Coscruaidh,[6] was killed by the son of Fachtna O'Mordha. A great war *was waged* by Mac Murchadha with the Foreigners, from which resulted the burning of the Contae-riabhach;[7] and Cetharlach and Disert-Diarmada were burned by him. Cathal, son of Donn Mac Samhradhain, mortuus est in hoc anno. Donnchadh Cam O'Lochlainn, king of Corcumruadh, occisus est by the sons of Maelechlainn O'Lochlainn, in retaliation[8] for their own father.[9] Richard[10] Mac Raghnaill, heir to the [1405.]

[7] *Of the Contae-riabhach.* Cuntae riabhcha, C. The last word (riabhcha, gen. of riabhach), is omitted in B. The present county of Wexford was so called by the Irish speaking people in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

[8] *In retaliation.* an eiric, C. an eraicc, B.

[9] *Their own father.* Maelechlainn Cam (the Crooked) O'Lochlainn, slain A.D. 1389, by his own brother.

[10] *Richard.* Rigard, C. Rigded, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

nEolurach, quieuit iar nól uirci betha go himurcach, ocus dob uircce marbtha do Rigdaru. Diarmait mac Donnchaid .h. Chonchubair Ciarraige do marbad la Mac Muirir Ciarraige. Domnall occ .h. Ruairc mortuus est. Milir Dalatun do marbad lar na Dalatunacha, ocus la cloinn Hoberd Dálatun. Cairlen nua .h. Findacain do bloðað la Branachaib in hoc anno. Ingen Domnaill .h. Briain, ben Pilip mic Maccamna duind .h. Cennedig, mortua est. Gilla na naem mac Ruaidri .h. Cianan, ollam fenchada fer Manach, do écc co hobann a tig mic Nedi .h. Mailconaire hi Cairpri Gabra, ocus a adlacad a mainistir Letracha. Muircheartach .h. Duibginnan quieuit. Sluaged Airtig la Tadg mac n'Diarmada, la rig Moigi Luirg, diarrad a tigearnair ar cloinn Conchubair mic Taithlig ocus for lucht Airtig archena, amail roba dual dóib a imait do gnéd. Agus Mac Diarmada do chur a cumcach ac Loch Laban i crich Airtig uchtlethain mic Toimintin, dú Conchobair donn agus do cloinn Muircheartaig Muimnig .h. Conchobair, ocus do cloinn Fergail mic Diarmada, ocus do lucht Airtig budein, ocus do cloinn Cethernaig, ocus do cloinn Concubair; ocus mar fuaratar imarcrad na nemhchairde Mac Diarmada im baegal do doirtred fair cend i cend; o ro badar fein da oired no tri oired do daimib re Mac n'Diarmada, do chuiredar chuci diblinaib, ocus do dortredar caeraigech .h. Conchubair eidir choir ocus ech ina chend, ocus tucatar in fraigid do dai ir naboðað aib diairaile, ocus do brired le Mac

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[1] *Heir to the chieftaincy.* adbar tairid (lit. "materies principis"), B. adbar taoiseach, C.

[2] *Uisce-betha.* Usquebaugh, aqua vitæ, or whiskey. This is the first reference to this drink in the Irish Annals.

[3] *Uisce-marbhtha*; i.e. death-water.

[4] *By the Daltons.* leir na Dalatunacha, C. lar in Dalatunacha, B.

[5] *The Branachs*; i.e. the Byrnes.

[6] *Interred.* a adlacad, B. a adnacal, C.

[7] *Airtech Uchtlethan.* "Airtech of

chieftaincy[1] of Muinter-Eolais, quievit after drinking uisce-betha[2] to excess; and it was uisce-marbhtha[3] to Richard. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh O'Conchobhair Ciarraighe, was slain by Mac Maurice Ciarraighe. Domhnall Og O'Ruairc mortuus est. Miles Dalton was slain by the Daltons,[4] and by the sons of Hubert Dalton. Newcastle-O'Finnagain was demolished by the Branachs[5] in hoc anno. The daughter of Domhnall O'Briain, wife of Philip, son of Mathghamhain Donn O'Cennedigh, mortua est. Gilla-na-naemh, son of Ruaidhri O'Cianain, chief historian of Feara-Manach, died suddenly in the house of Neide O'Maelchonaire, in Cairbre-Gabhra, and was interred[6] in the monastery of Lethratha. Muirchertach O'Duibhgennain quievit. A hosting to Airtech by Tadhg Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, to demand his chiefry from the descendants of Conchobhar, son of Taichlech *Mac Diarmada*, and from the other people of Airtech, as it was always due to the man in his station; and Mac Diarmada was put into straits at Loch-Laban, in the territory of Airtech Uchtlethan[7] son of Tomintin, by O'Conchobhair Donn, and by the Clann-Muirchertaigh-Muimhnigh O'Conchobhair, and by the sons of Ferghal Mac Diarmada, and by the people of Airtech themselves, and by the Clann-Cethernaigh and Clann-Conchobhair. And when the superior number of his enemies found Mac Diarmada exposed to danger, they poured down together upon him, for they had twice or thrice as many men as Mac Diarmada. They all attacked him; and O'Conchobhair's band, both[8] foot and horse, poured in upon him; and they delivered the shower *of arrows* that were in the bows at each other. And a defeat was inflicted by Mac Diarmada,

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the wide bosom." This personage, from whom the name of Airtech (a district comprising the parish of Tibohine, in the county of Roscommon) is alleged to be derived, is stated to have been the father of Ruadh, the wife of Dathi, monarch of Ireland, who died in the year 428. See Mac Firbis's Geneal. MS., R. I. Acad. copy, p. 261.

[8] *Both.* ειοιμ, B. εαοαμ, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

n-Diarmada forra, ocus la Donnchad mac n-Doinnaill, conrapla Mic Diarmada, ocus la Lochlainn colach Mac Caba, ocus la Flaithi Muigi Luirg archena, hi tus in lai for in cummarcad fluaig frin ocus nemchairead, ocus do marbad brotharrach mor do fodaimib la muintir Mic Diarmada; ocus cided dob e frin int aithes co nanaithes fadeoid do muintir Mic Diarmada, oir doig ath tuc fer éicin don debaid fritharoirc urchuir duaibrech do raigit fon imill morabbal do maithib an morrluaig do bai ic imdidin ind arrlathai ocus aca anacal ar orchoitib na hirgaile, acus do rechnait larin roigit frin doercurrluag dimain ocus fodaoine, ocus galgata gairgid ocus gaithlengaid in fluaig archena; ocus do benadar na goithne dub diablaigi i corr bragatt na flatha co fiadnach. Acht ata ni nama, a haithle na hurbada frin can foirigtin agus na tubuirti frin can turbrod fuaradar foerchlanna Sleibi Segra ocus curaid cnuic in Scail, occus tulchain Maelruanaig moir re nabrad cach go coitchenn anora, ut dixit in file, .i. Mac Coiri,

Cnoc in scail a ainm ar tus,
O re Nera fa e arus;
Tulchan Maelruanaig na reno
Bidi a ainm co ti an forcend, srl.,

do faccaibret an tir iarrin, ocus tancadar da tigib, ocus tucadh Tadcc da athnacal a nothar ligi a shenrir; occus a haithle athnaicthe Taidcc do rigrat

[1] *In the beginning of the day.* hi tus in lai, B. attus an lai, C.

[2] *Phalanx.* mill, for imill, B and C.

[3] *Protecting.* ag imdidean, C. ic imdidin, B.

[4] *In fine.* acht ata ni nama; lit. "but there is a thing only."

[5] *Irreparable.* can foirigtin, "without help," C. can forigtin, B.

[6] *Tulchan - Maelruanaidh - Moir.* "The hillock of Maelruanaidh the Great." This Maelruanaidh was the son of Tadhg-na-tri-tor, or "Tadhg of the three towers," king of Connacht, who died A.D. 954. From Diarmaid (ob. 1159) the fifth in descent from

and by Donnchadh Mac Domhnaill, Mac Diarmada's constable, and by Lochlainn Colach Mac Caba, and the recruits of Magh-Luirg, in the beginning of the day,[1] on this mixed and hostile army; and a great multitude of inferior persons were slain by Mac Diarmada's people. Nevertheless, this was at last the "joy with sorrow" to Mac Diarmada's people, for some one of the combatants directed a terrible return shot of an arrow at the immense phalanx[2] of chiefs of the great host who were protecting[3] the high prince, and guarding him from the dangers of the conflict; and the worthless rabble and inferior people, and the champions of valour and warriors of the host besides, were avoided by this arrow, and the point of the black, devilish dart entered plainly in the prince's throat. In fine,[4] immediately after this irreparable[5] reverse, and irresistible mishap, experienced by the nobles of Sliabh-Seghsa, and the heroes of Cnoc-in-scail, and of Tulchan-Maelruanaidh-Moir[6] (of which all in general now say, ut dixit the poet, i.e. Mac Coise,[7]

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Cnoc-in-scail was its name at first,
From Nera's time,[8] whose abode it was;
Tulchan-Maelruanaidh of the weapons
Shall be its name until comes the end, &c.),

they left the district subsequently, and went home; and Tadhg was brought to be interred in the tomb of his ancestors. And soon after the burial of Tadhg they in-

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this Maelruanaidh, the family name of MacDiarmada, or MacDermot, is derived.

[7] *Mac Coise.* The death of Erard (or Urard) MacCoise, "chief poet of the Gaeidhel," and probably the person above referred to, is recorded in the Chron. Scotorum under the year 988=990. The death of another Erard MacCoise is given by the Four Mast. at the year 1023, where he is called "chief chronicler of the Gaeidhel." See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 209, note [y].

[8] *Nera's time.* The Nera here referred to was probably the person whose adventures in the fairy residence of Cruachan (Rathcroghan, co. Roscommon) form the subject of the romantic tale called *Tain Be Ainghin*, preserved in the MS. H. 2. 16, Trin. Coll., Dublin.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Ruaidhri mac Aedo mic Diarmada; ocus dar mo debroth nír bo cloch an inat uigi sin; ocus fo fel cror do fonad an fogmor sin amail indisis in cronicae duin. Magnus mac Aedo Ui Uicind quieuit. Aedh .h. hAnlidhe, dux cenel Dobtha mic Aengais, quieuit in Crist[1] do xui. kt. Augusti, et repultus est hi Cluain cairbthi for bru Sinna, fo coinne Berais[2]. Mor, ingean mic Gofraid .h. Raighilligh, quieuit in Crist[3] do ii. kt. Martii. Iohannes mac Mailmartain, uicarius Uillae templi, [quieuit] .u. kalendas Martii. Aine ingean Briain meg Tigearnan quieuit xiiii. kl. Maii.

kt. Enair for Aine, ocus aen uathaid fuisi; M°.cccc°.ui°.; primus annus lunaris cicli; xiiii. indictionis; xx. resto cicli solaris. Laighrech .h. Nuallán, adbar righ Fothart, ocus Aedh .h. Tuathail adbar righ .h. Mail, ocus Bran .h. Brain damhna rig [.h.] Faelan, ocus Domnall mac Tomair Mic Murchadha, mortui sunt don plaig in hoc anno. Maelruanaigh mac Taidg mic Donnchaid, ri .h. nAilella, do écc ina tig fein iar mbuaid nongtha ocus naithrighe, et repultus est a manistir na Bulli in hoc anno. Maidm dermar la Murchad .h. Conchubair, ri .h. Failgi, cona claind ocus co na clannmaicne budein maroen fris, ocus Cathal dub ocus Tadc, da mac rig Connacht, budein

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[1] *They inaugurated Ruaidhri.* do rigrat Ruaidri, C. do rigfratt Ruaidhri, B.

[2] *By my word.* dar mo debroth. An expression said to have been first used by St. Patrick, and explained by etymologists as signifying "By God my Judge."

[3] *The chronicle.* in cronicae, C. in cncae, for in croncae, B.

[4] *In the hope of meeting Berach.* f coine ber, for fo coinne Berais ("towards meeting Berach"), B. St. Berach was the founder of the church of Cluain-Cairbthe, or Kilbarry (Cill-Beraigh), in the parish of Termonbarry, barony of Ballintober North, and co. of Roscommon.

[5] *Godfrey.* Gofraid, C. Garraid, B.

[6] *Villæ templi.* The word templi is omitted in B. Villa templi would be Anglicised "Ballintemple"; but there are many places so called in Ireland.

[7] *Maii.* mai, B and C.

augurated Ruaidhri,[1] son of Aedh Mac Diarmada; and by my word[2] this was not "a stone in the place of an egg." And about the festival of the Cross that great deed was done, as the chronicle[3] tells us. Maghnus, son of Aedh O'hUiginn, quievit. Aedh O'hAnlidhe, dux of Cenel-Dobhtha-mic-Aenghais, quievit in Christo on the xvi. of the kalends of August, et sepultus est in Cluain-Cairbthe on the margin of the Sinainn, in the hope of meeting Berach.[4] Mor, daughter of the son of Godfrey[5] O'Raighilligh, quievit in Christo ii. kalendas Martii. Johannes Mac Maelmartain, vicarius Villæ templi,[6] [quievit] v. kalendas Martii. Aine, daughter of Brian Mac Tighernain, quievit xviii. kalendas Maii.[7] A.D. [1405.]

The kalends[8] of January on Friday, and the first of the moon; M°.cccc°.vi°.; primus annus[9] lunaris cycli; xiiii. Indictionis; xx. sexto cycli[10] solaris. Laighsech O'Nuallain, royal heir of Fotharta; and Aedh O'Tuathail,[11] royal heir of Ui-Mail; and Bran O'Brain, royal heir of [Ui]-Faelain, and Domhnall, son of Thomas Mac Murchadha, mortui sunt of the plague in hoc anno. Maelruanaidh, son of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, king of Ui-nOilella, died in his own house after the victory of unction and penitence, et sepultus est in the monastery of the Buill, in hoc anno.[12] A great defeat *was inflicted* by Murchadh O'Conchobhair, king of Ui-Failghe, accompanied by his own sons and descendants, (and Cathal Dubh,[13] and Tadhg, two sons of the king of Connacht, who had just gone [1406.]

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[8] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (C) is added in the margin in B and C.

[9] *Annus.* anouy, B and C.

[10] *Cycli.* cicli, B and C.

[11] *Aedh O'Tuathail;* Hugh O'Toole. Instead of .h. Tuathail, B and C read .h. Math-. The note toiṡigh Laiġean ṡuno; i.e. "the chieftains of Leinster here," is added in the margin opposite to these names.

[12] *Anno.* Omitted in B.

[13] *Cathal Dubh.* Cathal (or Charles) the Black. A marg. note in C reads Cathal dub mac Aodha mic Feidhlimidh Atha na ṡiġ i nann Ui Chonċobair Failġe ṡunn; i.e. "Cathal Dubh, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh of Ath-na-righ (Athenry), on the side of O'Conchobhair Failghe here."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

becc maṙcach maṙoen ṗiṙ beuṙ, aṙ nᴐol aṙ cuaiṙtᴐoiḃ a nUiḃ Ḟalḟi ᴐochum .h. Conchoḃair, ṗoṙ Ḟallaiḃ na Mᵻᵹe ocuṙ ṗoṙ Eᵹan mac inᴐ abaiᴐh .h. Conchoḃair, ocuṙ ṗoṙ ceᴄhepnaiḃ conḟḃala Conᴐachᴛ maṙoen ṗiṙ. Conᴐeoċaᴐaṙ na ṙluaiḟ ṗin ᴐiḃlinaiḃ inᴐ uachᴛaṙ Ḟepille, ocuṙ conᴐeochaiḃ mac inᴐ abbaiḃ co Cluain immoṙṙuiṙṙ cona coṙachaḃ buḃein, co baile in Ḟilla buᴐe mic Maelcoṙṙa, ocuṙ ᴐaṙ mo ᴐebᴙoḃ ᴙo ba ᴙeṙṙ ᴐoiḃ na ᴐechᴛaiṙ, co ṙuc ṙoṙṙa annṙin in Calḃach mac Muṙchaiḃ .h. Conchuḃair ocuṙ Caᴛhal .h. Conchuḃair, ᴙepeaṙ maṙcach; conᴐuḃaiṙᴛ in Ḟilla buiḃe, ocuṙ aiᵹin an Calḃaiḟ bai aṙ iaṙachᴛ aiᵹe aᵹ ᴐenaṁ lenna, ocuṙ ᴙe aṙ muin ocluiḟ ᴐonᴛ ṙluaḟ, ᴙoᵹṙaim haiᵹin ᴐeᴛ a Chalḃaiḃ. Ḟaiḃim laiṙ aṙ in Calḃach. Do ṙaᴐ ᴙeṙ ᴐon ᴛoṙaiᵹ oṙchoṙ aiᴛheaṙach ᴐo cloich cuṙ ben aṙ ᴛoin an aiᵹin, cuṙ moiḟ ᴐonᴛ ṙluaḟ aṙin ṙaᴛh ṙin, ocuṙ cuṙ maṙḃaḃ mac inn aṙaiḃ aṙ in monaiᴐ alla ᴛhuaiḃ ᴐon baile hiṙin; ocuṙ ni heḃ aṁain, achᴛ niṙ luᵹa na ᴛṙi ceaᴐ ᴐo ᴐoiniḃ an eṙbaiḃ oᴛa ṙin co Cluain Caine a Cṙích na céᴐach, uᴛ audimuṙ o ċách co coiᴛchenᴐ; uaiṙ ṙo baṙ aᵹ cuṙ an aiṙ hiṙin o Cluain imoṙṙuiṙ co Cluain Caine. Ocuṙ ᴐo benaᴐ aṙᴐ minᴐᴐ Connachᴛ uile ᴐiḃ in lá ṙin .i. in buacach Paᴐṙaicc ᴐo biᴛh an Oilṙinᴐ. Sexᴛo ioᴜṙ Iulii aṙai laiᴛhi miṙ ᵹṙeine; ᴐia Saᴛhaiṙn, imoṙṙo, aṙai laiᴛi ᴙechᴛmaine, ᴐo ṙonaiᴛ na ᵹniomṁa ṙin, .i. in x. maḃ la ᴐo mi Iuil eṙᴐe. Taḃc mac Donnᴐchaiḃ .h. Biṙn, ᴐux ᴛiṙe Bṙiuin na Sinna, obiiᴛ quaṙᴛo ioᴜṙ Nouimbeṙ aṙai laiᴛi miṙ ᵹṙeine; ᴐia Ceᴐain imoṙṙo aṙai laiᴛhe ᴙechᴛmaine, .i. in la ᴙe ṙéil Maṙᴛain. Toiṙṙḃealḃaċ ócc mac Aeḃa mic Toiṙṙᴐhealbaiḟ, ṙi

[1] *Word.* See note [2], p. 116, *supra.*

[2] *For thee.* The clause ᴐoᵹṙaim haᵹain ᴐeᴛ lit. means "I proclaim thy cauldron for thee." The description of this "defeat" is rather ludicrous.

[3] *By reason of which.* The Four Masters explain that the flight of the party engaged in this plundering expedition was caused by the "noise and sound" (ṙuaim ocuṙ ᴐoṫᴐom) produced by the stone striking against the cauldron.

gone on a visit into Ui-Failghe, to O'Conchobhair, with a small band of cavalry, were also with him), on the Foreigners of Midhe, and on Eoghan, son of the Abbot O'Conchobhair, and on the retained kerns of Connacht along with him. Both these armies went to the upper part of Geshill; and the Abbot's son went with his own band to Cluain-imorruis, to the town of Gilla Buidhe Mac Maelcorra, (and by my word[1] it were better for them that they had not gone), where the Calbhach, son of Murchadh O'Conchobhair, and Cathal O'Conchobhair, with six horsemen, overtook them. And the Gilla Buidhe said, (the Calbhach's cauldron, which he had as a loan whilst brewing ale, being on the back of a young man of the army), "there is thy cauldron for thee,[2] O Calbhach!" "I accept it," said the Calbhach. One of the pursuing party violently flung a stone which struck the bottom of the cauldron, by reason of which[3] the army took to flight; and the Abbot's son was killed in the bog to the north of the town; and not only this, but their loss was not less than three hundred men from thence to Cluain-Aine in Crich-na-cedach, ut audimus from all in general, for this slaughter was continued from Cluain-imorruis to Cluain-Aine. And the chief relic of all Connacht, i.e. the Buacach-Patraic,[4] which was usually kept in Oilfinn, was taken from them on that day. Sexto idus Julii as regards the day of the month—on Saturday, moreover, as regards the day of the week—these deeds were performed, i.e. the 10th day of the month of July. Tadhg, son of Donnchadh O'Birn, dux of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, obiit quarto idus of November, as regards the day of the month; on Wednesday, moreover, as regards the day of the week; i.e. the day before the festival of Martin. Toirdhelbhach Og,[5] son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach,

A.D. [1406.]

[4] *Buacach-Patraic.* buaccach Pa-traicc, C. buaccach Pat̄icc, B. The word *buacach* seems derived from *buac*, a cap. But the exact nature of the relic is not known to the Editor.

[5] *Toirdhelbhach Og.* Toirdhelbhach the Younger [O'Conor Donn].

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Condachtˢ re da bliadain ar .xx. hi comṁlaiṫiur ocus .h. Conchobair ruaiḋ, do marbaḋ la Cathal duḃ mac .h. Conchuḃair ruaiḋ, ocus le Seaan, mac hEmainn, mic Hoberd, mic rir Daḃid a Burcc ocus mna Muṁan ingine mic Feḋlimiḋ, agus la Diarmaid .h. Tanaiden ler cuitiged co milita in mór echt rin, a tig Ricaird mic Seaain buiḋe mic Emaind mic Hoberd, irin Crecan re taeb Fidicen hi cloinn Condmaig; agus irre rin in trer rig do rigaiḃ Condachtˢ do marbaḋ a cloinn Condmaig, .i. Conchuḃar Maenmaigi mac Ruaiḋri mic Toirrdelḃaig ṁoir, ocus Ruaiḋri mac Cathail ruaiḋ, mic Conchuḃair ruaiḋ, mic Muircheartaig muiṁnig, mic Toirrdhealbaig ṁoir, ri Erend; agus Toirrdhealbaċ occ mac Aeḋa mic Toirrdhealbaig oicc, aṁail aduḃramar reṁaind; u. idus Decimber arai laithe mir greine; dia Dardain imorro arai [laiṫi] rechtmaine, .i. in ui.eḋ lá déc ante festum natale Domini nostri Iesu Christi.

Kt. Enair for Sathairn ocus aili .x. fuirri; M°.cccc°.uii; secundus annus cicli lunaris; .xu. indictionis; xxuii. cicli solaris. Cathal mac .h.Conchuḃair Falgi do marbaḋ la cloinn Feorais, nono Kt. Martii arai laithe mir greine; dia Luain, imorro, arai laithe seachtmaine .i. ant aenmaḋ la fichet desrach eride in desead bliaḋna cicil in Coimdeḋ, agus i torach bliadna in cicil noidicda; conid sexto int annalaċ iar cicil an Tigearna ocus uii. iarsin cicil noidecda. Seoan mac Taidc .h. Ruairc, aḋbar rig Breifne, do ecc i Muig Luirg, ocus a aḋnacal a n'Oruim Leṫan, in hoc anno. Mac Taidc mic Mathgaṁna

[1] *Ben-Mumhan*; lit. "Woman of Mumha (or Munster)."

[2] *Ruaidhri*. A marg. note in C reads an Ruaiḋri mac Caṫail ruaiḋ rin a gcaomċlúiḋ le Feiḋlimiḋ Aṫa na rigch, ocus gairm ri Connacht aigi ar fad ré mira gur marbaḋ mar dearar 1316; i.e. "this Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh, was in alternation with Fedhlimidh of Ath-na-righ, and had the title of king of Connacht during the space of six months, until he was slain, as is related [under A.D.] 1316."

[3] *Ante*. ant, B and C.

king of Connacht during twenty-two years in co-sovereignty with O'Conchobhair Ruadh, was slain by Cathal Dubh, the son of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and by John, the son of Edmond, son of Hubert, son of Sir David Burk and of Ben-Mumhan,[1] grand-daughter of Fedhlimidh, and by Diarmaid O'Tanaidhen, by whom this great deed was bravely shared, in the house of Rickard, son of John Buidhe, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, in the Crecan, by the side of Fidhicen in Clann-Connmhaigh, (and he was the third king of the kings of Connacht who were slain in Clann-Connmhaigh, viz.:—Conchobhar Maenmaighe, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor; Ruaidhri,[2] son of Cathal Ruadh, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor, king of Erinn; and Toirdhelbhach Og, the son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach Og, as we said before), the fifth of the ides of December as regards the day of the month; on Thursday, moreover, as regards [the day] of the week; i.e. the sixteenth day ante[3] festum natale Domini nostri Jesu Christi. A.D. [1406.]

The kalends of January on Saturday,[4] and the twelfth of the moon; M°.cccc°.vii.; secundus annus cycli lunaris; xv. Indictionis; xxvii. cycli solaris. Cathal, son of O'Conchobhair Failghe, was killed by the Clann-Feorais, nono kalendas Martii as regards the day of the month; on Monday, moreover, as regards the day of the week: i.e. it was the twenty-first day of spring, in the end of the year of the Lord's cycle, and the beginning of the year of the Decennovenalian cycle; so that the annal is sexto[5] according to the cycle of the Lord, and the seventh according to the Decennovenalian cycle. John, son of Tadhg O'Ruairc, heir to the sovereignty of Breifne, died in Magh-Luirg, and was interred in Druim-lethan, in hoc anno. The son of Tadhg, son of Mathghamhain [1407.]

[4] *Saturday.* The Dom. Letter (B) is added in the marg.

[5] *Sexto;* i.e. the sixth year after A.D. 1400.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

duinn .h. Cennedig, tigearna Uraṁumhan uaċtarraig,[1] do marbaḋ la .h.Cerbaill. Maiḋm mor la Gallaiḃ, ocus le Sgrub, ar Gaiḋelaiḃ Muṁan, du in[a]r marbaḋ Tadcc Ua Cerbaill, ri Eli, ocus feicheaḋ coicchend do chliarraiḃ Erend ocus Alban in Tadc hirin, ocus corpo airchire Dia dia anmain. Muircheartach h.Cellaig .i. arddescop Connacht, rai na hErenn uile ind ecna ocus an derc ocus in doennacht, in Cristo quieuit i Tuaim da gualann, fo feil Michil. Maiḋm la h.Conchoḃair ruaḋ ocus la .h.Cellaig, in[a]r marbaḋ drem do cloinn tSithiḋ, ocus ni fetarra a nanmann.[4] Maiḋm Cille achaiḋ in hoc anno la .h.Conchoḃair ruaḋ, ocus la macaiḃ Maileaċlainn .h.Cellaig, ocus la Ruaiḋri Mac Diarmada, rig Moigi Luirg, for macc Uilliam cloinne Ricaird, ocus for Cathal mac Ruaiḋri .h.Conchoḃair, dar gairmed gairm rig der .h.Conchuḃair duinn do marbaḋ la Cathal duḃ mac .h.Conchuḃair ruaid, cur brised for cloinn Ricaird, ocus for Cathal mac Ruaiḋri, cur gaḃaḋ ann Cathal mac Ruaiḋri ocus Uilliam Burcc annsidhe, ocus cur marbhaḋ ocus cur gaḃaḋ moran eli ann beos; ocus fo feil Iohain baisi do ponait na morgnioma sin. Cairlen Tobair Tulci do brised remeside la Brian mac Domnaill mic Muircheartaig .h. Conchuḃair, ocus la cloinn Donchaiḋ, ocus Cathal mac Ruaiḋri do chor ar Carnn Fraich doiḃ. Conmac .h.Fergail mortuus est do ḃar anabaiḋ. Mortuus est Eogan mac Cathail, mic Aeḋa Breifniġ, mic Cathail ruaiḋ

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[1] *Of Upper.* uaċtarraiġ, C. uaċtarai, B.

[2] *Scrope.* Sgrub, B and C. Sir Stephen le Scrope, Deputy to Thomas Duke of Lancaster, Viceroy of Ireland, and the Joshua of the Anglo-Irish annalists. Ware (*Annals*), speaking of this victory, says "it was averr'd by many that the sun stood still for a space that day, till the English-men had rod 6 Miles, which was much wondered at."

[3] *Archbishop of Connacht;* i.e. of Tuam.

[4] *I know not.* ni fetarra, B. ni feidirra, C.

A.D. [1407.]

Donn O'Cennedigh, lord of Upper[1] Ur-Mumha, was killed by O'Cerbhaill. A great victory by the Foreigners, and by Scrope,[2] over the Gaeidhel of Mumha, in which Tadhg O'Cerbhaill, king of Eli, was slain; and this Tadhg was general patron of the learned of Erinn and Alba; and may God have mercy on his soul. Muirchertach O'Cellaigh, archbishop of Connacht,[3] the most eminent man of all Erinn in wisdom, charity, and humanity, in Christo quievit in Tuaim-da-ghualann, about the feast of Michael. A victory by O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and by O'Cellaigh, in which a number of the Clann-Sithigh were slain; and I know not[4] their names. The victory of Cill-achaidh *was gained* in hoc anno by O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and by the sons of Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, and by Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, over Mac William of Clann-Rickard, and over Cathal, the son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, (who was proclaimed[5] king after O'Conchobhair Donn had been slain by Cathal Dubh, son of O'Conchobhair Ruadh); and the Clann-Rickard and Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, were defeated; and Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, and William Burk were captured there; and many more besides were slain and captured there. And about the festival of John the Baptist[6] these great deeds were performed. The Castle of Tobar-Tuilsce[7] was previously[8] broken down by Brian, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, and by the Clann-Donnchaidh; and Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, was put upon Carn-Fraich[9] by them. Conmac O'Ferghail mortuus est of an immature death. Mortuus est Eoghan, son of Cathal, son of Aedh

[5] *Who was proclaimed.* ᚫᚋ ᚌᚐᚏᚋᚓᚇ, B. ᚫᚋ ᚌᚐᚏᚋᚓᚐᚇ, C.

[6] *Of John the Baptist.* Ioñ. ᚋᚐᚄᚏᚃ, B. Iohannes ᚋᚐᚏᚇᚓ, C.

[7] *Tobar-Tuilsce.* "The well of Tuilsc," or Tulsk, a village in the barony and county of Roscommon. See O'Donovan's ed. of the Four Mast., A.D. 1407, note[m].

[8] *Previously.* ᚏᚓᚋᚓᚏᚃᚓ (lit. before that), B. ᚏᚑᚋᚑᚏᚃᚓ, C.

[9] *Put upon Carn-Fraich.* This is a conventional way of saying that Cathal, son of Ruaidhri [O'Conor], was inaugurated king of Connacht. The Carn-Fraich here referred to is the same as the Carn-Fraich-mic-Fidhaigh alluded to in note [1], p. 554, vol. i.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

.h.Conchuḃair, et repultur ert hi manistein na Buille in hoc anno. Adam mac Gilli Muire, ri .h. nEchach, do marḃaḋ la hAeḋ mag Aengusa, ocus la Senic oc. Maelmorḋa .h. Dimusaiġ, ri cloinni Maeluġra, quieuit in hoc anno. Seoan mac Cathail mic Cetherneiġ mortuus ert. Mord Lochlainn mic Doṁnaill la Feḃlimiḋ mac Ruaiḋri .h. Chonchoḃair. Mac Uilliam oicc .h. Cellaiġ ocus mac Mathġaṁna .h. Neachtain do marḃaḋ la Feradach .h. Cellaiġ per dolum. Donend dermar ocus dith mor for indiliḃ in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Doṁnach, ocus trer ficheat fuirri; M°.cccc°.uiii; tertiur annus Lunairi cicli; primus indictionis; xxuiii. cicli solairi. Aṁlaiḃ mag Aṁalgaiḋ, dux Calraiḋe, mortuus ert, et repultur ert an Ath Liáin. Tomar mac riġ Saxan do tocht an Erinn in hoc anno, occus iarla Cille dara do gaḃail leis beus. Sluaġaḋ la mac in riġ i Laiġnaiḃ iar sin, acus hisin Diuit do marḃaḋ for ant sluaġaḋ sin, ocus dob anba an erḃad sin. Pestilencia magna isin Miḋe in hoc anno, ocus Scrub suidhe so croḋa, ocus fer inait ri Saxan into Erind, do ec don ḟlaiġ sin. Cathal mac Cetherneiġ ocus Conchuḃar mac Cetherneiġ, ocus Seóan macc Seoan mic Cetherneiġ, ocus Tomultach ocus Doṁnall meic Finġein meic Cetherneiġ, occisi sunt la cloinn Muirchertaiġ in hoc anno, in diġaltuis Maġnusa mic Muirchertaiġ mic Cathail do marbadh a cloinn Cetherneiġ remhi sin. Tomar, mac Hoberd, mic Emainn mic Hoberd, do marḃaḋ do

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[1] *Adam Mac Gilla-Muire.* Ware (*Annals*, A.D. 1407) calls this person "Mac Adam Mac Gilmori", and states that he was never baptized, and was therefore called "Corbi." Under the year 1408, however, he writes the name Hugh Mac Gilmore.

[2] *Senic Og.* Senic (or Senicin) the Younger. He was apparently the son of Senicin (Jenkin) Savage who was slain in 1374, as above recorded.

[3] *Anno.* Omitted in B.

[4] *Domhnall.* Probably Domhnall, son of Cathal Og O'Conor.

[5] *Sunday.* The Dom. Letters (AG) are added in the marg. in B.

[6] *Hitsin.* Conell Mageoghegan (in

Briefnech, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, et sepultus est in the monastery of the Buill, in hoc anno. Adam Mac Gilla-Muire,[1] king of Ui-Echach, was killed by Aedh Mac Aenghusa, and by Senic[2] Og. Maelmordha O'Dimusaigh, king of Clann-Maelughra, quievit in hoc anno.[3] John, the son of Cathal Mac Cethernaigh, mortuus est. Mors of Lochlainn, son of Domhnall,[4] by Fedhlimidh, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair. The son of William Og O'Cellaigh, and the son of Mathghamhain O'Nechtain, were slain by Feradach O'Cellaigh per dolum. Very inclement weather, and great destruction of cattle, in hoc anno. A.D. [1407.]

The kalends of January on Sunday,[5] and the twenty-third of the moon; M°.cccc°.viii.; tertius annus lunaris cycli; primus Indictionis; xxviii. cycli solaris. Amhlaibh Mac Amhalghaidh, dux of Calraidhe, mortuus est, et sepultus est in Ath-Luain. Thomas, son of the king of the Saxons, came to Erinn in hoc anno, and the Earl of Cill-dara was taken prisoner by him. A hosting by the king's son afterwards into Laighen; and Hitsin[6] Tuit was slain on this hosting; and that was a great loss. Pestilentia magna in Midhe in hoc anno, and Scrope,[7] a very valiant knight, and deputy of the king of the Saxons in Erinn, died of this plague. Cathal Mac Cethernaigh, and Conchobhar Mac Cethernaigh, and John, son of John Mac Cethernaigh, and Tomaltach and Domhnall, sons of Finghin Mac Cethernaigh, occisi sunt by the Clann-Muirchertaigh in hoc anno, in revenge[8] of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach, son of Cathal,[9] who was previously[10] slain in Clann-Cethernaigh. Thomas, son of Hubert, son of [1408.]

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his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise) writes this name "Hodgin."

[7] *Scrope.* Scrub, B and C. See note [2], p. 122 *supra.*

[8] *In revenge.* in oigaltuip, C. inogaltup, B.

[9] *Son of Cathal.* The Cathal here referred to was probably Cathal O'Conchobhair, usually called "Cathal of Connacht."

[10] *Previously.* remhi sin, B. roime sin, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

oen uṗchuṗ foġa la Ġilla na naeṁ, mac Uilliam ġallda .h. Taidc an teġlaiḋ. Creacha mora la Feḋlimiḋ mac Ruaiḋṗi .h.Conchobaiṗ, ṗoṗ Eoġan mac .h.Conchubaiṗ ṗuaiḋ, in hoc anno. Coṗmac .h. Mailli occiṗuṗ eṗt a ṗṗatṗe ṗuo. Maġnuṗ mag Samhradan do maṗḃaḋ don baethan Mac Ġilla ṗuaiḋ, doṗchoṗ chuailli. Miliṗ Dalatun occiṗuṗ eṗt a ṗṗatṗe ṗuo, ocuṗ a charlen do bṗṗeḋ la ṗliocht Cathail .h. Feṗġail iaṗtain. Eoġan .h. Ruaiṗc occuṗ clann Duind meiġ Samhradain do dol hi tiṗ Chonaill do ḋoġaḋ ṗoṗ Bṗefneaċaiḃ. Feṗġal mac Concondachi Ui Feṗġail moṗtuuṗ eṗt in hoc anno. Conchuḃaṗ mac Iṁaiṗ .h. Anlide occiṗuṗ eṗt in hoc anno la Coṗca Athchlann, ocuṗ la Cenel Dobḋa buḋein, ṗoṗ mona Cluana na caillidh .i. lá na mbṗuach ndub, ocuṗ do bo cṗuaiḋ in la ṗin do Chathal dub .h.Conchubaiṗ ocuṗ do cloinn Iṁaiṗ .h. Anlide diblinaiḃ; et ṗepultuṗ eṗt a manisṗiṗ Roṗa Comman; toiṗeach in ġeṁṗiḋ in tan ṗin. Aeḋ ṗuaḋ mac Tomaiṗ .h. Biṗn, ocuṗ Donnchaḋ a ṁac, ocuṗ Briain buiḋe mac Aṁlaiḃ ṗuaiḋ, occiṗi ṗunt.

Kt. Enaiṗ ṗoṗ Maiṗt, ocuṗ cethṗe uathaḋ ṗuiṗṗi; M°.cccc°.ix°.; quaṗtuṗ annuṗ lunaṗiṗ cicli; ṗecunduṗ indictionis; ṗṗimuṗ annuṗ ṗolaṗiṗ cicli. In luḃṗa do ġaḃail riġ Saxan, ocuṗ a tháṗc do ṫeachd a nEṗinn, ocuṗ Tomaṗ mac ind Iaṗla do ṗacḃail Eṗenn ṗo tháṗc a athaṗ, iaṗ léċan iaṗla Cille dara aṗ a ġeiṁiol dó.

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[1] *Hubert*; i.e. Hubert Burk.

[2] *With one cast.* do oen uṗchuṗ, B. doen uṗchoṗ, C.

[3] *William Gallda*; i.e. William the Anglicised.

[4] *O'Taidhg-an-teghlaigh.* Otherwise written O'Taidhg, and now Anglicised Tighe. This name is derived from Tadhg-an-teghlaigh, or "Tadhg of the household," a Connacht prince, who lived in the tenth century.

[5] *Fratre.* ṗṗ̄, for ṗṗatṗi, B, C.

[6] *To war*; i.e. to make inroads into the territory of Breifne from the Tir-Conaill side of the Erne river. do ḋoġaḋ, C. do coċad, B.

[7] *Occisus est.* See the entry under next year, where the chronicler expresses a doubt as to whether the death of Conchobhar O'hAinlidhe should not be there recorded.

Edmond, son of Hubert,[1] was killed with one cast[2] of a javelin by Gilla-na-naemh, son of William Gallda[3] O'Taidhg-an-teghlaigh.[4] Great depredations *were committed* by Fedhlimidh, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, upon Eoghan, the son of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, in hoc anno. Cormac O'Maille occisus est a fratre suo. Maghnus Mac Samhradhain was killed by the Baethan Mac Gilla-ruaidh, with a cast of a pole. Miles Dalton occisus est a fratre[5] suo; and his castle was afterwards broken down by the descendants of Cathal O'Ferghail. Eoghan O'Ruairc, and the sons of Donn Mac Samhradhain, went into Tir-Conaill, to war[6] against the Breifnians. Ferghal, son of Cuchonnacht O'Ferghail, mortuus est in hoc anno. Conchobhar, son of Imhar O'hAinlidhe, occisus est[7] in hoc anno by the Corca-Achlann, and by the Cenel-Dobhtha[8] themselves, on the bog of Cluain-na-caillidh,[9] i.e. on Lá-na-mbruach-ndubh, (and that was a hard day both for Cathal Dubh O'Conchobhair, and for the sons of Imhar O'hAinlidhe), et sepultus est in the monastery of Ros-Comain. It was the beginning of winter at that time. Aedh Ruadh, son of Thomas O'Birn, and his son Donnchadh, and Brian Buidhe, son of Amhlaibh Ruadh,[10] occisi sunt. A.D. [1408.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday,[11] and the fourth of the moon; M°.cccc°.ix°.; quartus annus lunaris cycli; secundus Indictionis; primus annus solaris cycli. The king of the Saxons was seized with leprosy; and the report reached Erinn, and Thomas, the Earl's son,[12] left Erinn at the report of his father's illness, after having liberated the Earl of Cill-dara from his bonds.[13] [1409.]

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[8] *Cenel-Dobhtha.* The tribe name of the O'Hanlys of Roscommon.

[9] *Cluain-na-caillidh;* i.e. "the hag's meadow." *Lá-na-mbruach-ndubh* means "the day of the black borders."

[10] *Amhlaibh Ruadh.* Amhlaibh "the Red" O'Birn.

[11] *Tuesday.* The Dom. Letter (F) is added in the marg. in B.

[12] *The Earl's son.* mac ino Iarla, B and C. It should be mac ino ṙiġ, "the king's son."

[13] *From his bonds.* ar a ġeimiḋ, B. ar a ġeimioḋ, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Maelpechlainn mac Briain Meg Tigernain mortuus est in hoc anno. Aittirech do denam̃ do Maelpechlainn mor Mag Eochacan, ocus Fergal mac Feṙġail ruaiḋ Mec Eochacan, mec Donnchaiḋ, ina inat iarsin. Corr Rigdeirg a Burcc do brisiḋ le coin do bai na sith, ocus a écc de sin go tubaisdech.[1] Creach beoil leci la Tigernan Ua Ruairc ar .h. nDom̃naill, ocus ar Cathal .h. Ruairc, ocus for Eogan .h. Ruairc; ocus .h. Dom̃naill ocus cenel Conaill a forlongḃort alla thall don ess,[2] ocus Cathal ocus Eogan alla borr don es ceadna, ocus tucc in creich uaḋaiḃ tiḃlinaiḃ.[3] Sluaġaḋ la Brian mac Dom̃naill mic Muirchertaiġ .h.Chonchoḃair, ocus la Conchoḃar mac Donnchaiḋ, ri Tire hOiliella, ocus la clainn Tigearnan .h. Ruairc in hoc anno, cur chuiretar lón ocus biaḋ tandeoin Connaċt o sliaḃ fuar uile, ocus siad tinolti ar a chinn uli eidir coir ocus ech ocus galloclaċ, hi carlen Rosa Coman, in luan iar feil Micheil archanġiol; acus do ġaoileadar o sliaḃ sír combétir Clann Ricaird ina fochair féin ag cur in biḋ sin a cairlen Rosa Coman, ocus ni rabatar, acht mac Uilliam buiḋen becc marcaċ do tocht co Baile in tobair ina coinne; accus do fuabratar locaḋ annsiḋe o nach tancatar sluaġha cloinne Ricaird chuctha am̃ail ro gellrad; ocus a dubairt Mac Donnchaiḋ naċ locfaḋ no co tuitfed, no co cuiseḋ biaḋ isin cairlen, ocus adubairt se mac Uilliam am̃ain andsin o nach raiḃi lin trosai no tegm̃ala do thabairt do Chondachtaiḃ; ocus da marbhthar sinne is maith linn tusa beó ag ar

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[1] *Unluckily.* co tubaisdech, C. co tubaisech, B.

[2] *Cascade.* ess. An *ess*, or cascade, on the river Erne, near Belleek, in the county of Fermanagh.

[3] *From the mountain upwards;* i.e. the part of Connacht to the south of the Curlieu mountains, on the borders of the counties of Sligo and Roscommon. This entry is very loosely constructed in the original.

[4] *From the mountain downwards;* i.e. to the north of Sliabh-Seghsa, or the Curlieu mountains.

[5] *Expected.* do ġaoileadar, C. do traiḃsir, B.

Maelsechlainn, son of Brian MacTighernain, mortuus est in hoc anno. Maelsechlainn Mor Mac Eochagain was deposed from the chieftaincy; and Ferghal, son of Ferghal Ruadh Mac Eochagain, son of Donnchadh, *was appointed* afterwards in his place. Richard Burk's leg was broken by a greyhound which was running, and he died unluckily[1] in consequence. The plundering of Bel-lice was effected by Tighernan O'Ruairc against O'Domhnaill, and against Cathal O'Ruairc, and Eoghan O'Ruairc; and O'Domhnaill and the Cenel-Conaill were encamped on the opposite side of the cascade,[2] and Cathal and Eoghan on this (*i.e. the south*) side of the same cascade; and he brought the prey from them all. A hosting by Brian, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, and by Conchobhar Mac Donnchaidh, king of Tir-Oilella, and by the sons of Tighernan O'Ruairc, in hoc anno; and they put stores and provisions into the castle of Ros-Comain, in despite of all *the men of* Connacht from the mountain upwards,[3] who were all assembled to oppose him, both foot and horse, and gallowglasses, on the Monday after the festival of Michael the Archangel. And those from the mountains downwards[4] expected[5] that the Clann-Rickard would have been with themselves when putting the provisions into the castle of Ros-Comain; and they were not; but Mac William himself, with a few horsemen, came to meet them to Baile-in-tobair. And they[6] endeavoured to stop there, since the armies of Clann-Rickard did not come to them as they had promised; but Mac Donnchaidh said that he would not stop, though he should fall, until he would put provisions into the castle. And he told Mac William to remain there, as he was not[7] strong enough to give battle or encounter to the Connachtmen; "for if we are slain," (*said he*), "it is agreeable to us that thou

A.D. [1409.]

[6] *They.* Apparently the forces of O'Conor Sligo and O'Ruairc. The phraseology of this entry is very loose and ungrammatical; and the words "endeavoured to stop there" do not literally convey the meaning of the text.

[7] *As he was not.* o nać paiбi, C. o nach paбa, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*] lenbaiḃ inar ndiaiġ da cotħaġaḃ. Cid dra acht, do ġluair Mac Donnchaiḋ ipremthur na fliġeḃ, ocus nir an fé don féim ocus don fuathar sin no co rainicc co Ros Commain; ocus do chuiredar lón isin cairlen; ocus nir marḃaḋ acht aen oclaech diḃ, ocus fuccrad fein a chorp leó; ocus ni meinicc do figned[1] an Erinn riam fiḃal ba croḋa ocus baḋ calma ina in fiḃal sin. Muinntir Chuirnin do marḃaḋ a cheile in hoc anno .i. Seoan agus Conla do marḃaḋ la Diarmait mac Muircheartaiġ Ui Chuirnin, hi tiġ .h. Duiḃginnan Baile choillte foġair; acus Diarmait fein do dol co tech Conchoḃair cruim mic Taidcc .h.Conchobair, .i. a ḋiġearna agus a derḃcomallta, ocus Conchobar da gaḃail ina ḋiġ buḋein, occus a ḋiolacaḋ do muinntir Ruairc ocus do muintir Chuirnin; ocus a beiṫ tuilleaḋ ocus coicdiġir illaim, ocus a toitim la mac Seaain .h. Cuirnin fa déoiḋ. Cathal mac Donnchaiḋ mortuus est xiii. Kallainn Octobir; ocus ni demin lem nac[5] i fo bliaḋain in baḋ chóir Conchoḃar[6] mac Imair .h. Anlide do chor sís. Muircheartach mac Aeḋacan, ollam breiṫeamain fer Tertha, mortuus est.

Kt. Enair for Cedain, ocus .xu. fuirri; anno Domini M°.cccc°.x.; quintus annus [cicli] lunairi; tertius indictionis; ii. annus cicli solairi. Raġnall mag Raġnaill, dux Muintiri hEolair, mortuus est iar nongaḋ ocus aithriġhe, ocus Cumscrach mag Raġnaill, dar gairseaḋ Mag Raġnaill ina inat, do écc i cinn coicdiġir iar ngaḃail tairiġheaḋta dó, ocus dob e sin int escur i mbeol airechtair. Feiḋlimiḋ clereċ,

[1] *Performed.* do figned, B. do finneadh, C.

[2] *Killed one another.* do marḃaḋ a cheile. This is a loose way of saying that some members of rival septs of Muinter-Cuirnin were slain in family disputes.

[3] *Baile-choillte-foghair.* baile choill foḃ, for Baile-choillte-fobhair, B. The name of this place is now Anglicised Castlefore. It is a village in the county of Leitrim.

[4] *Real foster-brother.* derḃcomalta, C. derbchomomaltа, B.

[5] *That this is not.* nac i so, C. nac isi so, B.

[6] *Conchobhar.* See note [7], p. 126.

[7] *Wednesday.* The Dom. Letter (E) is added in the margin in B.

shouldst live for our children after us, to maintain them." Mac Donnchaidh proceeded on in advance, therefore, and desisted not from this career and onset until he arrived at Ros-Comain; and they put provisions into the castle; and only one warrior of them was slain, whose body they themselves carried with them: and not often before had there been performed[1] in Erinn a braver and more mighty expedition than that expedition. Muinter-Cuirnin killed one another[2] in hoc anno, i.e. John and Conla were slain by Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach O'Cuirnin, in the house of O'Duibhgennain of Baile-choillte-foghair[3]; and Diarmaid himself went to the house of Conchobhar Crom, the son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, i.e. his lord and real foster brother[4]; and Conchobhar apprehended him in his own house, and delivered him up to Muinter-Ruairc and Muinter-Cuirnin; and he was more than a fortnight in confinement, and at last fell by the son of John O'Cuirnin. Cathal Mac Donnchaidh mortuus est the fourteenth of the kalends of October, (and I am not certain that this is not[5] the year in which it would be right to set down Conchobhar,[6] son of Imhar O'hAnlidhe). Muirchertach Mac Aedhagain, ollamh-brehon of the men of Tebhtha, mortuus est. A.D. [1409.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday[7], and the fifteenth of the moon; anno Domini M°.cccc°.x.; quintus annus [cycli] lunaris; tertius Indictionis; ii. annus cycli solaris. Raghnall Mag Raghnaill, dux of Muinter-Eolais, mortuus est after unction and penitence; and Cumscrach Mag Raghnaill, who was proclaimed Mag Raghnaill in his place, died in the course of a fortnight after he had assumed the chieftaincy; and that was the fall in presence of an assembly.[8] Fedhlimidh Clerech,[9] son of Aedh, [1410.]

[8] *In presence of an assembly.* ı mbeol aıṙechtaıṙ, B. ı mbeol aṙṙachtaıṙ, C. This is a proverb, literally meaning "in the mouth of an assembly," but conventionally signifying in the approach to, or rather within view of, honour and distinction.

[9] *Fedhlimidh Clerech;* i.e. Fedhlimidh the Cleric. See the second entry under the next year, where the date of this obit is corrected.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

mac Aeda mic Feidlimid .h. Conchubair, do ecc coicdiġir re feil Brigde in hoc anno. Mac Ruaidri óicc .h. Chonchobair do ecc in hoc anno; agus Tadc carrach mac Toirrdhealbaig duinn .h. Conchobair do écc beorr in hoc anno. Maeleachlainn mac Eogain h. Ruairc occisus est o Conallchaib, ocus cairlen Duin Criffthandain do bloda la Cairbreachaib agus la Breifneachaib iarsin. Domnall Ua Flaithbeartaig, rig iartharr Connacht, do marbad lesin nGilla ndub Ua Flaithbeartaig, per dolum. Domnall Ua Neill, ri coicid Ulad, do gabail mar nar cubaid la Brian mag Mathgamna. Tomar mac Mailmuire meg Craith, ollam Tuadmuman, mortuus est. Dondchad Ua Duirnin mortuus est. Sadb ingean Conchubair .h. Briain, uxor Uatesr a Burc, mortua est. Domnall mac Cormuic .h. Egra, adbar rig Luigne, mortuus est. Cormac occ mag Carthaig do ecc i ngeimiol Meg Carrthaig moir. Erbaid bad mo na cach erbaid do teacht a ndeiredh na bliadna so, coicdigir tarer na feli Micheil, .i. Tadc .h. Cellaid, ri Ua Maine, ant aen Gaidel do ba mó tinnlaicdi ocus tadartar do bai an Erinn ina aimsir, ocus an Alpain, do écc iar mbuaid ongtha ocus aithrigthe; agus cus airchiri Dia dia anmain in fecula feculorum. Emand mac Uillecc do ecc in ramhrad ria Tadc .h. Cellaig, ocus Tadcc mac Uilliam mic Conchobair mic Brianan, dux Corca Athchlaid fri ré nai mbliadan, do écc la ramhna tarer Taidc .h. Cellaig, ina tig fein a coilled moir Cluana Sencha, iar nongad ocus aithrigthe ndingbala do Dia tarer a chinad ocus a targabala, et repultus est hi manistir Rosa Cumman a nothairligi a senathar ocus a athar. Eogan mac

[1] *A fortnight.* coicidir, B. coicdigir, C.

[2] *O'Flaithbhertaigh.* O'Flaherty. Ua Flaidbeataig, C.

[3] *Luighne.* Lugni, B. Luigne, C.

[4] *In captivity.* i ngeimiol, C. i ngeimil, B. The words i ngeimiol Meg Carrthaig moir literally mean "in the gyves of Mac Carthaigh Mor."

son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, died a fortnight[1] before the festival of Brighid in hoc anno. The son of Ruaidhri Og O'Conchobhair died in hoc anno; and Tadhg Carrach, the son of Toirdhelbhach Donn O'Conchobhair, died also in hoc anno. Maelechlainn, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, occisus est by the Conallachs; and the castle of Dun-Crimhthannain was afterwards demolished by the people of Cairbre and Breifne. Domhnall O'Flaithbhertaigh,[2] king of the West of Connacht, was slain by the Gilla-dubh O'Flaithbhertaigh, per dolum. Domhnall O'Neill, king of the province of Uladh, was taken prisoner, in an unbecoming manner, by Brian Mac Mathghamhna. Thomas, son of Maelmuire Mac Craith, ollamh of Tuadh-Mumha, mortuus est. Donnchadh O'Duirnin mortuus est. Sadhbh, daughter of Conchobhar O'Briain, uxor of Walter Burk, mortua est. Domhnall, son of Cormac O'hEghra, heir to the sovereignty of Luighne,[3] mortuus est. Cormac Og Mac Carthaigh died whilst detained in captivity[4] by Mac Carthaigh Mor. A loss greater[5] than every loss occurred[6] in the end of this year, a fortnight after Michaelmas, i.e. Tadhg O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, the greatest Gaeidhel of his time in Erinn, and in Alba, for distributing gifts and presents, died after the victory of unction and penitence; and may God be merciful to his soul in sæcula sæculorum. Edmond, son of Ulick, died the summer before Tadhg O'Cellaigh; and Tadhg, son of William, son of Conchobhar Mac Branan, dux of Corca-Achlann[7] during nine years, died on Allhallows Day after Tadhg O'Cellaigh, in his own house at Coillidh-mor of Cluain-Sencha, after unction, and after suitable penitence to God for his sins and transgressions, et sepultus est in the monastery of Ros-Comain, in the tomb of his grandfather and father. Eoghan, son of Murchadh

A.D. [1410.]

[5] *Greater.* ba᷎ mo, "which was greater," B; ıꝑ mo, "which is greater," C.

[6] *Occurred.* do teaċt; lit. "came."

[7] *Corca-Achlann.* B and C have *Corca Athchlaidh.*

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Murchadh .h. Madadhan, ri tri nAenmchadha, ocus Cobthach .h. Madadhan, damhna rig ocus erpoicc, mortui sunt. Donnchadh .h. Cellaig, .i. mac Maileachlainn, do rigadh port Taidg. Coic cead bo la cloinn .h. Conchobair duinn o muinntir .h. Conchobair ruaidh, o raith Brenainn, co braigit na Samhna in hoc anno. Muircheartach .h. Dimuraig mortuus est in hoc anno. Toirrdhealbhach ocus Tadhcc, da mac hi Mailmuaidh, ocus Domhnall mac mic Hoibicin hi Maoilmhuaidh, do marbadh la cloinn Maoilughra hi rex callainn Augusti arai laithe mir greine; dia Domhnaig imorro arai laithe rechtmaine. Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaig do rigadh tarair Domhnaill .h. Flaithbheartaig do marbadh lairin Gilla ndubh. Uilliam .h. Tomaltaig, prioir tigi a nAth Luain, quieuit. Maelechlainn mor, mac Fergail, mic Fergail, mic Muircheartaig moir meg Eochacan, dux cenel Fiachaidh mic Neill nai giallaidh, mortuus est i mir December na bliadna sa. Morianus filius Tathai .h. Birn submersus est .xiiii. Kallainn Octobir.

Kt. Enair for Dardain, ocus .xxui. fuirri; M°.cccc°.xi.; ui. annus cicli lunaris; quartus indictionis; tertius cicli solaris. Sibhan ingean Iarla Dermhumhan, uxor meg Carthaig moir, mortua est. Ag so bliadain choir Feidhlimidh clerig ocus mic Ruaidri oicc. Domhnall mac Conchobair .h. Briain, rigdamhna Tuadhmhumhan, do marbadh lar an mBarrach

[1] *Intended king and bishop.* damhna rig ocus erpoicc; lit. "materies regis et episcopi." Roderick O'Flaherty states, in a marginal note in the Trin. Coll. (Dublin) copy of the Four Masters, at the year 1411, that O'Madden was intended bishop of Clonfert.

[2] *At the approach of Allhallowtide.* co braigit na Samhna. The words co braigit signify lit. "about the neck," and correspond to the Lat. *gula* in "*gula Augusti.*"

[3] *Tadhg.* B has Taidc, which is the genit. form.

[4] *The day of the month.* laithe mir greine. This clause, together with the three words following it, is omitted in C.

[5] *The Gilla-dubh;* i.e. the "Black fellow." Another O'Flaherty. See p. 133.

[6] *Race of Fiachadh.* The Cenel-Fiachaidh, or Kineleagh. See note [5], p. 500, vol. i.

O'Madadhain, king of Sil-Anmchadha, and Cobhthach O'Madadhain, an intended king and bishop[1], mortui sunt. Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, i.e. the son of Maelechlainn, was made king after Tadhg. Five hundred cows *were carried off* by the sons of O'Conchobhair Donn from O'Conchobhair Ruadh's people, from Rath-Brenainn, at the approach of Allhallowtide,[2] in hoc anno. Muirchertach O'Dimusaigh mortuus est in hoc anno. Toirdhelbhach and Tadhg,[3] O'Maelmhuaidh's two sons, and Domhnall, grandson of Hobicin O'Maelmhuaidh, were slain by the Clann-Maelughra on the sixth of the kalends of August, as regards the day of the month;[4] on Sunday, moreover, as regards the day of the week. Murchadh O'Flaithbhertaigh was made king after Domhnall O'Flaithbhertaigh had been slain by the Gilla-dubh.[5] William O'Tomaltaigh, prior of a house at Ath-Luain, quievit. Maelechlainn Mor, the son of Ferghal, son of Ferghal, son of Muirchertach Mor Mac Eochagain, dux of the race of Fiachadh[6] the son of Niall-nai-ghiallach, mortuus est in the month of December of this year. Marianus filius Tathei O'Birn submersus est the fourteenth of the kalends of October.[7] A.D. [1410.]

The kalends of January on Thursday,[8] and the twenty-sixth of the moon; M°.cccc°.xi.; vi. annus cycli lunaris; quartus Indictionis; tertius cycli solaris. Sibhan, daughter of the Earl of Des-Mumha, uxor of Mac Carthaigh Mor, mortua est. This is the proper year[9] of Fedhlimidh Clerech, and of the son of Ruaidhri Og. Domhnall, son of Conchobhar O'Briain, royal heir of Tuadh-Mumha, was slain by the Barrach Mor. [1411.]

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[7] At the end of this entry the note Patin qui fecit (sic) occurs in B and C. The identity of this Patin forms the subject of some observations in the Introduction.

[8] *Thursday.* The Dom. Letter (D) is added in the margin in B.

[9] *The proper year.* The chronicler means that this is the year in which the obits of Fedhlimidh Clerech O'Conchobhair, and the son of Ruaidhri Og O'Conchobhair, which have been entered above under 1410 (pp. 130-2), should be recorded.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

mor. Ua Suilleabain do ḋallaḋ dia ḃraiṫriḃ buḋein per dolum, ocus Conchuḃar mac Gilla Mochuda .h. Suilleabain occisus est a fratre suo per dolum. Manistir Enaiġ dúin do lorcaḋ in hoc anno. Domnall .h. Bechan, rai senchaiḋ, mortuus est. Diarmaid, mac Gilla Ira meg Carthaiġ, ollam Tuaḋmuman re dán, mortuus est. Saḋḃ ingean mic Murchaḋa, uxor Mic Gilla Patruic, mortua est. Muircheartach mac Conulaḋ .h. Neill mortuus est. Indraigiḋ le hEmann a Burcc for cloinn Seoan Ua hEgra, ocus moran don tír do lorcaḋ leis, ocus Art mac Muircheartaiġ .h. Egra do marbaḋ la foigid in la sin. Benmuman ingen Aeḋa .h. Conchoḃair, uxor Murchaiḋ mic Cormaic mic Donnchaiḋ, mortua est. Domnall mac Cathail mic Aeḋa .h. Ruairc mortuus est in hoc anno. Taichleaċ buide mac Seain .h. Egra mortuus est. Maiḋm mor le mac Domnaill na hAlban for Gallaiḃ Alban, ocus mac Gilla Eoin do muintir mic Domnaill do marbaḋ hi fritheġuin an maḋma sin. Iarla Dermuman do indarba la Semus mac Geroit, .i. a derḃrathair. Serriam na Miḋe do gaḃail la .h. Conchoḃair Palġi in hoc anno, ocus fuarlacaḋ mor do bein ar iarsin. Ua Suilleabain mor do gaḃail, ocus a mac do marbaḋ, la Domnall duḃ .h. Suilleabain per dolum. Caech na mocherġi, mac Taiḋc, mic Diarmata meg Carthaiġ, do marbaḋ per dolum la Feiḋlimiḋ mac Diarmata meg Carthaiġ. Mag Carthaiġ mor do innarbaḋ la hUa Suilleabain in hoc anno. Fergal mac Maġnusa tigearna tire Tuathail, ocus a mac Aeḋ, do marbaḋ per dolum

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[1] *Fratre.* ṗ̄ṙ, for ṗraṫri, C.

[2] *Mac Carthaigh.* The Four Masters write the name Mag Craith, or Magrath, which is certainly the proper form.

[3] *Earl.* The Four Masters call him "Thomas, the son of John." The cause of his expulsion was a marriage contracted with a girl of humble station. On this Moore has founded the song, "By the Feale's wave benighted."

[4] *Brother. Rectè* "Uncle."

O'Suillebhain was blinded by his own kinsmen per dolum; and Conchobhar, the son of Gilla-Mochuda O'Suillebhain, occisus est a fratre[1] suo, per dolum. The monastery of Enach-dúin was burned in hoc anno. Domhnall O'Bechan, an eminent historian, mortuus est. Diarmaid, son of Gilla-Isa Mac Carthaigh,[2] ollamh of Tuadh-Mumha in poetry, mortuus est. Sadhbh, daughter of Mac Murchadha, uxor of Mac Gilla-Patraic, mortua est. Muirchertach, son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, mortuus est. An attack was made by Edmond Burk on the sons of John O'hEghra, and a great part of the country was burned by him; and Art, son of Muirchertach O'hEghra, was killed by an arrow that day. Benmumhan, daughter of Aedh O'Conchobhair, uxor of Murchadh, son of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh, mortua est. Domhnall, son of Cathal, son of Aedh O'Ruairc, mortuus est in hoc anno. Taichlech Buidhe, son of John O'hEghra, mortuus est. A great victory by Mac Domhnaill of Alba over the Foreigners of Alba; and Mac Gilla-Eoin of Mac Domhnaill's people was slain in the counter-wounding of that victory. The Earl[3] of Des-Mumha was expelled by James, son of Garrett, i.e. his brother.[4] The Sheriff of Midhe was taken prisoner by O'Conchobhair Failghe in hoc anno; and a great ransom was subsequently exacted from him. O'Suillebhain Mor was taken prisoner, and his son slain, by Domhnall Dubh O'Suillebhain, per dolum. Caech-na-mocherghi,[5] son of Tadhg, son of Diarmaid Mac Carthaigh,[6] was slain, per dolum, by Fedhlimidh son of Diarmaid Mac Carthaigh.[6] Mac Carthaigh Mor was expelled by O'Suillebhain in hoc anno. Ferghal Mac Maghnusa, lord of Tir-Tuathail, and his son Aedh,[7] were slain, per dolum, by the sons of

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[5] *Caech-na-mocherghi;* lit. "the blind [man] of the early rising." The Four Masters say that his real name was Tadhg, and that he was the son, not the grandson, of Diarmaid, or Dermot.

[6] *Mac Carthaigh.* Mac Carthy. meg Cartha, B.

[7] *Aedh;* i.e. Hugh. B and C have Aeda, which is the genitive form of the name.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

do cloinn Ruaidhri mic Maghnusa, .i. Eogan ocus Muirchertach cam; ocus tighearna do denamh dEogan iarnamh for tir Tuathail. Cathal .h. Cuirnin, adhbar ollamhan na Breifne, quieuit. Maghnus mac Baeth-ghalaigh mic Aedacan, prioir Sligigh, mortuus est. Croch naemh Ratha both do telccen fola tar a crechtaibh irin bliadain sin, ocus mor do mirbuilibh do denamh di, ocus galra ocus tedmanna imda do chorcc di. Maelmordha .h. Raighillidh, ri muinntire Mailmordha, mortuus est. Cuchonnacht ruadh, mac Pilip mic Briain moir mec Mathghamhna, do marbadh do cloinn tSeain baillidh mic Briain moir meg Mathghamhna, illurgain Fernmaighe, in errach na bliadna sin. Roberd Muntan, erreg na Midhe, in Cristo quieuit. Bellum Beoil na muilleadh la Conchobar mac Sean mic Branan, for cloinn Conchobair mic Branan, in ramhradh der Taidc mic Branan, iar ngairm da tighearna aca, .i. Conn mac Aedha, ocus Conchobar mac Seaain mic Echmarcaigh, ubi occisi sunt Conn ocus Mane, da mac Aedha mic Conchubair mic Branan, ocus Uilliam finn mac Cuinn, et alii; dia Luain arai laithe rechtmaine erighe; ocus ruccadh Conn beoloitidhe for in ngrencha, ocus ni fetarra a aoidigh orin amach; et sepulcr i manistir na mbrathar isrur Coman; mi sia laghnadh do ronait na rogamha sin, ocus do fan an toisigheacht ag Conchobar iar sin. Caitilin ingean Tomaltaigh .h. Ferghail, uxor Maileachlainn moir meg Eochacan, quieuit a mis Decimber na bliadna sin. Beanmumhan, ingean Aedha mic Feidlimidh .h. Chonchobair, bantighearna cloinne Connmaigh

[1] *Tadhg;* i.e. Tadhg, the son of William, son of Conchobhar Mac Branan, whose death is recorded under the previous year.

[2] *Occisi.* occi, B and C.

[3] *Son of Conn;* i.e. of Conn Mac Branan, sl. 1396, as above recorded.

[4] *To the Grencha.* f in ngrench., B. Omitted in C.

[5] *Sepulti sunt.* sepulcr, apparently by mistake for sepulti sunt, B and C.

[6] *Caitilin;* i.e. Kathleen.

[7] *Benmumhan;* lit. "Woman of

Ruaidhri Mac Maghnusa, viz., Eoghan and Muirchertach Cam; and Eoghan was afterwards made lord over Tir-Tuathail. Cathal O'Cuirnin, intended ollamh of the Briefne, quievit. Maghnus, son of Baethghalach Mac Aedhagain, prior of Sligech, mortuus est. The Holy Crucifix of Rath-both shed blood through its wounds in this year; and a great many miracles were wrought by it; and many distempers and diseases were checked by it. Maelmordha O'Raighilligh, king of Muinter-Maelmordha, mortuus est. Cuchonnacht Ruadh, son of Philip, son of Brian Mor Mac Mathghamhna, was killed by the sons of John Balbh, son of Brian Mor Mac Mathghamhna, in Lurgan of Fernmhagh, in the spring of this year. Robert Montan, bishop of Midhe, in Christo quievit. The battle of Bel-na-muilledh *was gained* by Conchobhar, son of John Mac Branan, over the sons of Conchobhar Mac Branan, the summer following *the death of* Tadhg[1] Mac Branan—after two lords had been proclaimed by them, viz., Conn, the son of Aedh, and Conchobhar, the son of John, son of Echmarcach—ubi occisi[2] sunt Conn and Maine, the two sons of Aedh, son of Conchobhar Mac Branan, and William Finn, son of Conn,[3] et alii; (this was on Monday as regards the day of the week; and Conchobhar was carried mortally wounded to the Grencha,[4] and I know not his subsequent fate); et sepulti sunt[5] in the Friars' monastery in Ros-Comain. A month before Lammas these great deeds were performed; and the chieftainship remained afterwards with Conchobhar. Caitilin,[6] daughter of Tomaltach O'Ferghail, uxor of Maelechlainn Mor Mac Eochagain, quievit in the month of December of this year. Benmumhan,[7] daughter of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, lady of the

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Munster." This entry is given as follows in C:—Benmumhan ingean Aeda mic Feidhlimidh atha na righ, ocus deirbhfhur Toirrdhelbaigh Ruaidh, leith rig Connacht, bantigearna, &c.; i.e. "Benmumhan, daughter of Fedhlimidh of Ath-na-righ [sl. 1316], and sister of Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, half-king of Connacht, lady, &c."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

re linn trir tigearnaigi, mortua ert. Muircheartach Midech[1] mac Briain .h. Fergail, tigearna in Calaid na hAenghaile, fer na himdergad friam, quievit in Crirto.

Kt. Enair for Aine, ocus fechtmad huathad fuirri; M°.cccc°.xii.; uii. anno cicli lunairi; quintus indictionis; quartus annus cicli solairi. Ricard Bared do dol for imdaigid i Cuil Cernada,[3] ocus maithe an tire uile do breith fair ocus a chur dochom na Muaide, ocus a bathad fuirri; ocus drong mor da muintir do dadad ocus do gabail ann beus. Tigearnan oc mac Tigearnain mic Ualgarg .h. Ruairc, .i. deg adbar rig Breifne, do ecc in hoc[4] anno a foirchind a .ui. mbliadan .xxx. eidir chairc ocus beltaine. Fergal .h. hEgra, adbar rig Luigne, mortuus ert. Domnall mac Neill .h. Domnaill do ecc in hoc anno. Cogad ag .h. Fergail re Gallaib, ocus fabar do lorcad léo, ocus daine imda do marbhad ocus do gabail leo. Baile na Gaillime do lorcad. Sadb ingean Tigearnan .h. Ruairc, uxor Emaind mic Tomair mic Cathail .h. Fergail, mortua ert. Coccad eidir .h. Cathain ocus .h. Domnaill, ocus clann Seaain .h. Domnaill do deit a fann .h. Chadan; ocus Ua Cathain ocus an clann sin do dol for imdaigid for Ua n'Domnaill, agus cethre fir .x. do muinntir .h. Dhomnaill do marbad doib fa mac Feidlimid .h. Domnaill, ocus fo Cathal mac Raghnaill .h. Baigill. Dondchad mag Bradaig, tigearna Cuili Briden, mortuus ert. Mac Lochlainn .h. Ruairc, frir araiti in giolla ballach, mic Dondchaid mic Lochlainn, fai fial oirdeirc aithearach, mortuus ert in hoc anno.

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[1] *Muirchertach Midhech*; i.e. Muirchertach (Murtough) the Meathian; so called from having been fostered in Midhe, or Meath.

[2] *Friday.* The Dom. Letters (C B) are added in the margin.

[3] *Cuil-Cernadha.* Cuil Cernada, B. Cuil Cearnada, C. Now called Coolcarney, a district in the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo.

[4] *Hoc.* hocc, B.

Clann-Connmhaigh during the time of three lords, mortua est. Muirchertach Midhech,[1] son of Brian O'Ferghail, lord of Caladh-na-hAnghaile, a man who had never been reproached, quievit in Christo. A.D. [1411.]

The kalends of January on Friday,[2] and the seventh of the moon; M°.cccc°.xii.; vii. anno cycli lunaris; quintus Indictionis; quartus annus cycli solaris. Richard Barrett went on an expedition to Cuil-Cernadha;[3] and the principal men of the country overtook him, and drove him to the Muaidh, in which he was drowned; and a great number of his people were furthermore drowned and captured there. Tighernan Og, son of Tighernan, son of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, i.e. a good heir to the sovereignty of Breifne, died in hoc[4] anno, at the termination of his thirty-sixth year, between Easter and May-day.[5] Ferghal O'hEghra, intended king of Luighne, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Niall O'Domhnaill, died in hoc anno. A war *was waged* by O'Ferghail with Foreigners; and Fabhar was burned by them, and many persons were slain and captured by them. The town of the Gaillimh was burned. Sadhbh, daughter of Tighernan O'Ruairc, uxor of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Ferghail, mortua est. A war between O'Cathain and[6] O'Domhnaill, and the sons of John O'Domhnaill were on the side of O'Cathain; and O'Cathain and these sons (*of John*) went on an expedition against O'Domhnaill, and fourteen men of O'Domhnaill's people were slain by them, including the son of Fedhlimidh O'Domhnaill, and Cathal, the son of Raghnall O'Baighill. Donnchadh Mac Bradaigh, lord of Cuil-Brighdin, mortuus est. The son of Lochlainn O'Ruairc,[7] who was usually called the Gilla Ballach, son of Donnchadh, son of Lochlainn, a generous, illustrious,[8] joyous, eminent[9] man, mortuus est in hoc [1412.]

[5] *Between Easter and May-day.* eitir chaisc ocus beltaine, B. Not in C.

[6] *And.* ocus, C. conid, B.

[7] *O'Ruairc.* Ua Raighilligh, C.

[8] *Illustrious.* oirdeirc, C. urdaircc, B.

[9] *Eminent man.* fer, C. fear, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Delb Muire Atha truim do denam miorbuilib mór. Cúaba Mag Corman, fer graba dO Briain, mortuus est. Caitherina, ingen Maileachlainn mic Murgusa mic Donnchaid, uxor Mic Firbisigh, do bathad do tuile retha ag dol dochum airrinn an domnaig o a tig fein. Aed mac Enri .h. Neill do elod a hAth cliath o Gallaib, iar na beith deich mbliadna a laim feñeriḃe, ocus tug moran brazat ar a mbroit leis in tan sin. Eda a Leis ocus mac Iarla Cille dara do thegmail re poile a cill Mocelloc, ocus a toitim re poile annsin. Morrluazad la Brian, mac Donnaill mic Muircheartaig .h. Chonchobair, fo brazaitt na Luznarad, condeachaid a nGailengaib ar tus, ocus arriḃe a Cloinn Cuan, ocus i Cera ocus hi Conmaicne chuili Tolaig; ocus rucc leis clann Muirir na mbrig cona caeraigeachtaib sin chrich sin; agus do tinolatar clann Uilliam Burc, Ua Flaithbeartaig ocus muintir Maille, ocus Barredaig, ocus Gailengaig, ocus Gorbelbaig ocus Stondunaig ar a cind, ocus ni tucrad sin troid no tachar do; agus do loisc Brian na cricha da naiñdeoin, ocus do mill a nguirt uli, ocus do loisc a longphuirt .i. caislen an Bharraig, ocus in Leth innse ocus baile Locha Measca. Ocus do chuir clann Muirir cona caeraigeacht slan dá tigid iarain; agus do ben sith a Gallaib ocus a Gaidelaib Connacht don chur sin; ocus tainicc fein imslan da tig iarsin. Sluaged aile le hEogan mac Donnaill mic Muircheartaig Ui Conchobair, fo macaire Connacht, fo tosaigim cloinne

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[1] *Miracles.* miorbuilid, C. mirbail (a miracle), B.

[2] *To O'Brian.* dO Briain, for do O Briain, B. dO Brian, C.

[3] *After.* iar, C. ar, B.

[4] *Eda Leis.* Eda a Leis, B and C. His proper name was Hugh Lacy, or Hugo de Lacy. See O'Donovan's ed. of the Four Masters, A.D. 1412, note [b].

[5] *The son.* mac, C. a mac, "his son," B. He was Thomas, son of Maurice, fourth Earl of Kildare, wherefore Ware (Annals) calls him Thomas Fitz-Maurice.

[6] *At the approach.* fo brazaitt; lit "about the throat." See note [2], p. 134.

[7] *Bands.* caeraigeacht. Bands of persons who accompanied the

anno. The Image of Mary of Ath-Truim wrought great miracles[1]. Cu-abha Mac Gormain, a man of trust to O'Briain,[2] mortuus est. Catherine, daughter of Maelechlainn, son of Maurice Mac Donnchaidh, uxor of Mac Firbisigh, was drowned by a rushing flood whilst going to Sunday-mass from her own house. Aedh, son of Henry O'Neill, escaped from Ath-cliath, from the Foreigners, after[3] having been ten years in confinement previously; and he brought many captives with him from their captivity on that occasion. Eda Leis[4] and the son[5] of the Earl of Cill-dara encountered one another in Cill-Mochellog, and fell by each other there. A great hosting by Brian, the son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, at the approach[6] of Lammas, when he went first into Gailenga, and from thence into Clann-Cuain, and into Cera, and into Conmaicne-Cuile-Tolaidh; and he brought the Clann-Maurice-na-mBrigh, with their bands,[7] into this territory. And the sons of William Burk, O'Flaithbhertaigh, Muinter-Maille, the Barretts, the people of Gailenga, the Goisdelbhas, and the Stauntons assembled against him; but they gave him neither conflict nor battle; and Brian burned the districts in despite[8] of them, and destroyed all their corn-fields, and burned their fortresses, viz., Caislen-an-Bharraigh, and the Leth-innse, and Baile-Locha-Mesca. And he sent the Clann-Maurice, with their bands, home safely afterwards. And he exacted[9] peace from the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Connacht on that occasion, and came home quite safely[10] himself after that. Another hosting by Eoghan, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, into[11] the plain of Connacht, at the call of the sons of Toirdhelbhach

A.D. [1412.]

predatory forces for the purpose of driving and guarding the preys, and who were well armed, and commanded by officers, were called *caeraighecht*.

[8] *In despite.* ᚩᚳ ᚅᚐᚋᚇᚓᚑᚌᚔᚅ, C. ᚩᚳ ᚅᚐᚅᚩᚓᚑᚌᚔᚅ, B.

[9] *He exacted.* ᚩᚑ ᚋᚓᚅ, B. ᚩᚑ ᚋᚐᚔᚅ, C.

[10] *Quite safely.* ᚔᚋᚃᚳᚐᚅ, C. ᚃᚳᚐᚅ, B.

[11] *Into.* ᚃᚑ would perhaps be better translated "through."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Toirrdhealbhaigh .h. Conchobair, cur millred cuid cloinne mic Feidhlimidh don machaire, ocus ruccrad bu ocus braighti leo iar sin. Eman Alamar mortuus est in hoc anno. Ruaidhri mac Cathail .h. Ferghail do marbadh a machaire Cuircne duirchor troighi].

Kt. Ianair; tri bliadna .x. ocus .cccc. ocus mile air an Tigerna. Concubar O Docartaigh, .i. taisech arda Midhair, ocus tigerna innse hEogain, ocus fear eimigh coitcenn, dec an bliadain si. Tuathal O Maille do dul a cuingeadh Ulad ar buannacht, ocus a bedh bliadain and; ocus teacht do tar air luchd .uii. long, ocus gaodh mor deirge doib, ocus a mbreth budh dhuidh laim re hAlpuin, ocus Donnchad mac Eogain Connachtaigh mic tSuibne do bedh ann, ocus Domnall ballach mac Suibne Girr, ocus a mbathad uile co na muintir etir mnai ocus fer; ocus Tuathal fein do teacht a tir ar eigin an Albain.

Kt. Ianair; ceithri bliadna .x. ocus .cccc. ocus mile air in Tigerna.

Kt. Ianair; cuig bliadna .x. ocus cccc. ocus mile air an Tigerna. Saxanach do dhechd a nEirinn an bliadain si .i. Ioard Furnamal, ocus do airg re moran doer dana Erenn.

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[1] *Alamar.* This name is at present generally written Delamar, or Delamer.

[2] *Arrow.* This concludes the hiatus which begins at the year 1316 (vide p. 584, vol. i., note [1]), and which, for the reasons stated in the Introduction, it has been thought desirable to supplement from the MSS. B and C.

[3] *Kalends.* The text from this to the year 1461, inclusive, is written on seven leaves of paper (bound up with the vellum), in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermott, the person for whom the rest of the MS. was transcribed. The handwriting is pretty legible, although the ink is somewhat faded; but the orthography is rude and incorrect. The entries in this portion of the Chronicle are unfortunately very meagre, many years being simply represented by the usual chronological criteria; and it would be a matter of doubt whether this fragment should be at all considered as a por-

O'Conchobhair, when they destroyed the part of the plain belonging to the grandsons of Fedhlimidh; and they carried away cows and prisoners afterwards. Edmond Alamar[1] mortuus est in hoc anno. Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Ferghail, was killed in Machaire-Cuircne by a shot of an arrow[2]]. A.D. [1412.]

The kalends[3] of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and thirteen years. Conchobhar O'Dochartaigh, i.e. chieftain of Ard-Midhair, and lord of Inis-Eoghain, and a man of universal bounty, died this year. Tuathal O'Maille went to the Province of Uladh, on military service, and was a year there. And he returned with a fleet of seven ships; and a great wind arose, and they were carried northwards near Alba; and Donnchadh, son of Eoghan Connachtach Mac Suibhne, was there, and Domhnall Ballach Mac Suibhne Gerr—who were drowned with all their people, both woman and man; and Tuathal himself landed with difficulty in Alba.[4] [1413.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fourteen years.[5] [1414.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifteen years. A Saxon came to Erinn this year, i.e. Lord Furnival; and he plundered many of the poets of Erinn.[6] [1415.]

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tion of the chronicle, if the so-called Annals of Connacht were not equally meagre at this period. The fragment is preceded by a transcript in the handwriting of the late Professor O'Curry.

[4] *Alba.* Here the scribe left a space of ten lines, of which some "Conall O'Ferall" has availed himself to scribble a few doggerel rhymes.

[5] *Years.* A space of some lines, left between this and the next entry, is also occupied by some rhymes, in Irish, one stanza of which was written by "Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada."

[6] *Erinn.* After this entry there is a note in very faded ink (apparently in the handwriting of the person who wrote the continuation of the "Chronicon Scotorum" in the MS. classed H. 1, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin), to the following effect: tri duilleóga ocus se ficed duilleog memruim atá isin leabur so, ocus seachtn duilleóga paper iar bhíor, i.e. "three leaves and six score leaves of vellum that are in this book, and seven leaves of paper, truly." The MS. at present consists of ninety-nine leaves of vellum, and seven of paper leaves.

Kt. Ianair; fe bliadna dhec ocus .cccc. ocus mile air in Tigerna. Gormlaith ingen Neill moir I Neill, ben dSeain I Domnaill, dec an bliadain fi. Mac Mathuna, .i. Arḋgal mac Briain moir meg Mathuna, do dul dec, ocus a mac .i. Brian do figad for Oirgiallaib ina inad.

Kt. Ianair; feacht mbliadna dhec ocus .cccc. ocus mile air an Tigerna. Mac Murchada, .i. ri Laigen, .i. Art mac Airt Chaomhanaigh, an coicedhach dob ferr einech ocus engnum ocus derc do bi na aimsir, dhec na longport fean an bliadainsi, iar mbuaid ongḋa ocus aiḋrighe.

Kt. Ianair; ocht mbliadna .x. ocus .cccc. ocus mile air an Tigerna. Tigernan mac Ualairg I Ruairc, .i. rig Breifne, dhec an bliadain fi. Brian ballach mac Coḋa mic Feilim I Conchobair, aḋbar rig Connacht, dhec. Tadg mac Cathal mic Taidg meg Fhlannchaiḋ, taisech Dartraige, dhec in bliadain fi. Eogan mac Tigernain I Ruairc, .i. aḋḋar rig Breifne, do bathad ar Loc Fintmuige an bliadain fi. Coḋ buidhe .h. Ruairc do gabail rige na Breifne andiaiḋ a athar, .i. Tigernain moir.

Kt. Ianair; nai mbliadna .x. ocus .cccc. ocus mile air an [Tigerna]. Cogad mor etir O Neill, .i. Domnall mac Eanrí I Neill, ocus Eogan mac Neill oig I Neill, ocus Eogan ar ndeanam cengail fir O nDomnaill, .i. Toirrdhealbach, ocus O Domnaill ar cor tshuaig moir ana inad, ocus dol a tir Eogain, ocus an tir uile do millead doiḃ; ocus O Neill, .i. Domnall, do indarbad arin tir la neart Conallach ocus Eogain I Neill. Sloigedh mor le Brian O Conchobair don cur

[1] *Mac Mathuna.* For Mac Mathghamhna, or Mac Mahon.

[2] *Died.* do dul dec; lit. "went to death." At the end of this entry the scribe has added the note "Dearḋaoin eidir da caisg anuu dam a for Comain cnoc ḃ Diardmada;" lit. "Thursday between two Easters [i.e. Easter Sunday and Low Sunday] to-day; and I in Ros-Comain . . . . . ."

[3] *Loch - Finnmhaighe.* Garadice

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixteen years. Gormlaith, daughter of Niall Mór O'Neill, wife of John O'Domhnaill, died this year. Mac Mathuna,[1] i.e. Ardghal, son of Brian Mor Mac Mathuna, died;[2] and his son, i.e. Brian, was made king over the Oirghialla in his place. A.D. [1416.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventeen years. Mac Murchadha, i.e. the king of Laighen, i.e. Art son of Art Caemhanach, the best provincialist that was in his time for hospitality, and prowess, and charity, died in his own fortress this year, after the triumph of unction and penitence. [1417.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighteen years. Tighernan, son of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, i.e. the king of Breifne, died this year. Brian Ballach, son of Aedh, son of Felim O'Conchobhair, intended king of Connacht, died. Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Flannchaidh, chieftain of Dartraighe, died this year. Eoghan, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, i.e. the intended king of Breifne, was drowned on Loch-Finnmhaighe[3] this year. Aedh Buidhe O'Ruairc assumed the sovereignty of the Breifne in succession to his father, i.e. Tighernan Mór. [1418.]

The kalends of January; the age of the [Lord] one thousand, four hundred, and nineteen years. A great war between O'Neill, i.e. Domhnall son of Henry O'Neill, and Eoghan the son of Niall Og O'Neill; and Eoghan formed a league with O'Domhnaill, i.e. Toirdhelbhach. And O'Domhnaill collected a great army, and went into Tir-Eoghain, and the entire country was destroyed by them; and O'Neill, i.e. Domhnall, was expelled from the country through the power of the Conallachs and Eoghan O'Neill. A great hosting by Brian O'Conchobhair on [1419.]

Lough, in the county of Leitrim. The Annals of the Four Masters, and also the Annals of Connacht, add that Eoghan O'Ruairc was going from Inis-na-dtorc, or Hog Island, to visit his father.

rin do ṫaob feoltа 1 Neill a tir Aoḋa, ocus Murḃaċ 1 Domnaill, .i. longport 1 Domnaill, do lorcuḋ leis, ocus tir Aoda do milleḋ. Tomas bacaċ, mac mic Iarla Urmuman, do dul do congnam le riġ Saxan an bliaḋain ri, ocus moran duairlib Erenn do dul leis annsa Fraing ar an cocaḋ rin. An Calbaċ 1 O Conchobair, ri O Failġe, do ġabail a feall le mac Líneḃeḋ a Frenḋe, ocus a reic do re fer maiḋ riġ Saxan, .i. Loarḋ Furnamal, ocus an traṫ do gabaḋ é, an duine do bí na ġlas deloḋ leis da tiġ fein. Fercert O hUiginḋ dhec, .i. fao re dan, ocus fer ċiġe naiġiḋ coiccenḋ dferaib Erenn. Mac Murchaḋa, .i. ri Laiġen, .i. Donnchaḋ Coemanach, do ġabail re Gallaiḃ, ocus [a] breiṫ a s[a]xanuib an bliaḋain ri. Muircertach mac Briain 1 Fhlaiṫbertaiġ, ri iarṫair Connacht, dhec in bliaḋain ri, .i. feiċem coiccenḋ do cliaruib ocus do damaiḃ Erenn. Sean mac Cathail meg Uidir do marbaḋ an bliaḋain ri. Sluaġ mor leis O Ceallaiġ Maine ocus le Uilliam O Ceallaiġ, ocus le mac Uilliam Burc, ocus le Cathal ruḃ O Conchobair, ocus le Mac Diarmada Muiġe Luirg, .i. Tomaltach an miġ, mac Conchobair meic Diarmada, ocus Uilliam garb mac Daḃuiṫ, tigerna clainne Connmuiġ; ocus a ceiṫerna gallóclaeċ do breṫ leo, .i. Mac Duḃġaill ocus Toirrdhelbach mac Domnaill; ocus a ruḃ dun turas rin a clainn Ricaird, da milleḋ, ocus dindarbaḋ Mic Uilliam a clainn Ricaird amaċ. Sloiġeḋ mor eile do ḃeaṫ ag Mac Uilliam ar a cind, .i. Tadg O Briain ocus a braṫreaċa, ocus Domnall mac Suiḃne, .i. Domnall na madman. Tarla, umorro, an da trluag rin da ceile a mbel Aṫa Liġen, ocus tugadar troid

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1 *Calbhach.* Caḃ, MS.

2 *Linebed Frende.* This is also the form in the Annals of Connacht. In the Ann. of Ulster the Christian name is written Libened, but Libener by the Four Masters. The name Frende (or Frene) is now usually written Freyne and Freney.

3 *O'Cellaigh.* In the Annals of Connacht he is described as the son of

that occasion, at the instigation of O'Neill, into Tir-Aedha, and Murbhach-O'Domhnaill, i.e. O'Domhnaill's fortress, was burned by him, and Tir-Aedha destroyed. Thomas Bacach, grandson of the Earl of Ur-Mumha, went this year to aid the king of the Saxons; and many of the nobles of Erinn went with him to France on this war. The Calbhach[1] O'Conchobhair, king of Ui-Failghe, was captured in treachery by the son of Linebed Frende,[2] and sold to the king of the Saxons' Deputy, i.e. Lord Furnival; and when he was captured, the person who was confined with him absconded with him to his own house. Fercert O'hUiginn died, i.e. an eminent poet, and a man who kept a general house of hospitality for the men of Erinn. Mac Murchadha, i.e. the king of Laighen, i.e. Donnchadh Caemhanach, was captured by Foreigners, and taken to Saxonland, this year. Muirchertach, son of Brian O'Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, died this year; i.e. the general protector of the professors and learned of Erinn. John, son of Cathal Mag Uidhir, was slain this year. A great hosting by O'Cellaigh[3] of Ui-Maine, and by William O'Cellaigh, and by Mac William Burk, and by Cathal Dubh O'Conchobhair, and by Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, (i.e. Tomaltach-an-einigh, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada), and William Garbh Mac David, lord of Clann-Connmhaigh. And they took with them their bands of gallowglasses, viz., Mac Dubhgaill, and Toirdhelbhach Mac Domhnaill, and went on this occasion into Clann-Rickard, to destroy it, and to expel Mac William from out of Clann-Rickard. Mac William had another[4] great army to meet them, viz., Tadhg O'Briain and his kinsmen, and Domhnall Mac Suibhne, (i.e. Domhnall na madhman).[5] These two armies met, moreover, at the mouth of

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Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, or Malachy O'Kelly.

[4] *Another.* ee eile, MS.; the two first letters (ee) being the abbrev. for the word eile, subsequently written.

[5] *Domhnall-na-madhman*; i.e. "Domhnall of the defeats."

dá roile annsin, ocus do marbad Mac Duḃgoill ann, ocus a ḋis mac, ocus a ngallóclaeċ uile, ocus Toirrdhelbach mac Domnaill ocus a mac do dul ar in tsoid sin slan; ocus a muinnter do marbad uile and; ocus do marbad ilumad daoineaḃ air in laċair sin; ocus do gabad O Cellaig ocus mac Dabiċ; ocus Uilliam O Cellaiġ do dul na oenar arin maidm sin; ocus morán do maithib O Maine do ġabail ocus do marbad san ar sin. Ocus ni fheadar cinnedh na comaiream ar mead an madma sin, no ar med eadala clainni Ricaird ocus na Muimneaċ, dechaib ocus deidedh, ocus do braiġdiḃ maithe sh. Aoḋ buiḋe O Ruairc, mac Tigernain, dhec an bliadain si a dun a saċa na longport fein, ocus Tadg mac Tigernain do shiġaḋ na inaḋ ar an mBreafne an bliadain si.

Kt. Ianair; siċe bliadan ocus .cccc. ocus mile air an Tigerna. Uilliam mac Maileċlainn 1 Cellaiġ, .i. aḋḃar sig .h. Maine, dhec an bliadan si.

Kt. Ianair; bliadain ar .xx. ocus .cccc. ocus mile air an Tigerna.

Kt. Ianair; da bliadain ar .xx., ocus ceithi ced ocus mile, air an Tigerna.

Kt. Ianair; thri bliadna .xx. ar ceithi ced ar mile air an Tigerna. Bar Toirḋealbaiġ an sina i Domnaill, si tire Conuill ocus cineoil Moain, ocus Inothi hEogain, neċ bud mo fean, ocus dob feard uairle ina aimsir, do dul dhec an aibid manaiġ a mainistir Esa Ruaiḋ. Caislen Beoil aċa Senaiġ do tinnsena in bliadain si le Niall O nDomnaill.

Kt. Ianair; ocus ceithi bliadna .xx. ocus ceithi ced ocus mile air an Tigerna.

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[1] *Defeat.* A note at the end of the entry reads Uillec ruad mac Uillec in fiona tuġ in maidm sin Aċa Liċen; i. e. "Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-in-fiona, that gave this defeat of Ath-Lithen." The Four Masters have no mention of this battle.

[2] *Son of Tighernan.* Tigerᾱi, MS.

[3] *Four.* cuig, "five," MS.

Ath-Lighen; and they gave battle to one another there; and Mac Dubhgaill was slain there, and his two sons, and all their gallowglasses; and Toirdhelbhach Mac Domhnaill, and his son, escaped safely from this battle; and his people were all slain there. And a great many men were killed in that field; and O'Cellaigh and Mac David were taken prisoners, and William O'Cellaigh escaped alone from this rout; and a great many of the nobles of Ui-Maine were slain and captured in that slaughter. And the extent of this defeat,[1] or the amount of the spoils of the Clann-Rickard, and of the Momonians, in horses, armour, noble captives, &c., could not be determined or counted. Aedh Buidhe O'Ruairc, the son of Tighernan, died this year, in the beginning of his prosperity, in his own fortress; and Tadhg, son of Tighernan,[2] was made king over the Breifne, in his place, this year. A.D. [1419.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and twenty years. William, son of Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, intended king of Ui-Maine, died this year. [1420.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and twenty-one years. [1421.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four[3] hundred, and twenty-two years. [1422.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and twenty-three years. Death of Toirdhelbhach-an-fhina O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, and of Cenel-Moan, and Inis-Eoghain—the person of greatest prosperity and[4] best nobility in his time: he died in a monk's habit in the monastery[5] of Es-Ruaidh. The castle of Bel-atha-Senaigh was begun this year by Niall O'Domhnaill. [1423.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and twenty-four years. [1424.]

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[4] *And.* The character (7) for ocuꞅ ("and") is repeated in the MS.

[5] *Monastery.* ᚋᚑᚅᚐᛋᛏᚐᚏ, for ᚋᚐᚅᚐᛋᛏᚐᚏ, MS.

Kt. Ianair; ocus .u. bliadna .xx., cetri ced ocus mile, air in Tigerna.

Kt. Ianair; ocus .ui. bliadna .xx. ocus cetri ced, ocus mile, air an Tigerna.

Kt. Ianair; ocus uii. mbliadna .xx., cetri ced ocus mile, air an Tigerna.

Kt. Ianair; ocus ocht mbliadna .xx., ocus cetri ced ocus mile, air an Tigerna. Aod mac Filip meg Uidir do ég ag toiseche dia oilitri o carraic fan Sem; a eg a Cinn trale, ocus a adnacal a Corcaig, iar mbuaid ongta ocus aitrige. Aod og mag Uidir do marbad le clainn Donnchada ballaig Megampain.

Kt. Ianair; ix. mbliadna .xx. ocus cetri ced [ocus mile] air in Tigerna. O Flannagain Tuaiti rata do marbad le clainn Aoda meg Uidir, for greir noidce ino tig fein. Maidm Achaid cille more la .h. Neill, ocus la .h. Raigallaig, for Gallaib. Ir andra mbliadain ro do rugad Aed ruad mac Neill gairb i Domnaill.

Kt. Ianair; ocus .x. mbliadna .xx. ocus ceitri ced ocus mile air in Tigerna. Mag Uidir, .i. Gilla dub mac Filip na tuaige, [do éc] in bliadain ri, ocus a mac do rigad na inad.

Kt. Ianair; ocus en bliadain dhec ar riched ar ceitri ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Seaan mac Conconnacht mic Filib meg Uidir do marbad le Teallach nEachach a feall. Flaig mor a fearuib Manach an bliadain ri. Eogan O Fialain dhec. Domnall ballach mac Briain dhec.

Kt. Ianair; ocus da bliadain dhec ar riched, ar ceitri ced ar mile, air in Tigerna. O Neill, .i. Domnall bocc mac Eanri aimreid, do marbad la

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[1] *Rock of St. James.* Saint James of Compostella, in Spain.

[2] *Gilla-dubh.* "The Black fellow." Gialla dub, MS.

A.D.

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and twenty-five years. [1425.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and twenty-six years. [1426.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and twenty-seven years. [1427.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and twenty-eight years. [1428.] Aedh, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, died whilst coming from his pilgrimage, from the Rock of St. James.[1] He died at Cenn-saile, and was interred at Corcach, after the triumph of unction and penitence. Aedh Og Mag Uidhir was slain by the sons of Donnchadh Ballach Magamhrain.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord [one thousand], four hundred, and twenty-nine years. [1429.] O'Flannagain of Tuath-ratha was slain by the sons of Aedh Mag Uidhir, in a nocturnal assault, in his own house. The victory of Achadh-Cille-móire by O'Neill and O'Raighilligh, over Foreigners. It was in this year Aedh Ruadh, the son of Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill, was born.

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and thirty years. [1430.] Mag Uidhir, i.e. Gilla-dubh,[2] son of Philip-na-tuaighe, [died] this year; and his son was made king in his place.[3]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-one years. [1431.] John, son of Cuchonnacht, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, was slain by the Tellach-Echach in treachery. A great plague in Feara-Manach this year. Eoghan O'Fialain died. Domhnall Ballach, son of Brian,[4] died.

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-two years. [1432.] O'Neill, i.e. Domhnall Bog the son of Henry Amhreidh,

[1] *Place.* The entries for the three following years (1431–2–3) are wanting in the Dublin copies of the Annals of Connacht, in which the note "desunt tres anni" occurs after the last entry for 1430.

[4] *Brian.* Brian Mac Maghnusa.

Cathanchaiḃ a nEanach, ocur Art Mac Caṫmaoil, eappuc Clocair, do dul dhec in hoc anno. Eoġan mac Neill óig i Neill do riġaḋ for Tir nEoġain. Ingnaḋ mor dragrain a feraiḃ Manaċ an bliadain sin, .i. muc do breiṫ uain gil. Uaṫer a Durc, .i. mac mic Iarla Ulaḋ, dhec. O Duiḃgennain Chille Ronain .i. Maṫa glar dhec; rai re senchus ocus fer tigi aided coitcinn ar feruiḃ Erenn.

Kt. Ianair; ocus tri bliadna dhec ar .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile. Mac Maġnuis meg Uidir, .i. Cathal mac Gillaparraig, dhec la feili Miceil, ocus a mac na inaḋ, .i. Cathal oc. Eigneċan O Domnaill do ḋul ar creiċ ar [a] braṫair fein .i. ar Donnchad. Donnchad do dul a toraiġecht na creċe, ocus Eigneachan do ṁarḃad do. Samrad gortaċ an samrad so, ocus samrad na mer aiṫne do gortaḋ de.

Kt. Ianair; ocus ceitri bliadna dhec ar ficheḋ, ar ceitri ced ar mile, air in Tigerna. O Domnaill, .i. Niall garb mac Toirḋealbaiġ an ṡina, do dul ar sluaigeḋ sa Miḋe, ocus breṫ air ocus ar began buidne tamall ont sluaig, ocus a gabail re Gallaiḃ, ocus a cur co Manainn da coimed; ocus ar mbeṫ achaid a noroċ braiġdeanus ann sin bar dragail do, ar mbeṫ en bliadain dec a tigernus tire Conaill ocus ichtair Connacht; ocus Toirḋealbach mac Neill i Domnaill do marbad an la ceduna. Sioc mor annsa bliadain si .i. seacht seachtṁuine re nodluic, ocus seacht seachtmuine na diaiḋ. O Ruairc dhec, .i. Taḋg. Cathal boġur O Ruairc dec.

Kt. Ianair; ocus .u. bliadna dhec ar .xx., ocus ceitri ced ocus mile, air in Tigerna. Maidm tSleibi truim leas O Neill, .i. Eoġan, ar Brian óc .h. Neill

[1] *By the Cathanachs*; i. e. the O'Cahans. la Cananchaib, for la Cathanchaib, MS.

[2] *Hoc.* hocc, MS.

[3] *Same day.* This clause is transposed in the MS., being placed after the succeeding entry regarding the "great frost."

was slain by the Cathanachs[1] in Enagh; and Art Mac Cathmhail, bishop of Clochar, died in hoc[2] anno. Eoghan, son of Niall Og O'Neill, was made king over Tir-Eoghain. A great prodigy was observed in Feara-Manach this year, viz., a pig gave birth to a white lamb. Walter Burk, i.e. the grandson of the Earl of Ulster, died. O'Duibhgennain of Cill-Ronain, i.e. Matthew Glas, a professor of history, and keeper of a general house of hospitality for the men of Erinn, died. A.D. [1432.]

The kalends of January; and one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-three years. Mac Maghnuis Mag Uidhir, i.e. Cathal the son of Gilla-Patraic, died the day of Michael's festival; and his son, i.e. Cathal Og, was appointed in his place. Egnechan O'Domhnaill went on a predatory expedition against his own brother, i.e. against Donnchadh. Donnchadh went in pursuit of the prey, and Egnechan was killed by him. This summer was a summer of dearth, and "the summer of the quick acquaintance" it was usually called. [1433.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-four years. O'Domhnaill, i.e. Niall Garbh, son of Toirdhelbhach-an-fhina, went on a hosting into Midhe; and he was overtaken, with a few companions, a little distance from the army, and was taken prisoner by the Foreigners, and sent to Manann to be detained. And he died after he had been some time in severe confinement there, having been eleven years in the soverignty of Tir-Conaill and Lower-Connacht. And Toirdhelbhach, son of Niall O'Domhnaill, was slain the same day.[3] Great frost in this year, viz., seven weeks before Christmas, and seven weeks after it. O'Ruairc died, i.e. Tadhg. Cathal Bodhar O'Ruairc died. [1434.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-five years. The victory of Sliabh-truim by O'Neill, i.e. Eoghan, over [1435.]

ocus ar Conallchaib, ocus fcathad Briain oic co goirid na daid sin an bliadain si ; ocus Mac Conmide, .i. Conchabar ruad, do techt go Connachta fo an fcathad sin Bhriain 1 Neill in hoc anno.. Niall mac [Eogain] 1 Neill do marbad le cloind Chinaid ar greis. Donnchad mac Conconnacht mic Filib na tuaithe dhec. Flainne mac Conchubair 1 Raigilliġ dhec.

Kt. Ianair ; fe bliadna dhec ar .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile. Conchubar mac Sean 1 Raġilliġ dhec.

Kt. Ianair ; feacht mbliadna dhec ar .xx. ar cccc. ar mile.

Kt. Ianair ; ocht mbliadna dhec ar .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile. Filib mac Tomair meg Uidir do gabail le na braithrib fein, .i. Tomar ocus Domnall ocus Ruaidri.

Kt. Ianair ; ocus naoi mbliadna dhec ar .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile. Mag Uidir do gabail irin mbliadain fo la Domnall mballach, ocus Filib do leigean amach an la cedna. Mag Uidir do leigean [amach] an bliadain cedna. O Domnaill do ec ina laimdechur a Manaind irin mbliadain si, .i. Niall garb, ocus Nechtain do figad for tir Conaill. Feradach, mac Duinn mic Conconnacht Meg Uidir, do marbad le hOirgiallaib.

Kt. Ianair; ocus da .xx. bliadan ocus .cccc. ocus mile air in Tigerna. Brian mac Domnaill mic Mhuircertaiġ 1 Conchobair, tigerna Sligiġ, do dul dhec ; ocus ir tearc ma do bi do Gaoidealaib Erenn fgeal bud [mo] na sin. Maġnus Eoganach mag Uidir

[1] *Mutilated.* fcathad Briain, i.e. "mutilation of Brian," MS. The expression in the Annals of Connacht is a cirrbad, which means the same thing. The Four Masters state that his hand and leg were cut off.

[2] *Went to Connacht.* This clause of the entry, which follows the obit of Donnchadh Mag Uidhir in the MS., is added in a handwriting different from that of Brian Mac Dermot. It appears from the Annals of Connacht that Brian O'Neill was under the guarantee of the poet Mac Conmidhe, who retired to Connaught, from whence he satirized Eoghan O'Neill and his associates with great bitterness.

[3] *Anno.* ano, MS.

[4] *Philip-na-tuaidhe ;* "Philip of the

Brian Og O'Neill and the Conallachs; and Brian Og was mutilated[1] soon after that in this year; and Mac Conmidhe, i.e. Conchobhar Ruadh, went to Connacht[2] on account of this mutilation of Brian O'Neill in hoc anno.[3] Niall, son of [Eoghan] O'Neill, was killed by the Clann-Cinaith in a conflict. Donnchadh, son of Cuchonnacht, son of Philip-na-tuaidhe,[4] died. Glaisne, son of Conchobhar O'Raighilligh, died. A.D. [1435.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-six years. Conchobhar, son of John O'Raighilligh, died. [1436.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-seven years. [1437.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-eight years. Philip, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, was taken prisoner by his own brothers, viz., Thomas, Domhnall, and Ruaidhri. [1438.]

The kalends of January; and one thousand, four hundred, and thirty-nine years. Mag Uidhir was taken prisoner in this year by Domhnall Ballach, and Philip[5] was liberated the same day. Mag Uidhir was liberated the same year. O'Domhnaill, i.e. Niall Garbh, died in his captivity[6] in Manann in this year; and Nechtan was made king over Tir-Conaill. Feradach, the son of Donn, son of Cuchonnacht Mag Uidhir, was killed by Oirghialla.[7] [1439.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and forty years. Brian, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, lord of Sligech,[8] died; and it is doubtful if there was of the Gaeidhel of Erinn a [greater] calamity than that. Maghnus[9] Eoghanach Mag Uidhir died. Maghnus,[9] son [1440.]

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hatchet." His name was Mag Uidhir, or Maguire.

[5] *Philip.* Philip, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, taken prisoner the previous year.

[6] *Captivity.* Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill was captured by the English of Meath in 1434, as recorded above.

[7] *Oirghialla.* Some entries belonging to the year 1591 are here added, in a hand different from that of Brian Mac Dermot.

[8] *Lord of Sligech.* The Four Masters, and the Annals of Connacht, style him "lord of Lower Connacht."

[9] *Maghnus.* Maġuṙ, MS.

dhec. Maġnus[1] mac Donnaill meic Toirdhealbaiġ an fina do marbad. Domnall O Breirlen dhec.

Ict. Ianair; bliadain ocus da .xx. ocus .cccc. ocus mile air in Tigerna.

Ict. Ianair; da bliadain ocus da .xx. ocus .cccc. ocus mile air in Tigerna. Brian mac Arogail meg Mathghamna, ri Oirgiall, do dul dhec.

Ict. Ianair; tri bliadna ocus da .xx. ocus .cccc. ocus mile air in Tigerna. Maġnus mac Arogail meg Mathghumna dhec. Eimear mag Mathghamna do marbad leir O Neill, .i. Eogan.

Ict. Ianair; cetri bliadna ar da .xx. ar. cccc. ar mile air in Tigerna. Aod buidhe mac Briain ballaiġ I Neill, tuir einig ocus enghnuma Ulad ana aimsir, ocus fer einig coitcenn da gach aon, [do marbadh doen orchor foġa ar deired creiche a crich meg Aengusa], in hoc anno.

Ict. Ianair; u. bliadna ar da .xx., ar .cccc. ar mile, aois in Tigerna. Ruaidri mac Tomair meg Uidir dhec do bidg. Tairdelbach Muintire Feodachain dhec .i. Brian. Mac Gafrada fuaid[h][meg Uidir] dhec, .i. Arogal.

Ict. Ianair; fe bliadna ar da .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile. Mag Mathghamna dhec isin mbliadain so, .i. Ruaidhri mac Aroġail.

Ict. Ianair; seachd mbliadna ar da .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile. O hUiccinn .i. Tadg óg, rái se dan ocus cenn sgoile Erenn na aimsir sein, do dul deg an bliadain si. Domnall ballach mag Uidir do marbad le macuib Airt meg Uidir, ocus le macaib [mec] Oirgiallaigh. Mac Capa dhec, Cormac mac Gilla Crist. Feidlim mac Sean mic Filip I Raigilliġ do ġabail a fill le fer inait riġ Saxan a nAdh Truim, ocus a eg don plaiġ iardain.

[1] *Maghnus.* Maġus, MS.

[2] *Hoc.* hocc, MS. The clause within brackets, omitted in the MS., has been supplied from the Annals of Connacht.

[3] *Brian;* i.e. Brian Mac Gillafinnen.

[4] [*Mac*]. mec. Supplied from Annals of Four Masters.

[5] *Gilla-Christ.* gialla Cr̄, MS.

[6] *Saxons'.* Saġan, for Saġran, MS.

of Domhnall, son of Toirdelbhach-an-fhina, was slain. A.D.
Domhnall O'Breislen died. [1440]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one [1441.]
thousand, four hundred, and forty-one years.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one [1442.]
thousand, four hundred, and forty-two years. Brian, son of Ardghal Mac Mathghamhna, king of Oirghiall, died.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one [1443.]
thousand, four hundred, and forty-three years. Maghnus,[1] son of Ardghal Mac Mathghamhna, died. Emher Mac Mathghamhna was killed by O'Neill, i.e. Eoghan.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thou- [1444.]
sand, four hundred, and forty-four years. Aedh Buidhe, son of Brian Ballach O'Neill, pillar of the hospitality and prowess of Uladh in his time, and a man of general bounty to everyone, [was slain with one cast of a spear, whilst in the rear of a preying party in Mac Aenghusa's territory], in hoc[2] anno.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thou- [1445.]
sand, four hundred, and forty-five years. Ruaidhri, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, died suddenly. The chieftain of Muinter-Pheodachain died, i.e. Brian.[3] The son of Goffraidh Ruadh [Mag Uidhir] died, i.e. Ardghal.

The kalends of January; one thousand, four hundred, [1446.]
and forty-six years. Mac Mathghamhna died this year, i.e. Rughraidhe, the son of Ardghal.

The kalends of January; one thousand, four hundred, [1447.]
and forty-seven years. O'hUiginn, i.e. Tadhg Og, a most eminent poet, and head of the schools of Erinn in his own time, died this year. Domhnall Ballach Mag Uidhir was slain by the sons of Art Mag Uidhir, and by the sons of [Mac][4]Oirghiallaigh. Mac Caba died, i.e. Cormac, the son of Gilla-Christ.[5] Fedhlim, son of John, son of Philip O'Raighilligh, was treacherously taken prisoner by the king of the Saxons'[6] deputy, in Ath-truim, and died of the plague afterwards.

Ket. Ianair; ochd mbliadna ar da .xx. ar .cccc. [ar] mile air an Tigerna.

Ket. Ianair; naoi mbliadna ar dá .xx. ar. cccc. ar mile air an Tigerna. Ó Raġilliġ, .i. mac Seain da ngorṫai Eogan na fergi, dhec. Brian óg O Neill dhec.

Ket. Ianair; deic mbliadna ar dá .xx. ar .cccc. ar míle air an Tigerna. Mag Uidir, .i. Tomar óg mac Tomair ele, do dul doċum na Roma do raiṫ a anma. Cathal, mac Tomair mic Tomair meg Uidir, do marbad le Donnchad n'Duncaṫaċ mac Tomair moir meg Uidir, a fill. Dondchad Dunċaḋaċ do ġatchad la hEmand mac Tomair meg Uidir an bliadain cedna, Earpog Cloċair dhec, .i. Riarrar mag Uidir.

Ket. Ianair; en bliadain dhec ar dá .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile air an Tigerna. Mag Uidir do ṫoiġechd on Roim. Mairgreg ingen I Cerbaill, bean I Conchobair failge, .i. an Calbaċ, dhec. Mainistir an Chaḃain do lorcaḋ leis an mbratchair O Moṫlain.

Ket. Ianair; da bliadain dhec ar da fiched, ar .cccc. ar mile, air an Tigerna. O Domnaill, .i. Neachtain mac Toirrdhealbaiġ an fina, tigerna ṫire Conaill ocus cenel Muain, ocus Innsi hEogain, fer croḋa corantaċ ocus cinnlitir cogaid ocus griṫe an tuaiscirt, ocus do ċuir moran coicriċ fa na ċumachtaiḃ, do marbad le clainn Neill I Doṁnaill, a derbraṫair fein, a ndubrail oiḋċi feile Brenainn do tronraḋ, ar mbeṫ ochd mbliadna dhec a tigernus ṫire Conaill fa buaiḋ conaiċ ocus corscair.

Ket. Ianair; tri bliadna dhec ar da .xx., ar. cccc. [ar] mile, air an Tigerna. Mag Mathgamna dhec, .i.

1 *Eoghan-na-fesogi*; i.e. "Eoghan (Owen) of the beard."

2 *Cathal.* Cal., MS., the letter C being an abbrev. for Cath.

3 *Dunchadhach.* This is an epithet applied to Donnchadh Mag Uidhir (Maguire), from his having been fostered in the territory of Tellach-Dunchadha, now Tullyhunco, a barony in the co. of Cavan.

4 *Cabhan.* Cavan. Caḃ, MS. Caḃā, for Caḃain, Ann. Ult.

5 *The sons.* The MS. has ċ, for

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and forty-eight years. A.D. [1448.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and forty-nine years. [1449.] O'Raighilligh, i.e. John's son, who was usually called Eoghan-na-fesogi,[1] died. Brian Og O'Neill died.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty years. [1450.] Mag Uidhir, i.e. Thomas Og, son of another Thomas, went to Rome for the good of his soul. Cathal,[2] son of Thomas, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, was slain by Donnchadh Dunchadhach,[3] son of Thomas Mór Mag Uidhir, in treachery. Donnchadh Dunchadhach was mutilated by Edmond, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, the same year. The bishop of Clochar died, i.e. Piers Mag Uidhir.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-one years. [1451.] Mag Uidhir came from Rome. Margaret, daughter of O'Cerbhaill, wife of O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. the Calbhach, died. The monastery of Cabhan[4] was burned by the Friar O'Mothlain.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-two years. [1452.] O'Domhnaill, i.e. Nechtan, the son of Toirdhelbhach-an-fhina, lord of Tir-Conaill, and of Cenel-Moain, and Inis-Eoghain, a brave, protecting man, and the arbiter of war and peace of the North, and who had brought many neighbouring territories under his power, was slain by the sons[5] of Niall O'Domhnaill, his own brother, in the darkness of night, on the festival of Brenainn exactly, after having been eighteen years in the lordship of Tir-Conaill with the palm of wealth and victory.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-three years. [1453.] Mac

cᵕ, the usual abbrev. for clann, "proles." The Four Masters give the names of the sons of Niall as "Aedh" and "Domhnall."

Aod ruad mac Ruaidhrí, ocus Feidhlim mac Briain Meg Mathgamna do rigad for Oirghiall.

Ict. Ianair; ocus cetri bliadna dhec ar da .xx., ar .cccc. ar mile, air an Tigerna. Ruaidhrí mac Neachtain I Domnaill do marbad co mirabmar, dean urcar do cloich a cairlen Innri amach, do Domnall mac Neachtain I Domhnaill, ar mbeth da bliadain a tigernus Tire Conaill do Ruaidhrí roime sin. Brian mac Concubair I Raighilligh dhec.

Ict. Ianair; u.bliadna dhec ar dá .xx. [ar] .cccc. ar mile. O Neill do rigad for Tir nEogain, .i. Enri mac Eogain mic Neill oig.

Ict. Ianair; se bliadna dhec ar dá .xx., ar .cccc. ar mile, air an Tigerna. O Domhnaill, .i. Domnall mac Neill I Domnaill, do marbad le clainn Neachtain I Domhnaill a tigh Buidhin an bliadain si, ar mbeth da bliadain a tigernus Tire Conuill fa buaidh smachta ocus riagla, ocus Aod ruadh mac Neill I Domnaill do gabail an bliadain si, ocus rigi do gairm do Toirdhealbach Cairbrech mac Neachtain. O Neill dhec .i. Eogan mac Neill.

Ict. Ianair; seachd mbliadna deg ar dá .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile air an Tigerna. O Conchobair Fhailghe, .i. an Calbach, an mac Gaoidheal dob ferr eineach ocus uairle, ocus fa treisi ar Gallaibh ocus ar Gaidhelaibh do bith a nErinn, ocus is mo do mill umpu an aon aimsir sin, do dul dhec. Mac Samradhain .i. Tomar dhec. O Ruairc .i. Lochlainn dhec. Art mac Eogain I Neill dhec. Maidm na Graine do thabairt do Mag Uidir for Lochlainn mac Taidg I Ruairc, .i. O Ruairc.

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1 *Rule.* riala, for riagla, gen. sg. of riagail=regula, MS.

2 *Aedh.* Aoda (the gen. form), MS.

3 *Gaeidhel.* mac Gaoidheal; lit. "son of a Gaeidhel," MS.

4 *Thomas.* Tomr, MS.

5 *O'Ruairc;* i. e. *the* O'Ruairc, the chief of his name and sept. The defeat so briefly recorded here is more fully described in the Annals of

Mathghamhna died, i.e. Aedh Ruadh, son of Rughraidhe; and Fedhlim, son of Brian Mac Mathghamhna, was made king over Oirghiall. A.D. [1453.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-four years. Rughraihde, son of Nechtan O'Domhnaill, was unfortunately killed with one cast of a stone flung out from the castle of Inis, by Domhnall, son of Nechtan O'Domhnaill, after Rughraidhe had previously been two years in the sovereignty of Tir-Conaill. Brian, son of Conchobhar O'Raighilligh, died. [1454.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-five years. O'Neill was made king over Tir-Eoghain, i.e. Henry, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Og. [1455.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-six years. O'Domhnaill, i.e. Domhnall, son of Niall O'Domhnaill, was slain by the sons of Nechtan O'Domhnaill, at Tech-Baithin, this year, after having been two years in the lordship of Tir-Conaill with the palm of authority and rule;[1] and Aedh[2] Ruadh, the son of Niall O'Domhnaill, was taken prisoner this year; and Toirdhelbhach Cairbrech, son of Nechtan, was proclaimed king. O'Neill died, i.e. Eoghan the son of Niall. [1456.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-seven years. O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. the Calbhach, the Gaeidhel[3] of greatest bounty and nobility, and the most powerful against Foreigners and Gaeidhel in Erinn, and who destroyed most about them in his time, died. Mac Samhradhain, i.e. Thomas,[4] died. O'Ruairc, i.e. Lochlainn, died. Art, son of Eoghan O'Neill, died. The victory of the Graine was gained by Mag Uidhir over Lochlainn, the son of Tadhg O'Ruairc, i.e. O'Ruairc.[5] [1457.]

Ulster, from which O'Donovan has extracted the substance of a long note | in his ed. of the Four Masters (under A.D. 1457, note [v]).

Kt. Ianair; ocht mbliadna dhec ar da fichet, ar .cccc. ar mile, air an Tigerna. Mac Uilliam Burc dhec, .i. Emann. Barun Dealbna dhec, .i. Semur Nuinnsinn. Mac Diarmada Muighe Luirg, .i. Tomaltach mac Conchobair mic Aeda, dar comainm Tomaltach an eimig, foga Gaoidheal Erenn, dhec; .i. an fer naar diult daim na deoraigh do leid a cuil na hoigde friam in gcein do mair; beannacht lair.

Kt. Ianair; naei mbliadna dhec ar da .xx., ar .cccc. ar mile, air an Tigerna. O Briain, rig Tuadmuman, dhec. Glairne mac Choncubair 1 Raighilligh do marbad la clainn Rudraide meg Mathgamna.

Kt. Ianair; tri fichit bliadan ar .cccc. ar mile air an Tigerna. Aed ruad O'Domnaill, rigdamna Cenel Conuill, do leigean ar a laimdecor. Mag Samradan dhec .i. Egan.

Kt. Ianair; bliadain ar tri xx^te, ar .cccc. ar mile, air an Tigerna. Maidm mor do dabairt a Cind magair an bliadain ri ar .h. n'Domnaill .i. Toirrdhealbach cairbrech, do clainn Neill 1 Domnaill, ocur O'Domnaill do gabail and, ocur a fcathad na diaid sin; ocur Aed ruad mac Neill gairb do rigad na iad do comairle De ocur daoinead. Feidlim mac Egain 1 Neill dhec. O Conchobair donn dhec, .i. Aed. Tadg, mac Cormaic mic Diarmada mec [C]arrthaigh, dhec. Congus Macraid dhec. Mac Cadmail dhec, .i. Brian.

Kt. Ianair; da bliadain ar tri .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile air an Tigerna. Brian mac Pilip meg Uidir do marbad re cenel Eogain an bliadain sin. Mainistir fradar mionur do dionnsgnad a Muineadan in hoc anno.

Kt. Ianair; ocur tri bliadna ar tri fichet ar .cccc. ar mile air an Tigerna. Iarla Dermumhan, .i. Semur, ceinnlitir Gall an deisceirt, ocur comrair

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1 *Kalends.* The contents of the MS. from this to the end are written on vellum, but by various scribes.

2 *Friars.* fradar, for bradar, MS.

3 *In.* a, for an or in, MS.

A.D.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-eight years. Mac William Burk, i.e. Edmond, died. The Baron of Dealbhna, i.e. James Nugent, died. Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, i.e. Tomaltach, son of Conchobhar, son of Aedh, (who was named Tomaltach-an-einigh), the choice of the Gaeidhel of Erinn, died: i.e. the man who never refused a guest or stranger for a night's entertainment, whilst he lived. A blessing with him. [1458.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-nine years. O'Briain, King of Tuadh-Mumha, died. Glaisne, son of Conchobhar O'Raighilligh, was slain by the sons of Rughraidhe Mac Mathghamhna. [1459.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty years. Aedh Ruadh O'Domhnaill, royal heir of Cenel-Conaill, was liberated from his captivity. Mac Samhradhain died, i.e. Eoghan. [1460.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-one years. A great defeat was inflicted at Cenn-Maghair, this year, on O'Domhnaill, i.e. Toirdhelbhach Cairbrech, by the sons of Niall O'Domhnaill; and O'Domhnaill was captured there, and was afterwards mutilated; and Aedh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh, was made king in his place by the counsel of God and men. Fedhlim, son of Eoghan O'Neill, died. O'Conchobhair Donn died, i.e. Aedh. Tadhg, son of Cormac, son of Diarmaid Mac [C]arthaigh, died. Aenghus Macraith died. Mac Cathmhail died, i.e. Brian. [1461.]

The kalends[1] of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-two years. Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, was killed by the Cenel-Eoghain this year. A monastery for Friars[2] Minor was commenced in Monaghan in[3] hoc anno. [1462.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-three years. The Earl of Des-Mumha, i.e. James, head of the Foreigners [1463.]

einiġ ocur gairgiḃ na nGeraltach, dhec in hoc anno. Taḋg mac Eogain i Conchobair dhec an bliadain ri. Mac Donnchada tire hOilella, .i. Taḋg mac Tomaltaig moir, [mortuus est]. Enri mac Feidhlim i Raigilliġ do marbad do Donnchad mag Uidir.

Kt. Ienair; ceitri bliaġna ar tri fichet, ar .cccc. ar mile, aoir an Tigerna. Conn mac Neill i Dhomnuill, riogḋaiḋna Cineil Conuill, ocur Aonġus mac Neill i Dhomnuill do marbaḋ le hEignechan .h. nDomnuill a ḃrinn ḃruim. Taḋg mac Toirrdealbaiġ ruaiḋ i Chonċubair, leiṫ ri Connacht, déġ .i. duine do bá tuigsi tsreiġe a gConnachtaiḃ iona aimsir fein.

Kt. Ienair; ċúig bliaġna ar tri fichet ar ceitri ced ar mile aoir an Tigerna. Ir Magranuill, .i. mac Caṫuil ruaid, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. Gormlaiṫ Chaomanaċ ingen meic Murċaḋa, bean i Neill .i. Eimri meic Eogain i Neill, déġ. Mac Riḃertuiġ déġ .i. Cúchonnacht.

Kt. Ienair. Sé bliaġna ar ċrí fiċit ar ċeiṫri ced ar mile aoir an Tigerna. Ri Tuaiġmuman, .i. Taḋg O Briain, coinneal gairgiḃ ocur engnuma leiṫe Móga, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. Maidm ar Ghallaiḃ la O Conċuḃair Fhailge, .i. Conn mac an Chalbaiġ, ionar marbaḋ Seaḋun mac meic Tomair ocur moran eile. Riġ Oirġiall déġ, .i. Feidlim mac Briain meg Mhaḋuna.

Kt. Ienair. Seacht mbliaġna ar tri .xx., ar .cccc. ar mile, aoir an Tigerna. Iarla Dearmuman, .i. Tomar mac Semuir meic Geróid iarla, do milleḋ a nDroiceat Aṫa leir an nGiurtir nuaḋ. Mac Donnchada tire hOilella, .i. Ruaidri mac Conċuḃair meic Donnchaḋa, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. Mag Ranuill, .i. Caṫal og

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[1] *Mac Ribhertaigh.* In the Ann. Ult., where the name is written Mac Rithbhertaigh, he is called Maguire's *ollamh*, or chief poet.

[2] *John.* Incorrectly written Seaḋun in the MS

[3] *Mac Mathghamhna.* Mac Mahon. This name is written mac Mhaḋuna

of the South, and the shrine of the hospitality and valour of the Geraldines, died in hoc anno. Tadhg, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, died this year. Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella, i.e. Tadhg son of Tomaltach Mor, [mortuus est]. Henry, the son of Fedhlim O'Raighilligh, was slain by Donnchadh Mag Uidhir. A.D. [1463.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-four years. Conn, son of Niall O'Domhnaill, royal heir of Cenel-Conaill, and Aenghus the son of Niall O'Domhnaill, were slain by Egnechan O'Domhnaill in Finn-druim. Tadhg, the son of Toirdhelbhach Ruadh O'Conchobhair, half-king of Connacht died, i.e. the most intelligent, learned man in Connacht in his own time. [1464.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-five years. Ir Mag Rannaill, i.e. the son of Cathal Ruadh, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. Gormlaith Caemhanach, daughter of Mac Murchadha, wife of O'Neill, i.e. of Henry the son of Eoghan O'Neill, died. Mac Ribhertaigh[1] died, i.e. Cuchonnacht. [1465.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-six years. The king of Tuadh-Mumha, i.e. Tadhg O'Briain, the torch of valour and prowess of Leth-Mogha, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. A victory over the Foreigners by O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. Conn, the son of the Calbhach, in which John[2] the son of Fitz-Thomas, and many more, were slain. The King of Oirghiall died, i.e. Fedhlim, son of Brian Mac Mathghamhna.[3] [1466.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-seven years. The Earl of Des-Mumha, i.e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Earl Garrett, was killed in Droichet-atha by the new[4] Justiciary. Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella, i.e. Ruaidhri, son of Conchobhar Mac Donnchadha, [mortuus [1467.

in the MS; but this is a very corrupt form. See note [1], p. 146 *supra*.

[4] *New.* ṙúaḋ ("red"), for núaḋ, MS.

mac Caṫuil ṗuaiḋ, [moṛtuuṛ eṛt] in hoc anno. O Cathain .i. Maġnuṛ aṛ an mbliaġuin ċéḋna. O Ruairc .i. Tiġeṛnan, cinnlitiṛ ocuṛ coiṁeḋaiġ tṛlechta Aoḋa ṗinn, [moṛtuuṛ eṛt] in hoc anno. An Gilla ḋuḃ mac Coṛmuic Ballaiġ ḋo ṁaṛbaḋ le Máoilṛeaċluinn mac Taiḋg ṁeic Briain ṁeic Donnchaḋa. Mac Conmara, tigeṛna ċloinne Cuilen, .i. Seaḋun mac Meiccon ṁeic Síoḋa, moṛtuuṛ eṛt. Caṫul mac Cathail ṗuaiḋ Megṛanuill [moṛtuuṛ eṛt] in hoc anno. Doṁnull O Móṛṛḋa, ṛiġ Láoiḃiṛi, moṛtuuṛ eṛt. O Cinneiḋiġ ḋonn, .i. Seaḋun mac Tomaiṛ, leiṫ ṛi Uṛṁuṁun, moṛtuuṛ eṛt. O Máille, .i. Taḋg mac Diaṛmaḋa, [moṛtuuṛ eṛt] in hoc anno. O Máolċonuiṛe, .i. Toṛna mac Maoilín, moṛtuuṛ eṛt. Ri Oiṛġiall ḋéġ, .i. Eoġun mac Rúġṛuiḋe. Maiḋm Cṛoiṛi ṁuiġe Cṛoinn la mac Uilliam ċloinne Riocuiṛḋ, .i. Uilliog ṛuaḋ mac Uilliog an ṛíona, aiṛ O Cheallaiġ ocuṛ aṛ Riocuiṛḋ a Buṛc, ḋú aṛ ṫoiteḋuṛ iomaṛcaḋ ḋaoineḋ. O Ceallaiġ Maine ḋéġ, .i. Aoḋ mac Briain. O Raiġilliġ ḋéġ, .i. Caṫul mac Eoġuin, caiḋcíṛ ṛia noḋluiġ.

Ict. Ienaiṛ; ochṫ mbliaġna aṛ ṫṛi .xx., aṛ.cccc. aṛ ṁile, aoiṛ an Tiġeṛna. Mag Caṛṛtuiṫ móṛ, .i. Doṁnull mac Taiḋg ṁeic Doṁnuill óig, [moṛtuuṛ eṛt] in hoc anno. Bean an ṛiṛ ċéḋna, .i. Saḃḃ ingen Uillic ṁeic Riocuiṛḋ óig, ṛaġuil ḃaiṛ. O Ceallaiġ tigeṛna O Maine, .i. Aoḋ mac Uilliaim meic Mhaoilṛeaċluinn, [do éc]. Iaṛla Deaṛṁuṁun, .i. Tomaṛ mac Sémuiṛ ṁeic Geṛóid, do ḋiṫċeannuḋ a n'Droiċeaṫ áṫa. Mac Donnchaḋa ṫíṛe hOilella ḋéġ, .i. Rúaiḋṛi mac Conċuḃuiṛ. Magṛanuill .i. Caṫul ḋéġ. Baile 1 Raiġilliġ ocuṛ maiṁiṛtiṛ an Chaḃáin do loṛguḋ le Gal-

[1] *Aedh Finn.* "Hugh the Fair;" the progenitor of the families of O'Ruairc, Mac Tighernain, and their correlatives.

[2] *Ballagh;* i.e. "the speckled," or "freckled." The Four Masters have buiḋhe, "the yellow." They also state that Gilla-dubh died.

[3] *John.* Incorrectly written Seaḋun in the MS.

[4] *Mortuus est.* In the Annals of Connacht it is added that he died in his own house at "Lis-Ferbain, or Lis-Gerbain."

[5] *Rughraighe;* i.e. Rughraighe (or Rury) Mac Mahon.

est] in hoc anno. Mag Rannaill, i.e. Cathal Og, son of Cathal Ruadh, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. O'Cathain, i.e. Maghnus, *died* in the same year. O'Ruairc, i.e. Tighernan, the head and guardian of the race of Aedh Finn,[1] [mortuus est] in hoc anno. The Gilla-dubh, son of Cormac Ballach,[2] was killed by Maelsechlainn, the son of Tadhg, son of Brian Mac Donnchadha. Mac Conmara, lord of Clann-Cuilen, i.e. John[3] son of Maccon, son of Sida, mortuus est. Cathal, son of Cathal Ruadh Mag Rannaill, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. Domhnall O'Mordha, King of Laighis, mortuus est. O'Cennedigh Donn, i.e. John[3] son of Thomas, half-king of Ur-Mumha, mortuus est. O'Maille, i.e. Tadhg son of Diarmaid, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. O'Maelchonaire, i.e. Torna the son of Mailin, mortuus est.[4] The King of Oirghiall died, i.e. Eoghan, son of Rughraidhe.[5] The victory of Cros-Maighe-Croinn by Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e. Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-an-fhina, over O'Cellaigh, and over Richard Burk, in which a great many persons fell. O'Cellaigh of Ui-Maine died, i.e. Aedh the son of Brian. O'Raighilligh, i.e. Cathal, son of Eoghan, died a fortnight before Christmas. A.D. [1467.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-eight[6] years. Mac Carthaigh Mór, i.e. Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall Og, [mortuus est] in hoc anno. The same man's wife, i.e. Sadhbh, daughter of Ulick, son of Rickard Og, died. O'Cellaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, i.e. Aedh, son of William, son of Maelsechlainn, [died]. The Earl of Des-Mumha, i.e. Thomas son of James, son of Garrett, was beheaded in Droichet-atha.[7] Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella died, i.e. Ruaidhri son of Conchobhar. Mag Rannaill, i.e. Cathal, died. O'Raighilligh's town,[8] and the monastery of the [1468.]

[6] *Eight.* The MS. has naoi, "nine."

[7] *Droichet-atha.* Drogheda. The Annals of Connacht say at Traigh-Li mic Deadad, "the strand of Li the son of Dedad," now the town of Tralee, in the county of Kerry. This entry is merely a repetition of the one under the year 1467, which is the correct date.

[8] *O'Raighilligh's town;* or O'Reilly's residence; the town of Cavan, in the co. of Cavan.

loiḃ. Torna O Mháolċonuire dég. O Caṫan dég, .i. Maġnus.

Kalluinn Ienair; naoi mbliaġna ar ṫrí .xx., ar .cccc. ar ṁile, aoir an Tiġerna. O Cerbuill .i. Donncuḋ mac Taiḋg ṁeic Taiḋg ṁeic Ruaiḋri mortuus est. Brian Maineaċ mac Donnċuiḋ ṁeic Aoḋa Meg Uiḋir do ṁarḃuḋ la Emunn mag Uiḋir agus le cloinn Filiḃ ṁeg Uiḋir. Eogun mac Aoḋa ṁeg Uiḋir do ṁarḃuḋ la cloinn Filiḃ ċéona. Sluaiġeaḋ lá O n'Domnuill, .i. Aoḋ ruaḋ, a niochtar Chonnacht, ocus a mbráiġde do ġaḃail dó; ocus fluaiġ iochtair Chonnacht do ḃreiṫ lair a gcenn mic Uilliam Burc, ocus a nDul assin a gCloinn Riocuird, ocus an Maċuire riaḃaċ, ocus Baile an ċláir, .i. baile ṁeic Uilliam, do lorgaḋ léo. Mac Uilliam ocus O Briain do ḃreiṫ orrṫu, ocus mac 1 Chonċuḃuir Chorcumrúaḋ do ṁarbuḋ leo; ocus O Domnuill do ṫeacht da ṫiġ ra ḃuaiḋ. O Gaḋra dég .i. Eogun ṁac Tomultaiġ, ocus Eogan óg a mac dég.

Kt. Ianair; deic mbliadna ar tri .xx., ar .cccc. ar mile, aeir in Tigerna. Mac 1 Conchobair failge, .i. Taḋg mac in Chalbaiġ mic Murchada, do ḋul dhec obann. O Conchobair Corcumruad, .i. Conchobar mac Briain oig, do marbad irin leṫ inde co droċ comairleċ le clainn a derbrathar fein, .i. le clainn Donnchada 1 Conchobair. Filip mac Tomair mic Filip Meg Uidir dheg. Ruaḋri bacaċ O Neill do marbad a Tobran le cloinn Airt agus le cloinn Bhriain óig. Maiḋm do ṫaḃairt do ċloinn 1 Neill, .i. clann Einri, ar ċloinn Airt agus ar ċloinn Bhriain óig, ion[ar] marḃuḋ Einri mac Airt; ocus bi Airt 1 Neill ocus

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1 *Died.* These seem to be repetitions of entries under last year.

2 *O'Cerbhaill.* O'Carroll. Roderick O'Flaherty has written the name "O'Domhnaill" in the margin, by way of emendation.

3 *Brian Mainech;* i.e. "Brian the Mainean;" so called from having been fostered in Hy-Maine, or O'Kelly's country.

4 *Killed.* The text of this year's entries down to the word here trans-

Cabhan, were burned by Foreigners. Torna O'Maelchonaire died.[1] O'Cathain died,[1] i.e. Maghnus. A.D. [1468.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and sixty-nine years. O'Cerbhaill,[2] i.e. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, mortuus est. Brian Mainech,[3] son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, was killed by Edmond MagUidhir, and by the sons of Philip Mag Uidhir. Eoghan, the son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, was slain by the sons of the same Philip. A hosting by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh Ruadh, into Lower Connacht, and their hostages were received by him; and he took the army of Lower Connacht with him towards Mac William Burk; and they all went from thence to Clann-Rickard, and the Machaire-riabhach, and Baile-an-chláir, i.e. Mac William's town, were burned by them. Mac William and O'Briain came up with them, and the son of O'Conchobhair of Corcumruaidh was slain by them; and O'Domhnaill went home with triumph. O'Gadhra died, i.e. Eoghan, the son of Tomaltach; and Eoghan Og, his son, died. [1469.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy years. The son of O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. Tadhg, the son of the Calbhach, son of Murchadh, died suddenly. O'Conchobhair of Corcumruaidh, i.e. Conchobhar, the son of Brian Og, was ill-advisedly killed in the Leth-innsi, by the sons of his own brother, viz., by the sons of Donnchadh O'Conchobhair. Philip, son of Thomas, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, died. Ruaidhri Bacach O'Neill was killed[4] at Tobran, by the sons of Art, and the sons of Brian Og. A defeat was given by the sons of O'Neill, i.e. the sons of Henry,[5] to the sons of Art, and the sons of Brian Og, in which Henry, the son of Art, was slain, and Art O'Neill, and Toirdhelbach Ruadh, son of Brian Og, were wounded. [1470.]

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lated is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermott.

[5] *Henry*; i.e. Henry Ambreidh, or Henry the Unquiet; ob. 1392.

Toirrdhealbach ruad mac Briain óig. Mac Donnchaidh an Chorainn do marbudh, .i. Brian mac Taidhg, la mac Donnchuidh Cirre hOilella, .i. Taidhg mac Briain.

Kt. Ianair; aen bliadain deg ar tri .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile air an Tigerna. Taidhg mac Toirrdhealbaigh mic Murchadha na raithnighe, tigerna Craidh, deg. Cairlen na hOgmaidi do gabail leir O Neill, .i. Enri mac Eogain, ocus flicht Airt do cur a Tir Conaill. Ruaidhri mac Donnchaidh mic Aedha meg Uidir do marbad le Colla mac Aodha meg Uidir. Donnchad óg mac Donnchaid mic Aodha do lenmuin Colla, ocus Colla ocus a mac do marbad. Aodh, mac Briain mic Filip na tuaighe meg Uidir, dhec.

Kt. Ianair; da bliadain deg ar tri .xx. ar. cccc. ar mile aeir an Tigerna. O Cadan, .i. Ruaidhri mac Maghnair I Cathain, dhec. Mac Suibne Fanad do marbad a maidm an Tapadhain, .i. Maolmuire. Clann meg Raidhnaill, .i. Concubar ocus Maelfeclainn ocus Cathal og, dhec. Gofraidh O Cathan agus Cormac mac Uidilin, ocus Ruigraidhe mac Uidilin, dhec. O hEidirsgeoil mor, .i. Fingean, do dul deg na tigh fein iar ndenamh oiledhri fan Seam, ocus a mac .i. Taidg mac Fingein dhec co haitirech fria cind mir iar mbar [a] adhar, iar teachd on oiletri cedna. Baile na Gaillmi do lorgudh. Mac Feorais dhec, .i. Tomar. Maimistir na mbrathar minur do tinnorcnam a Dun na nGall in bliadain c[edna].

Kt. Ienair; tri bliadhna déug ar tri .xx. ar .cccc. ar mhile áoir in Tigerna. Donnchadh mac Aodha Mag Uidir do dol dég. Ruaidhri mac Airt I Neill dég

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1 *Kalends.* The entries for this year and the next are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermott.

2 *Murchadh-na-raithnigh.* "Murchadh of the Fern." He was of the family of O'Brien.

3 *Tapadhan.* The Ann. Ult. say at "*Bel átha in chaislen mhaoil,*" "the mouth of the ford of *Castle maol,*" now Castle-Moyle, in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Omagh, and co. of Tyrone.

Mac Donnchaidh of the Corann, i.e. Brian son of Tadhg, was killed by Mac Donnchaidh of Tir-Oilella, i.e. Tadhg son of Brian. A.D. [1470.]

The kalends[1] of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-one years. Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Murchadh-na-raithnigh,[2] lord of Aradh, died. The castle of Oghmagh, was taken by O'Neill, i.e. Henry the son of Eoghan, who drove the descendants of Art to Tir-Conaill. Ruaidhri, the son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, was slain by Colla, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir. Donnchadh Og, son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh, pursued Colla, and slew Colla and his son. Aedh, son of Brian, son of Philip-na-tuaighe Mag Uidhir, died. [1471.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-two years. O'Cathain, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Maghnus O'Cathain, died. Mac Suibhne of Fanad, i.e. Maemluire, was killed in the defeat of the Tapadhan.[3] The sons of Mag Raghnaill, viz., Conchobhar, and Maelsechlainn, and Cathal Og, died. Godfrey O'Cathain, and Cormac Mac Uibhilin, and Rughraidhe Mac Uibhilin, died. O'hEidirsceoil Mór, i.e. Finghin, died in his own house, after performing the pilgrimage of St. James;[4] and his son, i.e. Tadhg the son of Finghin, died penitently before the end of a month after [his] father's death, after returning from the same pilgrimage. The town of Gaillimh was burned.[5] Mac Feorais died, i.e. Thomas. The monastery of the Friars Minors in Dun-na-ngall was begun the same year. [1472.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-three years. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, died. Ruaidhri, the son of Art O'Neill, died this year; and the harvest of [1473.]

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4 *St. James.* Saint James of Compostella, in Spain.

5 *Burned.* The Annals of Connacht (A.D. 1473) say that Gaillimh (the town of Galway) was burned by "*tene daith*," i.e. lightning.

an bliaġuin ꝑi, ocuꝛ ꝓoġmaꝛ an laoi ðuiḃ. O Cinneiðiġ .i. Ðiaꝛmaiꝛt mac meic Taiðg, tiġeꝛna Uꝛṁuman uachtaꝛaiġe, ꝛꝓaġuil [ḃaiꝛ]. Mag Eoċagan, .i. Cúċoiġꝛiċe, tiġeaꝛna ċeinil Fiachaiḃ, do maꝛḃuḃ le cloinn Fheꝛgail. Maṫġaṁain, mac Toiꝛꝛḋealḃaiġ meic Bꝛiain 1 Bhꝛiain, ꝛꝓaġuil baiꝛ an bliaġuin ꝑi; ꝓioðaṁna Tuaġṁuman. O Conċuḃuiꝛ Fhailge .i. Conn mac an Chalbaiġ meic Muꝛchaiḃ, uachtaꝛan einiċ ocuꝛ enġnaṁa ġaoiðeal Laiġean, ꝛꝓaġail ḃáiꝛ iona longꝛꝓoꝛt ꝓéin. O Maṫġaṁna an ꝑuinn iaꝛṫaꝛuiġ, .i. Conċuḃaꝛ, mac Ðiaꝛmaða, meic Ðoṁnaill, meic Fínġin meic Ðiaꝛmaða móiꝛ, do ðul déġ gu haiṫꝛiġeaċ iona longꝛꝓoꝛt ꝓein a nAꝛd an tennail. Mac 1 Eiðiꝛꝛġeoil ṁoiꝛ, .i. Ðiaꝛmaiꝛt, ꝛꝓaġail [ḃáiꝛ]. Mac meġ Caꝛꝛṫuiġ móiꝛ, .i. Coꝛmac mac Taiðg meic Ðoṁnaill óiġ, tanuiꝛte Deꝛṁuman, ꝛꝓaġuil ḃáiꝛ an bliaġuin ꝑi. Mac meic Ðoṁnuill na hAlbun .i. Gilla eꝛbuiġ mac Aluꝛtꝛainn meic Ðoṁnuill meic Eoin na hIle, [do ec] in hoc anno. O Conċuḃaiꝛ Connacht ꝛꝓaġuil ḃaiꝛ an bliaġain ꝑi, .i. Feilim mac Toiꝛꝛḋealḃaiġ óiġ, leiṫꝑi O Muiꝛeðaiġ, do ṫuitim lé ꝓíol gCeallaiġ Aṫa liaġ.

Kalluinn Ienaiꝛ; ceiṫꝛe bliaġna déġ aꝛ ṫꝛi ꝓicheo aꝛ .cccc. aꝛ ṁile áoiꝛ an Tiġeꝛna. O Madagan .i. Muꝛchaḋ mac Eoġuin, tiġeꝛna ꝺil nAnmchaða, ꝛꝓaġuil ḃaiꝛ an bliaġuin ꝑi. Mac 1 Bhꝛiain .i. Taðg mac Conċuḃuiꝛ, agus Ðiaꝛmuiḋ ṁac an eaꝛbuig 1 Bhꝛiain, do ṫeġṁail a gcoimeaꝛgus ꝛe ċeile, agus Taðg do ċuꝛ laiṁe a nDiaꝛmuiḋ da ġaḃail, ocuꝛ tuġ Ðiaꝛmaiḋ builleḃ do ċloiðeaṁ do Thaðg gu[ꝛ] lic a inċinn amaċ an aiṫ an ḃuilliḃ. Gaḃuiꝛ Taðg eiꝛein agus ainciꝛ na ðiaiġ ꝛin é, ocuꝛ beiꝛiꝛ leiꝛ a

[1] *Black day.* An annular eclipse of the sun is recorded to have occurred on the 27th of April in this year (*Art de Verif. les Dates*); but there is no mention of an eclipse of the sun in harvest, although such an event must be intended by the "black day."

the black day.[1] O'Cennedigh, i.e. Diarmaid, grandson of Tadhg, lord of Upper Ur-Mumha, died. Mag Eochagain, i.e. Cucocriche, lord of Cenel-Fiachaidh, was slain by the sons of Ferghal.[2] Mathghamhain, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Brian O'Briain, royal heir of Tuadh-Mumha, died this year. O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. Conn, son of the Calbhach, son of Murchadh, head of the bounty and prowess of the Gaeidhel of Laighen, died in his own fortress. O'Mathghamhna of the Fonn-iartharach, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, son of Finghin, son of Diarmaid Mor, died penitently in his own fortress in Ard-an-tennail.[3] The son of O'hEdirsceoil Mór, i.e. Diarmaid, died. The son of Mac Carthaigh Mor, i.e. Cormac, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall Og, tanist of Des-Mumha, died this year. The son of Mac Domhnaill of Alba, i.e. Gilla-esbuig, son of Alexander, son of Domhnall, son of John of Ilay, [died] in hoc anno. O'Conchobhair of Connacht died this year, i.e. Felim, son of Toirdhelbhach Og, half-king of Ui-Muiredhaigh, who fell[4] by the Sil-Cellaigh of Ath-liag. A.D. [1473.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-four years. O'Madadhain, i.e. Murchadh, the son of Eoghan, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died this year. The son of O'Briain, i.e. Tadhg son of Conchobhar, and Diarmaid, son of the Bishop O'Briain, encountered one another; and Tadhg laid his hand on Diarmaid, to apprehend him, and Diarmaid struck Tadhg with a sword, so that his brain protruded from the wound. Tadhg apprehended him, and afterwards protected him, and bore him off a [1474.]

[2] *Ferghal;* i.e. Ferghal Mag Eochagain, or Farrell Mageoghegan.

[3] *Ard-an-tennail;* "bonfire height;" now written Ardintenant, the name of a townland in the parish of Skull, barony of West Carbery, and co. of Cork.

[4] *Fell.* This entry is rather loosely written in the text. The Four Masters (under the year 1474) give a more detailed account of the death of Felim O'Conor, from which it appears that he was wounded by the O'Kellys at a conference, and died subsequently of his wounds.

laiṁ é, ocus tearda Taḋg iarum, ocus croċuir O Briain Diarmaid a gcionaiḋ marbṫa a meic; ocus do ba do ṁóirċéluiḃ Dal gCais an dis sin torċair. Garbug Daire dég, .i. fair Miocol.

Kt. Ienair; cuig bliaġna dég ar ċrí .xx. ar .cccc. ar mile áois an Tigerna. Aaoḋ mac Neachtain i Dhoṁnuill, sruḋaiṁna čineoil gConaill, do ḃaṫuṫ a gcoiṫe ar ḃun Bhanna. Aoḋ mac Eoġuin i Neill do ḋul dég an bliaġuin si. Mac Murchada, rí Laiġean, .i. Doṁnall sraḃaċ ṁac Gerailt, ṫraġuil eargair dar briṫiuḋ a ċor, agus a bár do ċeaċt de sin. O Ferġuil deug, .i. Seaḋun mac Doṁnuill.

Kt. Enair; ré bliadnae .x. ar tri .xx.ti ar ceṫri ced ar mile áirr an Tigerna. O hUiccinn, .i. Brían mac Ferġail ruaid, ceno rcoile Erenn ocus Alban, do dol dhec an bliadain si. O hEġra sraḃach, .i. Uilliam mac an erbuicc, [dhéc in bliadain si].

Kt. Enair. Seacht mbliadnai .x. ar tri .xx.ti ar .cccc. ar mile oeirr in Tigerna. Sluaiged la hUa Neill a tir nOeḋai, [ocus] an tír do milled ocus do lorcaḋ lair. Oeḋ mac Donnchada mic Tomairr méc Uiḋir dhec. Brien mac Concobair óic mic Concobair ruaid mecc Uiḋir dhec aiġthe nodlacc. Sláġ mor do teacht a cuan Erai rúaid, da ndechaid morán doene a tir Conaill, ocus co hairiġi Mac an Baird.

Kt. Enair; ocht mbliadnai .x. ar tri .xx.ti ar .cccc. ar mile oeirr in Tigerna. Corbmac mag Carthaiġ do rrochad re cloinn Diermada an dúnaiḋ. Mac an baird tire Conaill, .i. Gofraid, do dol déc an bliadain

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1 *Nicholas.* Nicholas Weston. Ware (Bishops) states that he died in 1484, under which year his death is also recorded *infra*.

2 *Head of the schools.* In the Annals of Ulster he is said to have been a ṫaí ṫirdana, or most eminent poet.

3 *Year.* The words within brackets, being omitted in the text, are supplied from the Annals of Ulster. The scribe seems to have intended adding some other entries, as a blank space of ten lines is left in the MS.

4 *Plague.* slaiġ. See next note.

5 *Went.* dandech, for dan dechaid, "of which went," or dan

prisoner. And Tadhg died afterwards; and O'Briain hanged Diarmaid for the crime of his son's death; and these two who fell were much deplored by the Dal-Cais. The Bishop of Daire, i.e. Sir Nicholas,[1] died. A.D. [1474.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-five years. Aedh, son of Nechtan O'Domhnaill, royal heir of Cenel-Conaill, was drowned in a cot at the mouth of the Banna. Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Neill, died this year. Mac Murchadha, King of Laighen, i.e. Domhnall Riabhach son of Gerald, received a fall by which his leg was broken; and his death ensued therefrom. O'Ferghail died, i.e. John, the son of Domhnall. [1475.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-six years. O'hUiginn, i.e. Brian, son of Ferghal Ruadh, head of the schools[2] of Erinn and Alba, died this year. O'hEghra Riabhach, i.e. William, son of the Bishop, [died this year].[3] [1476.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-seven years. A hosting by O'Neill into Tir-Aedha, [and] the country was destroyed and burned by him. Aedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, died. Brian, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Conchobhar Ruadh Mag Uidhir, died on Christmas night. A great plague[4] came into the harbour of Es-Ruaidh, on which occasion many persons went[5] into Tir-Conaill, and especially Mac-an-bhaird. [1477.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-eight years. Cormac Mac Carthaigh was emasculated by the sons of Diarmaid-an-dunaidh. Mac-an-bhaird of Tir-Conaill, i.e. [1478.]

ɔechaıɔ ɔec, "of which went to death [i.e. died"]. The Four Masters, who have the occurrence under 1478, more correctly say that a plague was brought by a ship into the harbour of Es-Ruaidh (Ballyshannon), of which Mac-an-bhaird (or Mac Ward) of Tir-Conaill died. Mac-an-bhaird's death is also recorded in the next entry in this chronicle.

rin don fhláith. An barún Delbnai déc don flaith. Goeth mor irin bliadain ri co gar don nodluicc na dieig. Mac Riabertaig, .i. Cithruad, dég. O Cobthaig dhec, .i. Muircertach bacach. Carraonta mhór do fárr etir Cloinn Maolruanaid ocus Mag Luirc co huilibe. Mac Diarmada, .i. Conchobar mac Conchobair mic Dhiarmada, ocus a braithri reirrin, .i. flicht Conchobair mic Dhiarmada, ocus Ruaidri óg mac Ruaidri Caoich mic Dhiarmada .i. tanaiste Mhoighe Luirg an tan rin, do éirghe a nagaid a chéli, ocus an tír dob ferr do bí an Erinn ar a méit féin do millead dóib diblinaib. Mac Diarmada cona braithrib do charruing mic Uilliam Búrc .i. Ricard O Cuairchid ar cuid Ruaidri mic Diarmada don tír, ocus gan anmain a córaib na a comthrom rir. An tir do milleadh do Mac Uilliam etir chill ocus tuaith, ocus gan do maith do dhénum dó irin tír acht a milleadh, ocus a brágbáil anmréidh ag imtheacht dó. Slighech do gabáil do Mac Uilliam don chur rin, ocus a mac brágbáil na bardacht dó. Iar nimtechtmic Uilliam, imorro, ar Mag Luirg, ocus iar mbeith tri hoidche an Ard Laodach ag cnám ocus ag coimmilleadh eclaise ocus aoir ealadan mic Dhiarmada, tanic Ruaidri mac Diarmada don tír, ocus ro fuidhidh a caoraigechtim Ard Charna, ocus arrin co Búill ar gach taoibh, ocus téid fein ar Cruachán ocus ro goired tighearna dhe ar beolaibh Conchobair mic Conchobair mic Diarmada. Ocus ro gabadh an charruic leir iarrin; ocus ro bói a trén na tíre orin amach. Ocus ro marbadh, imorro, aon mac mhic Diarmada ar an carruic don chur rin, .i. Tadhc mac Conchobair mic Diarmada, durchor do foighid.

Kt. Enair; noi mbliadhnai .x. ar tri fichit ar .cccc. ar mile óirr in Tighernai.

[1] *Was destroyed.* do milleadh. Repeated in the MS.

[2] *The Rock.* The Rock of Loch Cé, co. Roscommon.

[3] *Years.* The Annals of Connacht have no events under this year; and the record of the Four Masters is very meagre.

Godfrey, died of the plague this year. The Baron of Delbhna died of the plague. Great wind in this year, soon after Christmas. Mac Rithbhertaigh, i.e. Cithruadh, died. O'Cobhthaigh, i.e. Muirchertach Bacach, died. Great dissension grew up between the Clann-Maelruanaidh and all Magh-Luirg. Mac Diarmada, i.e. Conchobhar, the son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, and his own kinsmen, i.e. the family of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, and Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech Mac Diarmada, i.e. tanist of Magh-Luirg at that time, rose against each other; and the best territory in Erinn of its own size was destroyed by them respectively. Mac Diarmada and his kinsmen brought Mac William Burk, i.e. Rickard O'Cuairsceidh, upon Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada's part of the country, and observed neither covenant nor equality towards him. The country was destroyed[1] by Mac William, both church and territory; and he did no good in the country; but he destroyed it, and left it unquiet on his departure. Sligech was occupied on this occasion by Mac William, who left his son in its wardship. After the departure of Mac William out of Magh-Luirg, however, and after he had been three nights at Ard-Laodhach, wasting and plundering the churches and the artisans of Mac Diarmada, Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada came into the country, and placed his creaghts around Ard-Carna, and from thence to Buill on every side; and he himself went upon Cruachan, and was proclaimed lord in the face of Conchobhar, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada. And the Rock[2] was afterwards taken by him; and he was in the government of the country from thenceforth. And Mac Diarmada's only son, i.e. Tadhg, the son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, was killed on the Rock, moreover, on this occasion, by a shot of an arrow. A.D. [1478.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and seventy-nine years.[3] [1479.]

Kt. Enair; cetri fichit bliadan ar .cccc. ar mile oeiss in Tigernai. Eogan mac Neill i Domnuill, dainnai rig tíri Conaill, do marbad re hEccnechán mac Neachtain Ui Domnaill, a ecluain Loeg an bliadain sin, i fell. Mac Magnussai int Senaid dhec, .i. Cathal og. Ruddraide, mac Ruddraide mic Neachtain Ui [Domnaill], do marbad la clainn Neill Ui Domnaill. Fergal mac Eochada dhec. Eogan mac mic Airt dhec.

Kt. Enair; bliadain ar cetrae .xx^te, ar .cccc. ar mile, oeiss an Tigernai. Toirrdhelbach mag Uidir do marbad a fell re cloinn Donnchaid óicc mic Donnchaid meg Uidhir. Ua Neill .i. Conn do gabail an bliadain so. Mac Conmide, .i. Concobar ruad, rái re dán, do dol dhec an bliadain soin. Brien mac Felim Ui Raigillig dhec. Slaine ingen Ui Briain, ben mic Uilliam clainni Ricaird, .i. Uilleg ruad mic Uillec in sinae, .i. feidhem coitcend do dámhaib ocus do deoradhaib Erenn, dhec.

Kt. Ienair; da bliadain ar ceitri fichit, ar .cccc. ar mile, air an Tigerna. Conn mac Aodha buide mic Briain ballaig i Neill, ridoinneall oinig ocus daennachta, tinnlaicde ocus tabairtair an tuaiscert uile, dragail bair an bliadain re. Diarmaid mac Uilliam mic an earpuig i Gadra do marbad le clainn i Gadra buide. Donnchad óg mag Uidir do marbad duscor roigdi.

Kt. Ienair; tri bliadna ocus ceitri fichit, ocus .cccc. ocus mile, aoir in Tigerna. Earpog Clochair dhec, .i. Roirra mac Tomair óig meg Uidir. O Fialan dhec, .i. Seaan mac Eogain. O Cianan dhec, .i. Ruaidri mac Taidg. O Domnaill, .i. Aodh ruadh, do dul fluag a madaire Oirgiall, ocus Aod óg mac Aoda

[1] *O'Domhnaill.* The member of the name within the brackets, omitted in the MS., has been supplied from the Annals of Connacht, the contents of which agree here with the text of this chronicle.

A.D.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty years. Eoghan, son of Niall O'Domhnaill, royal heir of Tir-Conaill, was killed this year by Egnechán, son of Nechtan O'Domhnaill, in Cluain-Laegh, in treachery. Mac Maghnusa of the Senadh, i.e. Cathal Og, died. Rudhraidhe, son of Rudhraidhe, son of Nechtan O'[Domhnaill],[1] was slain by the sons of Niall O'Domhnaill. Ferghal Mac Eochadha died. Eoghan, grandson of Art,[2] died. [1480.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-one years. Toirdhelbhach Mag Uidhir was slain, in treachery, by the sons of Donnchadh Og, son of Donnchadh Mag Uidhir. O'Neill, i.e. Conn, was taken prisoner this year. Mac Conmidhe, i.e. Conchobhar Ruadh, an eminent poet, died this year. Brian, son of Felim O'Raighilligh, died. Slaine, daughter of O'Briain, wife of Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e. of Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-an-fhiona, the general patroness of the learned and destitute of Erinn, died. [1481.]

The kalends[3] of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-two years. Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, son of Brian Ballach O'Neill, royal torch of the hospitality and humanity, liberality and generosity, of the entire North, died this year. Diarmaid, son of William, son of the Bishop O'hEghra, was killed by the sons of O'hEghra Buidhe. Donnchadh Og Mag Uidhir was killed by a shot of an arrow. [1482.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-three years. The bishop of Clochar died, i.e. Rossa, son of Thomas Og Mag Uidhir. O'Fialain died, i.e. John, the son of Eoghan. O'Cianain died, i.e. Ruaidhri son of Tadhg. O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh Ruadh, went with an army into Machaire-Oirghiall, and Aedh Og, son of Aedh Buidhe, went there [1483.]

[2] *Art;* i.e. Art O'Neill.

[3] *Kalends.* The entries for this and the two succeeding years are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

buiðe do dul sluag ele ann; ocus an Sraðbaile do losgað leo, ocus O Domnaill do teacht slan da tig.

Kt. Ienair; ceithri bliadna ocus ceithri sichet, ocus .cccc. ocus mile, air [in] Tigerna. Maidm Mona Lagraði isin mbliadain so. Mag Mathgamna, [i.] Remann mac Rughraide meic Aenghail moir, dhec a n'Droichet Atha a mbraðidenus fada. Murchad mac I Conchobair failge, i. mac Caðair, do marbad durcar do thuigid. Eappag Daire dheg, i. far Nicol.

Kt. Enair; cúicc bliadnae agus ceithri sichid, agus .cccc. ocus mile, óeirr an Tigerna. Aedh ócc mac Oeða buidi Ui Neill, sidamnae slechtae Briain ballaigh, dhec. Ri Saxan, i. Cinc Risdeird, do marbad a cað, ocus cúicc ced .x. do marbad himaille frir. Maidm na Muaide do tabairt dUa Domnaill, i. Oeð ruadh, for Gallaib ocus Goeðelaib cuiced Connacht. Gillapatraic Ua hUiccinn mortuus est. Mac Uilliam Burc, no clainni Ricaird, dhec isin bliadain so, i. Uillec. An Barrach dhec. O Suilleabain Beirre dhec. O Baigill do ðul a tigernas de, ocus a mac do ðul ina inað, i. Niall mac Toirrdhelbaig. Ard a[n] bogain O Conchobair do marbad da derbhrathair fein, i. do Chaðar.

Kt. Enair; se bliadnae agus cethri sichet agus .cccc. agus mile. Mac Diarmada Muigi Luirg, i. Ruaidri óg mac Ruaidri caich mic Oedhai, dhec i. fer mor doeinech mor caithmeð mor conaig, dhec ar an

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[1] *Srad-baile;* lit. "street-town," the old name of the town of Dundalk.

[2] *Nicholas.* Nicholas Weston. See note [1], p. 176. After this entry the following note occurs: mallacht ort a Nicolair I Sirdain, tus oram mo leabar do milliud re droch litir. Mesi Brian mac Diarmada, ocus taibsiud gach aon lesas bendacht ar manaim; i.e. "a curse on thee, O Nicholas O'Sheridan, who induced me to spoil my book through a bad letter [i.e. handwriting]. I am Brian Mac Diarmada; and let every one who reads [this] utter a prayer for my soul." A piece has been cut out of the lower part of the leaf, and another piece rudely stitched in its place. This note is not referred to in the Dublin copies of the Annals of Connacht, the contents of which

with another army; and the Srad-baile[1] was burned by them; and O'Domhnaill reached home safely. A.D. [1483.]

The kalends of January; the age of [the] Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-four years. The defeat of Moin-Laghradhi in this year. Mac Mathghamhna, [i.e.] Redmond, the son of Rudhraidhe, son of Ardghal Mor, died in Droichet-atha, after long captivity. Murchadh, son of O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. the son of Cathair, was killed by a shot of an arrow. The Bishop of Daire died, i.e. Sir Nicholas.[2] [1484.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-five years. Aedh Og, son of Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, royal heir of the descendants of Brian Ballach, died.[3] The King of the Saxons, i.e. King Richard, was slain in battle; and fifteen hundred were slain along with him. The defeat of the Muaidh was given by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh Ruadh, to the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of the province of Connacht. Gilla-Patraic O'hUiginn mortuus est. Mac William Burk, or *Mac William* of Clann-Rickard, i.e. Ulick, died this year. The Barrach died. O'Suillebhain Berre died. O'Baighill resigned his lordship, and his son, i.e. Niall the son of Toirdhelbhach, was appointed in his place. Art-an-bhogain O'Conchobhair[4] was slain by his own brother, i.e. by Cathair. [1485.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-six years. Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, i.e. Ruaidhri Og, the son of Ruaidhri Caech, son of Aedh, i.e. a man of great bounty, great expenditure, and great wealth, died[5] on the Rock;[6] and Conchobhar, [1486.]

are otherwise here in agreement with the text.

[3] *Died.* The Four Masters state that he was killed by a cast of a javelin, whilst on a predatory incursion in Leth-Cathail, or Lecale, in the present county of Down. The entries for this and the two following years, which are almost the same as in the Annals of Connacht, are in the handwriting of the scribe who wrote the entries for the years 1479, 1480, and 1481.

[4] *O'Conchobhair;* i.e. O'Conchobhair (or O'Conor) Failghe.

[5] *Died.* ꝺhec. This word, in its abbrev. form ꝺh̄, occurs a second time in the same entry.

[6] *The Rock;* the Rock of Loch-Cé.

ccarraicc; agus Concobar mac Corbmaic mic Tomaltaig an oinigh do rigħad na nadh. Mag Raġnuill, .i. Taog mac Cadail, dhec. Moeileaclainn ocus Ruaidri, da mac Mic Donnchada tire hOilellae, do marbad la clainn Domnuill čaim mic Mic Donnchada. Sean buidi mac Eogħain mic Nell óig Ui Nell dhec. Domnall óg mac Cairtain, rái noinigh, mortuus est. An barrach mor do marbhad.

Ict. Ienair; reacht mbliadnae agus cetri riched, agus .cccc. agus mile, oeir an Tigerna. Ua Raigilligh, .i. Toirrdealbach mac Sean mic Eogħain Ui Raigilligh, dhec. Brien mac Briain ballaich, mic Oedhae mic Felim Ui Concobair, dhec. Ua Moelconuiri, .i. Sigrad mac Sean ruaid, dhec. O Moelrechluinn, .i. Laigneċh mac Cuirc mic Corbmaic ballaigh, do marbad la Conn mac Airt mic Cuinn mic Corbmaic bailligh Ui Moeilechluinn. Brien mac Eogain mic Nell oicc Ui Nell dhec. Sean mac Conchobair mic Oeduġain dhec. Aod mac Briain mic Ferġhail ruaid Ui Uiginn dhec. Mac Goirdelb, .i. Sean, dhec. An Dalatúnach, .i. Emunn mac Pierruirr, dhec.

Ict. Ienair; ochd mbliaġna agus ceitre riched, agus .cccc. agus mile, áoir an Tiġerna. Domnall mac Domnuill meic Neill i Dhomnaill do ċrocad le hAod mac Aoda ruaid an Bliaġuinre. Maolmuire mac Taidg óicc i Uiginn, ráoi re dán, dfaġuil Báir an Bliaġainre. Domnall gorm, mac Aluirtruinn meic meic Domnaill, do marbad ré cloinn an aba meic Aluirtruinn. O Ceallaiġ dég, .i. Maoilreaclainn mac Aoda meic Briain. O Flannagan Tuatha ratha, eDon Toirrdealbach mac Gilla Iora, dég. O Túadail .i. Eumann do marbud le cloinn Taidg i Cheanbuill. Tadg mac Aoda meic Toirrdealbuiġ čárruiġ i Chonċubuir dég. Mag Uidir dég, .i. Eumann mac

[1] *Tomaltach-an-oinigh*; i.e. "Tomaltach of the *oinech* (or hospitality)."

[2] *Aedh Ruadh.* Aedh Ruadh (Hugh Roe) O'Domhnaill. The events of

son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach-an-oinigh,[1] was made king in his place. Mag Raghnaill, i.e. Tadhg the son of Cathal, died. Maelechlainn and Ruaidhri, the two sons of Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella, were slain by the sons of Domhnall Cam, the son of Mac Donnchadha. John Buidhe, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Og O'Neill, died. Domhnall Og Mac Cartain, a most hospitable man, mortuus est. The Barrach Mór was killed. A.D. [1486.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-seven years. O'Raighilligh, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of John, son of Eoghan O'Raighilligh, died. Brian, the son of Brian Ballach, son of Oedh, son of Felim O'Conchobhair, died. O'Maelconaire, i.e. Sigradh, son of John Ruadh, died. O'Maelsechlainn, i.e. Laighnech, son of Corc, son of Cormac Ballach, was killed by Conn, the son of Art, son of Conn, son of Cormac Ballach O'Maelechlainn. Brian, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Og O'Neill, died. John, son of Conchobhar Mac Aedhagain, died. Aedh, son of Brian, son of Ferghal Ruadh O'hUiginn, died. Mac Goisdelbh, i.e. John, died. The Dalton, i.e. Edmond, son of Piers, died. [1487.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-eight years. Domhnall, son of Domhnall, son of Niall O'Domhnaill, was hanged by Aedh, son of Aedh Ruadh,[2] this year. Maelmuire, son of Tadhg Og O'hUiginn, an eminent poet, died this year. Domhnall Gorm, son of Alexander, son of Mac Domhnaill, was slain by the sons of the Abbot, son of Alexander. O'Cellaigh died, i.e. Maelsechlainn, the son of Aedh, son of Brian. O'Flannagain of Tuath-ratha, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Gilla-Iosa,[3] died. O'Tuathail, i.e. Edmond, was killed by the sons of Tadhg O'Cerbhaill. Tadhg, the son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh O'Conchobhair, died. Mag Uidhir died, i.e. Edmond, son of

[1] *this year are in the handwriting of the scribe who copied the entries for 1466, 7, 8, 9, and parts of 1470–5.*

[2] *Gilla-Iosa.* Gilla aora, MS. This name has been Latinized Gelasius.

Tomáir óig. Rig Albun, .i. Sémur Stiobard, do marbud a gcath le na mac fein, .i. Sémur óg. Brian mac Aeda buide i Neill dég don galur breac. Mac an bhaird Oirgeall dég, .i. Núada.

Ict. Ienair; nai mbliadnae ocus cetri fichet, ocus .cccc. ocus mili, deirg in Tigernai. O Nell, .i. Enri mac Eogain, di dol thécc. O Baighill, .i. Toirrdhealbach mac Nell ruaid, mortuus est. Ua Fialáin, .i. Eogan écc, ocus Aithirne O hEogura, thécc. Mac Uidilín, .i. Sinicín rúad, do marbad la Ualtair mac Uidilin. Sethraigh mac Gillapatraic, rí Orraidhe, décc. Ua Cerbaill, .i. Sean mac Moelruanaid, thec. Mac Ui Conchobair ruaid, .i. Toirrdhealbach mac Pelim find, .i. fer a deirgi ar ferr do bui da ainet, do marbad le clainn Ruaidri oig mic Ruaidri caoich, .i. re Tadg ocus re Corbmac, a ccairgin riabuch clainni Faghartaig. An Calbhach mac Ui Domnuill thec. Diermuitt, mac Taidg mic Domnuill oic meig Carthaig, do marbad le hIerlai nDermuman, .i. Muirir mac Semuir. Ua Fialáin, .i. Eogan óg mac Eogain, thec.

Ict. Ienair, ocus deich mbliadna ocus cetri .xxti ocus .cccc. ocus mile aoirr in Tigernai. Toirrdealbach mac Toirrdealbuig Ui Baighill draghail bairr ier na ercoir in bliadain sin. Mac Domnuill na hAlban, .i. in tigerna écc, ant oen duiniu dob ferr ind Erinn na ind Albain a comaimsir fesser, do marbad co mírathmar le fer tétt Erennach inda feomrai fein, .i. Diermaid Cairbrech. In Dilmunioch, .i. Eman mac Tommairr mic Geroit, thec. Ua Concubair ruad, .i.

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[1] *Galar breac*; the small-pox, or "speckled disease."

[2] *Sethraigh*. The Four Mast. call him Sefraidh, or Jeffrey.

[3] *Ruaidhri Og*. "Ruaidhri the Younger [Mac Dermot]."

[4] *Cairgin-riabhach*; lit. "the swarthy little rock." The Four Mast. say "Caislen-riabhach," now Castlerea, in the county of Mayo.

[5] *Died*. This is a repetition, the obit of Eogban Og O'Fialain, or O'Phelan, being the third entry under this year. The same repetition occurs in the Annals of Connacht, the contents of which agree

Thomas Og. The King of Alba, i.e. James Stewart, was killed in battle by his own son, i.e. young James. Brian, son of Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, died of the "galar breac."[1] Mac-an-bhaird of Oirghiall died, i.e. Nuadha. A.D. [1488.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and eighty-nine years. O'Neill, i.e. Henry, the son of Eoghan, died. O'Baighill, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Niall Ruadh, mortuus est. O'Fialain i.e. Eoghan Og, and Aithirne O'hEoghusa, died. Mac Uibhilin, i.e. Senicin Ruadh, was killed by Walter Mac Uibhilin. Sethraigh[2] Mac Gilla-Patraic, King of Osraidhe, died. O'Cerbhaill, i.e. John, son of Maelruanaidh, died. The son of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Felim Finn, of his years the best man of his tribe, was killed by the sons of Ruaidhri Og,[3] son of Ruaidhri Caech, viz., by Tadhg and Cormac, in Cairgin-riabhach[4] of Clann-Faghartaigh. The Calbhach, son of O'Domhnaill, died. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall Og Mac Carthaigh, was slain by the Earl of Des-Mumha, i.e. Maurice, the son of James. O'Fialain, i.e. Eoghan Og, the son of Eoghan, died.[5] [1489.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety years. Toirdhelbhach, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Baighill, died this year, after having been thrown *from a horse*. Mac Domhnaill[6] of Alba, i.e. the young Lord, the best man in Erinn, or in Alba, in his time, was unfortunately slain by an Irish harper,[7] i.e. Diarmaid Cairbrech, in his own chamber. The Dillon, i.e. Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Garrett, died. O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Fedhlim [1490.]

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very closely here with the text of this chronicle.

6 *Mac Domhnaill.* The Ann. Ult. say "Aenghus Mac Domhnaill."

7 *Irish harper.* ꝑeꝛ ceéc Ꮎꝛennach. The word Ꮎꝛū.ch, for Ꮎꝛennach, has been apparently erased in the MS.; but it occurs in the Annals of Connacht, and Ann. Ult., in which latter chronicle the harper's name is given as Diarmait O'Cairpri; and it is added that the deed was committed at Inbeꝛ Nıꝛ, or Inverness.

Feidlim finn mac Taidg Ui Conċubair, fer cogtaċ catharḃai comtimarcctech crechlinmar, dhec in bliadain cedna. O Catháin, .i. Sean mac Diarmada mic Aibne, do gabail le luing tanic a hAlbain.

Kt. Ienair, ocus aon bliadain dhec ocus cetri fichet, ocus .cccc. ocus mile, aoir an Tigerna. Feiḋlim mac Aoḋa mic Eogain i Néill do ṁarbad le Brian mac Remainn mic Ruġraidhe Meg Maṫġamna. O Raiġilliġ dhec inrambliadain fi, .i. Sean mac Toirḋealbaiġ, ocus O Raiġilliġ do gairm do Sheaṫan mac Cathail.

Kt. Ienair; agus da bliaġain dég agus ceithre fichet .cccc. agus mile áoir an Tigearna. Barun Sláine dég do fflaiḃ alluir, .i. Sémus Plemeann. Cuid do ċrann na croiċe naoṁṫa dhaġuil isin Roiṁ aḋlaicṫe a dtalaṁ, .i. an ċlár báoi or ceann na croiċe iona raiḃe fsriobṫa Ierus Nazarenus Rex Iudeorum; ocus do friṫ fsriobṫa fan ionaḋ ċedna gurub í Elena ro folaiġ é. Ceann na fleiġe léi loit Longinus corp Crist do ċur ċum na Roṁa isin mbliaġainne do ṫigearna na dTurcaċ. Finġin O Maṫúna dég. Mac Gilla Phinnen dhec, .i. Toirdhealbach mac Briain. Magraiṫ, coṁarba Ierṁainn Dabeog, .i. Diarmaid mac Marcais mic Muirir meic Nicoil mic Andriais, dhec. Taḋg cam O Cleiriġ, fencuidh cineil Conall, dhec. Aongus mac an Ullaiġ, brathair minur, dhec. Mac Conmara, .i. Cuṁedha mac Seaain, dhec. An Calbach mac i Conchobair Fhailge, .i. mac Caṫair, do ṁarbad le mairtir Sart. Seaan buiḋe mac Eogain meg Mathgamna dhec. Gofraiġ O Caṫain do marbad le Baltar mac Uibelin. Cormac mac

[1] *Cathal.* The events of this year are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot, who has added the following note: Meri Brian do fsriḃ sin go holc, ocus mallachtaort a Nicolair, oir dus tu oram mo leabur do ṁilleaḋ; i.e. "I am Brian who wrote that badly; and a curse on you, Nicholas; for you induced me to spoil my book."

[2] *Plemenn*; i.e. Fleming.

[3] *O'Mathúna.* A corrupt way of writing the name O'Mathghamhna, or O'Mahony. The first three entries

Finn, the son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, a warlike, martial, corrective man, possessed of numerous preys, died the same year. O'Cathain, i.e. John, the son of Diarmaid, son of Aibhne, was captured by a ship that came from Alba. A.D. [1490.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-one years. Fedhlim, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Neill, was killed by Brian, son of Redmond, son of Rudhraidhe Mac Mathghamhna. O'Raighilligh died this year, i.e. John, the son of Toirdhelbhach; and John, the son of Cathal,[1] was proclaimed O'Raighilligh. [1491.]

The kalends of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-two years. The Baron of Slaine, i.e. James Plemenn,[2] died of a sweating plague. A portion of the wood of the Holy Cross was found in Rome, buried in the ground, i.e. the board that was over the head of the Cross, on which was written "Jesus Nazarenus rex Judæorum"; and it was found written in the same place that it was Helena who had buried it. The head of the lance with which Longinus wounded the body of Christ was sent to Rome, in this year, by the sovereign of the Turks. Finghin O'Mathúna[3] died. Mac Gillafinnen died, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Brian. Magraith, comarb of Termon-Dabheog, i.e. Diarmaid, the son of Marcus, son of Maurice, son of Nicholas, son of Andrias, died. Tadhg Cam O'Cleirigh, historian of Cenel-Conaill, died. Aenghus Mac-an-Ultaigh, a Friar Minor, died. Mac Conmara, i.e. Cumhedha, the son of John, died. The Calbhach, son of O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. son of Cathair, was killed by Master Gart.[4] John Buidhe, son of Eoghan Mac Mathghamhna, died. Godfrey O'Cathain was killed by Walter Mac Uibhilin. Cormac,[5] [1492.]

under this year are in the handwriting of the scribe who copied the contents of the years 1469–72, &c.; and the remainder in that of Brian Mac Dermot.

[4] *Master Gart.* "One of the Earl of Ormond's people," the Four Masters say.

[5] *Cormac.* Cormac Mac Diarmada, or Mac Dermot.

Diarmada meic Ruaidri caoich, ocus Diarmaid riabach a mac, do marbad le clainn Ruaidri oig mic Ruaidri caoich mic Aeda, a nGarrga na coilleadh amhreidhe.

Kt. Ienair, ocus trí bliadna dég agus ceithre fichet, agus .cccc. agus mile, áois an Tigerna. O Néill, .i. Conn mac Einrí, do marbhadh le na dearbhráthair féin, .i. Eunrí ócc, agus Einrí óg do gabail tigernuis Éire hEoghain. Finngula ingen an Chalbhaigh I Chonchubuir, bean déircach daonnachtach fa mó clú na haimsir, do dol dég an bliaghain sin. Mac Coinmidhe, .i. Tadg, mortuus est. Brian, mac Neill galta mheic Briain ballaigh I Neill, do marbhadh lé Brian mac Muirceartaig mheg Aenghusa, a ndioghail a athar.

Kt. Ienair; ceithre bliadna dég agus ceithre fichet, agus .cccc. agus mile, áois an Tigerna. Ingen I Dhomhnuill, .i. an ingen dubh, bean Néill meic Cuinn, dfagail bais an bliaghain se. [Sean mac Eogain mic Neill gairbh hí Domnaill], fáoi dhuine uasuil ar a chuladh féin, do gabail le fliocht Donnchadha I Ghallchubuir, agus a tairbheart do Chonn mac Aeda ruaidh, agus a crochad gan tairme le Conn. Domhnall mac Eoghain I Chonchubuir, tigearna Sligigh agus ó fliadh núadh, do marbadh la clainn Ruaidri meic Toirrdhealbaigh I Chonchubuir a mbadhun tairlein bhuana sinne. O Ferguil dég, .i. Conmac mac Seadhain. Eoin bearnach mac Maolmhuire meic Suibne do marbhadh la Tadg mac Cuinn meic Domhnuill I Néill. Mac meic Uilliam burc do marbhadh sa tairlén Sligigh an bliaghnaidhe, .i. Uilliam mac Riocuird meic Eumuinn meic Tomair a burc.

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[1] *Garrdha-na-coilledh-amhreidhe.* This name signifies "the garden of the uneven wood." It is now obsolete.

[2] *Kalends.* The entries for this and the two following years are in the handwriting of the scribe who copied the annals for 1469–1472, &c.

[3] *John.* The clause within brackets, omitted in the MS., has been supplied from the Annals of Connacht.

[4] *From the mountain down;* i.e. the territory to the north of the mountains called Sliabh-Seghsa, or the Curlieu hills, on the confines of the counties of

son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri Caech, and his son Diarmaid Riabhach, were slain by the sons of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, in Gardha-na-coilledh-amhreidhe.[1] A.D. [1492.]

The kalends[2] of January; and the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-three years. O'Neill, i.e. Conn, the son of Henry, was killed by his own brother, i.e. Henry Og; and Henry Og assumed the sovereignty of Tir-Eoghain. Finnghuala, daughter of the Calbhach O'Conchobhair, a charitable, humane woman, of the greatest reputation in her time, died this year. Mac Conmidhe, i.e. Tadhg, mortuus est. Brian, son of Niall Gallda, son of Brian Ballach O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Muirchertach Mag Aenghusa, in retaliation for his father. [1493.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-four years. O'Domhnaill's daughter, i.e. the Inghen-dubh, the wife of Niall, son of Conn, died this year. [John,[3] son of Eoghan, son of Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill], a most eminent gentleman in his own capacity, was taken prisoner by the descendants of Donnchadh O'Gallchubhair, and surrendered to Conn, son of Aedh Ruadh; and he was hanged without delay by Conn. Domhnall, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, lord of Sligech, and from the mountain down,[4] was killed by the sons of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, in the bawn[5] of the castle of Bun-finne. O'Ferghail died, i.e. Conmac, the son of John. Owen Bernach, the son of Maelmuire Mac Suibhne, was killed by Tadhg, the son of Conn, son of Domhnall O'Neill. The son of Mac William Burk was slain this year near[6] the castle of Sligech, i.e. William, son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas Burk. [1494.]

Roscommon and Sligo. The expression anuas, "down from," would imply that the entry was originally written to the north of (or "below") the Curlieu hills.

[5] *Bawn*, bábún; lit. "cow fort."

[6] *Near*. The MS. has fa, which properly means "about," "around," "under," or "concerning."

Kt. Enair; .u. bliadna déag agus ceithri fichet, agus .cccc. ocus Mile, aoir an Tigerna. Maidm an Cheidigh dhraoimigh do thabairt ar tigearna Sligigh, .i. ar Fheilim mac Maghnuis i Choncubuir, fir O nDomhnuill, .i. ré hAodh ruadh. Mac Donchadha tíri hOilealla, .i. Tadg mac Briain meic Conchubuir, do mharbadh leis O nDomhnuill, .i. Aodh ruadh mac Neill ghairbh, a mBel an droichit. O Dubda, .i. Eogan caoch mac Ruaidhri, do marbudh ann fós; agus Brian caoch mac Taidg meic Eogain i Choncubuir, agus Tadg mac Domhnuill meic Eoghain do marbadh ann fós. O Gadhra do ghabail ann, .i. Diarmuid mac Eoghain. Morán do mharbudh agus do bathadh ann do dheagh dháimh iochtair Chonnacht o fin amach. Mac Uilliam Eloinne Riocuird do teacht a niochtar Chonnacht, agus an mhéid nár mill O Domhnuill roimhe fin do mhilleadh do uile. Tomultach mac Cormuic Ballaigh dég. Ua Duibgiodhnán Chilli Rónan, .i. Dubdach mac Mhaoileachluinn meic Mhadha ghlais, fáoi fe feanchus agus fe filidhecht, dég. O Domhnuill do dhul gu teach rigi Albun an bliadain fin. Mac Samhradhain, .i. Feidlim, do bathadh, agus Mac Samhradhain do ghairm iona ionadh do Dhomhnall Bernach. Mac an bairdd .i. Aodh dhec.

Kt. Ienair; fe bliadna déag agus ceithri fichit, agus .cccc. agus Mile, áoir an Tigerna. Mág Uidhir, .i. Seaghan, do ghabail a dtearmonn Mheughrach le Conn mac Aodha ruaidh i Dhomhnuill, agus a lán deachaibh ocus déghail do dhúain dAodh .h. Dhomhnuill agus do Mag Uidhir don bhreithim fin. O Madhghamna an fuinn

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1 *Ceidech-drainech.* This name, correctly written *Ceidech-draighnech*, signifies the "thorny hillocks;" now Keadydrinagh, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

2 *Bel-an-droichit*; i.e. "the mouth of the bridge;" now Ballindrehid, a little to the north of Ballysadare, co. Sligo, on the road leading from that place to the town of Sligo.

3 *Cormac Ballach.* "Cormac the Freckled [Mac Donough]."

4 *O'Duibhgennain.* Corruptly written Ua Duibgiodhnán in the MS.; a way in which no intelligent member of the family would have written it.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-five years. The defeat of the Ceidech-drainech[1] was given to the lord of Sligech, i.e. to Felim, the son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, by O'Domhnaill, i.e. by Aedh Ruadh. Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella, i.e. Tadhg, the son of Brian, son of Conchobhar, was killed by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh, at Bel-an-droichit.[2] O'Dubhda, i.e. Eoghan Caech, son of Ruaidhri, was also killed there; and Brian Caech, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, and Tadhg, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, were furthermore slain there. O'Gadhra was taken prisoner there, i.e. Diarmaid, the son of Eoghan. A great many besides of the nobles of Lower Connacht were killed and drowned there. Mac William of Clann-Rickard went into Lower Connacht, and all that O'Domhnaill had not previously destroyed was entirely destroyed by him. Tomaltach, the son of Cormac Ballach,[3] died. O'Duibhgennain[4] of Cill-Ronain, i.e. Dubhtach, son of Maelechlainn, son of Matthew Glas, a most eminent historian and poet, died. O'Domhnaill went this year[5] to the king of Alba's house. Mac Samhradhain, i.e. Fedhlim, was drowned; and Domhnall Bernach[6] was proclaimed Mac Samhradhain in his place. Mac-an-bhaird, i.e. Aedh, died.[7] A.D. [1495.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-six years. Mag Uidhir, i.e. John, was taken prisoner in Termon-Magraith by Conn, the son of Aedh Ruadh O'Domhnaill; and a great many horses and spoils were taken from Aedh O'Domhnaill and Mag Uidhir in this defeat. O'Mathghamhna of the Fonn-iartharach, i.e. Finghen, general [1496.]

[5] *This year.* If the events of each year were arranged in chronological order, this entry would be misplaced, as according to other authorities O'Domhnaill returned from Scotland in time to participate in the battle above recorded.

[6] *Domhnall Bernach;* i.e. Domhnall (or Daniel) of the "gapped" teeth.

[7] *Died.* This obit, which is not given in the Annals of Connacht, is added in Brian Mac Dermott's handwriting.

iarṫarruiġ, .i. Finġin, feicheaṁ coitčeann daonnachta agus oiniġ iarṫur Mhuṁhan, ogus an fear fa treiṫiġe a laidin agus a mbéurla a gcoṁairle fris, do ṫul déġ an bliaġuinri. Glairne, mac Remainn ṁeic Ruġruiṫe ṁeg Mathġaṁna, do ṁarbuṫ lá Gillaparuic ṁac Aoṫa óig ṁeic Aoṫa ruaiṫ, ag cairlén Muineačáin. O Duṫda duṫ, .i. Uilliam mac Doṁnuill ṫallaiġ, [do ecc]. O Flannagán Tuaiṫe raṫa déug, .i. Gillibert mac Cormuic ṁeic Gilla Iosa. Mac Saṁradáin, .i. Doṁnull bernaċ mac Tomáir ṁeic Fergusil, do ṁarbaṫ abfeall. Mac Suiṫne ṫire Boġaine, .i. Maolmuiri, déġ. Mac Saor Eṫṫaird Iurtar déġ, .i. Rolan. O Fergusil déġ, .i. Ruġruiṫe ṁac Caṫusil. O Fergusil do ġairm do Chédaċ.

Kll. Enair for ṫoṁnach. Seacht mbliadna dhec ocus ceitri fičit, .cccc. ocus mile, aoir an Tigerna. Eignechán mac Nechtain hi Dhomnaill, riṫaṁna cineoil Conaill, ocus an fer ir mó fuair do ṫochus a ṫúthaide leṫ re centus feṫna, ocus ir mó lér tuit dá naimdib, do marbaṫ le Conn mac Aoṫa rúaiṫ hi Dhomnaill a bforlongport hi Dhomnaill fein. Aoṫ ruaṫ .h. Doṁnaill do ċur a ṫigernuis de tré ṫuaiṫrius a ċloinne féin. Conn mac Aoṫa ruaiṫ do ġaṫáil tigernuis tire Conaill a nionaṫ a athar. Sloigeḋ lánmor la .h. nDomnaill, .i. Conn, a gConnachtaib, go maiṫiṫ Conalṫach maille fris; acht chena ro eirriġret flicht Briain Laiġniġ go huiliṫe leó tar Corrfliaṫ na Seġra, ocus a Maġ Luirg in Dáġṫa. Ir annsin ro ṫinóil Mac Diarmada, .i. Taṫg mac Ruaidri mic Diarmada, a ċineṫ ocus a clann maicne fein ar gach airḋ dá innroigeḋ, ocus an ṁeid ruair do fíl Muiredhaiġ, ocus do ṫoeisrechaiṫ thuath Connacht, ionnus gombói ocht gcóiriġṫi dhéc do ṫeġ

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[1] *Died.* do ecc. Omitted in MS., and also in the Annals of Connacht.

[2] *Kalends.* This entry begins with the handwriting of the "Philip" who

supporter of the humanity and hospitality of the West of Mumha, and the most learned man of his time in Latin and English, died this year. Glaisne, son of Redmond, son of Rughraidhe Mac Mathghamhna, was slain by Gilla-Patraic, the son of Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh, at the castle of Muinechán. O'Dubhda Dubh, i.e. William, the son of Domhnall Ballach, [died].[1] O'Flannagain of Tuath-ratha died, i.e. Gilbert, son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa. Mac Samhradhain, i.e. Domhnall Bernach, son of Thomas, son of Ferghal, was killed in treachery. Mac Suibhne of Tir-Boghaine, i.e. Maelmuire, died. The son of Sir Edward Eustace died, i.e. Roland. O'Ferghail died, i.e. Rughraidhe, the son of Cathal. Cedach was proclaimed O'Ferghail. A.D. [1496.]

The kalends[2] of January on Sunday. The age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-seven years. Egnechan, the son of Nechtan O'Domhnaill, royal heir of Cenel-Conaill, the man who experienced the most of his country's adversity, in connexion with the chief command, and by whom his enemies fell in greatest number, was killed by Conn, the son of Aedh Ruadh O'Domhnaill, in O'Domhnaill's own fortress. Aedh Ruadh O'Domhnaill resigned his sovereignty, through the dissensions of his own sons. Conn, the son of Aedh Ruadh, assumed the lordship of Tir-Conaill in the place of his father. A very great hosting by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Conn, accompanied by the Conallian chiefs, into Connacht. All the race of Brian Laighnech, moreover, went with them across Corrsliabh-na-Seghsa, and into Magh-luirg-in-Daghda. Then it was that Mac Diarmada, i.e. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, assembled his kindred and his own sons from all quarters, and as many as he got *to join him* of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, and of the chiefs of the Tuatha of Connacht, so that there were eighteen corps [1497.]

transcribed the earlier part of the chronicle, and who added the memorandum at the end of the year 1061, printed in note [4], p. 58, vol. i.

slúaghudh do aon dhomhnaile; ocus tiaghuid ar cinn hi Dhomhnaill a gCoillsleibh. Acht chena nír dhongudh an coimdhinól calma cadh slúaghach sin O Domnaill. Is annsin do innsaighedh in dá ard fhosdaide sin a dheli im Choillsléibh, ocus ní fguchad ó dheli do fhóbairtedh no gondorchair il iomad dá nánradaibh ocus dá naor gairciu isin ngleó sin. Acht chena do brisedh ar .h. nDomnaill don dul sin, gurbo marbadh ocht ced no ni budh mó dia muintir, ocus gurbo gabadh ann Féidhlim mac Maghnusa hi Chondobair, .i. leith ri Connacht ó Choillsliabh go Drobaoir; ocus do gabad ann an dá Mac Shuibhne, ocus ni heitir a fiadh ina dó airem ar benadh dédáluibh airm ocus ech ocus éidigh, ocus dá gach cinél airm ocus esradh orin amach don dul sin; ocus do imdhigh .h. Domnaill fein ar todhadh a eisiomuil ocus do nert a laime arr an madhm sin. Ocus dus Mac Diarmada a bráighe ocus a buan édail lais iar mbuadh gcorgair; ocus isse fuarlucad do ben Mac Diarmada ar Feilim mac Maghnusa hi Chonchobair, .i. cuid clainni Mhaolruanaidh do cóiced Cuain Sligigh, ocus clann Taidhg mic Briain mic Dhonnchadha ina nuasaighidh aige fessin do comall dó a péin ré fichit loilgech. Ocus rá cend aidhgisse ina diaidh sin .h. Néill, .i. Enrí óg .h. Neill, do doighedh a tir Chonaill sluag diáruidh, ocus an tir do milledh go huilidhe lais; ocus O Domnaill do breith orra, ocus madhm bél átha Doire do dabairt ar .h. nDomnaill, ocus é féin .i. Conn do duitim ann, ocus morán eli maille fris, ocus clann hi Domnaill do gabáil, .i. Domnall ocus Niall garbh, ocus Niall dhasgal bádir annsan glas; ocus

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[1] *Defeat.* In some authorities this battle is called the battle of the Belach-buidhe, or the "yellow pass," now Ballaghboy, in the parish of Aghanagh, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

[2] *Cuan-Sligigh.* This name signifies "the harbour of Sligech," and was perhaps the name by which that part of the barony of Carbury bordering on Sligo harbour was familiarly known.

[3] *Domhnall and Niall.* Brothers of Conn, and sons of Aedh Ruadh (or Hugh Roe) O'Domhnaill.

of good troops of one accord. And they proceed to meet O'Domhnaill in Corr-sliabh; but this powerful, battle-numerous, multitude did not restrain O'Domhnaill. Then it was that these two great armies advanced towards each other about Corr-sliabh; and they attempted not to separate from each other until a great number of their heroes and warriors fell in that fight. O'Domhnaill was defeated on this occasion, however, and eight hundred of his people, or more, were slain; and Fedhlim, the son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, i.e. half-king of Connacht from Corr-sliabh to Drobhais, was taken prisoner there; and the two Mac Suibhnes were taken prisoners there. And the quantity of spoils of arms, horses, clothing, and all kinds of weapons and battle-dresses besides, that were captured there on this occasion, cannot be calculated or over-reckoned. And O'Domhnaill himself escaped from this defeat,[1] through the effect of his courage, and the strength of his arm. And Mac Diarmada carried off his captives, and his numerous spoils, after gaining triumph. And the ransom which Mac Diarmada exacted from Felim, the son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, was, viz., the Clann-Maelruanaidh's share of the fifth of Cuan-Sligigh,[2] and the sons of Tadhg, son of Brian Mac Donnchadha, as sureties for the fulfilment of this, on pain of *the forfeiture of* six score milch cows. And in a short time afterwards O'Neill, i.e. Henry Og O'Neill, went into Tir-Conaill with an innumerable host, and the country was entirely destroyed by him. And O'Domhnaill came up with him; and the defeat of Bél-átha-doire was given to O'Domhnaill, and he himself, i.e. Conn, fell there, and a great many more along with him: and the sons of O'Domhnaill, viz., Domhnall and Niall[3] Garbh, were taken prisoners; and Niall died in captivity;[4] and Aedh Ruadh

A.D. [1497.]

[4] *Died in captivity.* The corresponding words in the text, ꝺ꞉a꞉gaiꞇ báiꞃ annꞃan gꞇaꞃ, (lit. "died in the lock"), are written over the word ꝺoꞃiꝺiꞃ ("again"), which has not been erased.

Aodh ruadh h. Domnaill do ghabáil a thigerniur fein in tarna feachd do toil Dé ocus daoinibh. Aodh mac Aodha ruaidh do leigion arr a braighdenus an bliadain sin. Mac Diarmada Mhoighe Luirg, .i. Conchobar mac Cormaic mic Tomaltaigh an einigh, do marbadh la clainn Ruaidhri mic Diarmada ag Cuirrech O nGuanradh. Mac Donnchada an Chorainn, .i. Brian mac Mhaolruanaidh mic Tomaltaigh, dhéc. Gorta mór ar feadh Erenn in hoc anno. Milionora ingen Iarla Cille dara, .i. ben hi Neill .i. Chuinn mic Enrí mic Eogain, dhéc. Domnall mac Aodha óig mic Aodha buidhe do mharbadh lá Sean nduibh mac nDomnaill.

Kctt. Enáir; ochd mbliadna dhéc ocus ceithre xx^tc, ocus .cccc. ocus mile, air [in Tigerna]. h. Neill, .i. Enrí óg mac Enri mic Eogain, tigerna Céneil Eogain, ocus fer lán do uairle ocus dara rath, do marbad a nDoirín in fiadha le clainn Chuinn hi Neill, antoigail i nathair. h. Cathain, .i. Sean mac Aibne, fer einigh coitchinn deighrib ocus daoir ealadhna Erenn, dhéc in hoc anno. Domnall mhac Nechtain hi Domnaill dhec don galar brec. h. Briain, .i. an Gilla dubh O Briain, dhéc. Maidm na Croirri Caibénaighe ar h. Neill .i. Domnall mac Enrí mic Eogain, ocus Feidhlim mac Enri óig do thuitim a bfrithghuin an madma sin. O Cúirnín, .i. ollam fer mBreifne dhéc, Conchobar carrach, [.i. ard ollam h. Ruairc ocus na Raghallach].

Kctt. Enair; noi mbliadna dhéc ocus ceithri fichit ocus ceithri ced ocus mile air an Tigerna. Gnim mor do genum lé rig Alban dár bó comainm Sémus Stíbard, .i. Eoin mór mac Domnaill, ri Innsi Gall,

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1 *Aedh Buidhe.* "Hugh the Yellow [O'Neill]".

2 *Domhnall.* Domhnall Cael (or "Daniel the Slender") O'Neill.

3 *Doirín-in-fiadha*; lit. "the little oak-wood of the deer." This name would be pronounced "Derrynanea." The Four Mast. say that Henry Og O'Neill was killed in Art O'Neill's house in Tuath-Eachadha, or Toaghie, a district comprised in the present barony and county of Armagh.

O'Domhnaill assumed his own sovereignty the second time, by the will of God and men. Aedh, the son of Aedh Ruadh, was released from captivity this year. Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach-an-einigh, was killed by the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, at Cuirrech-O'Guanradh. Mac Donnchadha of the Corann, i.e. Brian, the son of Maelruanaidh, son of Tomaltach, died. Great famine throughout Erinn in hoc anno. Ailinora, daughter of the Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. the wife of O'Neill, i.e. Conn, the son of Henry, son of Eoghan, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh Og, son of Aedh Buidhe,[1] was killed by John Dubh, son of Domhnall.[2] A.D. [1497.]

The kalends of January; the age [of the Lord] one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-eight years. O'Neill, i.e. Henry Og, the son of Henry, son of Eoghan, lord of Cenel-Eoghain, a man full of dignity and high prosperity, was slain in Doirín-in-fiadha[3] by the sons of Conn O'Neill, in revenge of their father. O'Cathain, i.e. John son of Aibhne, a man of general hospitality towards the poets and learned men of Erinn, died in hoc anno. Domhnall, son of Nechtan O'Domhnaill, died of the galar brec.[4] O'Briain, i.e. the Gilla-dubh O'Briain, died. The victory of Cross-Caibhenaigh over O'Neill, i.e. Domhnall, son of Henry, son of Eoghan; and Feidhlim, the son of Henry Og, fell in the counter-wounding of that victory. O'Cuirnin, i.e. the ollamh of the men of Breifne, Conchobhar Carrach, [i.e. the chief poet of the O'Ruaircs and O'Raighillighs],[5] died. [1498.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, four hundred, and ninety-nine years. A great deed was committed by the King of Alba whose name was James Stuart, viz.:—he hanged John Mór [1499.]

[4] *Galar brec;* i.e. the small-pox; literally, "speckled disease."

[5] *O'Raighillighs.* The clause within brackets has been added by another scribe, who has also written at the top of the page the memorandum, or apostrophe to his pen, cionnuṗ ṁin a ṗeinn, "how is that, pen"?

ocus Eoin Cathánach, ocus Alusdar ballach do fiaghad inn aon croich. Mac Diarmada Mhoighe Luirg, .i. Tadg mac Ruaidri óig mic Ruaidri caoich, .i. fer corranta clú a airdaicme fein duairle ocus doinech ocus doirrdercus, ocus imdíonghéoir fíol Muiregshaigh ocus fer gConnacht, dhéc iar mbreith buadha ó domun ocus o demun. Cormac mac Domnaill mic Briain 1 Uigind do marbad go timpeirdech den urchur do foigid lá clainn Fheorais in bliadain sin. Ricard óg mac Ricaird hÍ Chuairrceirt do mharbad isin ló cedna, .i. an cedaoin iar gcinciv.

Kal. Enáir; cuig ced ocus mile bliadain aois an Tigerna. O Ruairc, .i. Felim, do dul dhéc in hoc anno. Tomárr mac Briain mic Filip na duaibe Mhég Uidir do marbad la clainn Tomáir óig mic Thómáir óig mic Tomair mhóir Mhég Uidir. O Broin Láigsi do mharbad .i. Cathár mac Dúnlaing. An barrach mór do mharbad le na derbráthair fein, .i. Dáibid barra. Erruc Doire dhec, .i. Domnall .h. Fallamain, ocus brathair minúr.

Kal. Enair; bliadain ar .u. ced ar mile. Maidm Sleibe Detha la hAodh mac Rémainn mhég Mhathghamhna, inar marbad Tomár óg mac Tomair óig mheg Uidir co nár díairmhe uime. Rugraidhe mac Cathair mic Cuinn mic in Calbaigh, .i. mac hÍ Chonchobair failge, dhéc. Niall mac Airt hÍ Neill dhéc. Cairlén Sligigh do gabáil le dreimire, .i. le clainn Ruaidri mic Toirrdelbaigh charraigh hÍ Conchobair; ocus an Calbach caoch mac Domnaill mic Eogain do marbad ann, ocus Sean mac Ruaidri mic Toirrdelbaigh do thuitim leis

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[1] *John Cathánach.* The Ann. Ult. say that he was the son of John Mór Mac Domhnaill. The sobriquet "Cathánach" was given to him from his intimate connexion with the O'Cathains (O'Kanes) of Cianachta, or Keenaght, amongst whom he seems to have been fostered.

[2] *Alexander.* Alusdar. The Annal. Ult. call him Domhnall.

[3] *Son of Brian.* The Four Mast. say "son of Aedh, son of Brian."

Mac Domhnaill, king of Innsi-Gall, and John Cathánach,[1] and Alexander[2] Ballagh, on the same gallows. Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, i.e. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, the guardian of the fame of his own high family for nobility, and hospitality, and dignity, and the protector of the Sil-Muiredhaigh and men of Connacht, died after triumphing over the world and the devil. Cormac, son of Domhnall, son of Brian O'hUiginn, was violently killed with one shot of an arrow by the Clann-Feorais this year. Richard Og, son of Richard O'Cuairsceith, was killed on the same day, i.e. the Wednesday after Whitsuntide. A.D. [1499.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand five hundred years. O'Ruairc, i.e. Felim, died in hoc anno. Thomas, the son of Brian,[3] son of Philip-na-tuaidhe[4] Mag Uidhir, was slain by the sons of Thomas Og, son of Thomas Og, son of Thomas Mór Mag Uidhir. O'Brain of Laighis[5] was killed; i.e. Cathair, the son of Dunlang. The Barry Mór was killed by his own brother, i.e. David Barry. The bishop of Doire died, i.e. Domhnall O'Fallamhain, a friar minor. [1500.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, five hundred and one years. The victory of Sliabh-Betha by Aedh, son of Redmond Mac Mathghamhna, in which Thomas Og, the son of Thomas Og Mag Uidhir, was killed, with an innumerable slaughter about him. Rughraidhe, son of Cathair, son of Conn, son of the Calbhach, i.e. son of O'Conchobhair Failghe, died. Niall, son of Art O'Neill, died. The Castle of Sligech was taken by *means of* a ladder, i.e. by the sons of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh O'Conchobhair; and the Calbhach Caech, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, was killed there; and John, the son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, fell that night by the [1501.]

[4] *Philip-na-tuaidhe;* i.e. "Philip of the battle-axe."

[5] *Laighis.* Leix, in the Queen's county. But Laighis was properly O'More's country. The Four Masters say that he was O'Brain (O'Byrne) of Laighen (Leinster), which is more correct.

in gCalbaċ an oiḋċe sin. Aiḃne mac hI Chaṫáin do marbaḋ la Briain sinn O Caṫáin. Toirrḋelbach mac Cuinn mic Enrí mic Eogain hI Neill do ṁarbaḋ la Mag Maṫgamna, .i. Rossa mac Maġnusa.

Ktt. Enáir; da bliaḋain ar .u. ceḋ ar mile. Maiḋm na Tulċa sinne do ṫabairt la clainn Neill hI Bhaiġill ar .h. mBáiġill. O Báiġill féin, .i. Niall, ocus a ḋiar mac, .i. Rugraiḋe ocus Domnall ballaċ, ocus drong mor dia muintir do marbaḋ ann. Dá ab do bí a nimresgain rá aḃḋaine Essa Ruaiḋ, .i. Art O Gallċubair ocus Eoin O Loisḋe, sraġail ḃáir rá aon ló con oiḋche an bliaḋain sin.[1] Domnall mac Briain hI Uiginn, .i. oide sgol Erenn re dán, dhéc in hoc anno.[2]

Ktt. Enáir; tri bliaḋna ar .u. ceḋ ar mile. Mac hI Domnaill, .i. Donnchaḋ mac Aoḋa ruaiḋ, do sgathaḋ le na derbrathair féin .i. Domnall, do ċeḋ a athar fein ocus dá comairle. Mac Uilliam Burc, .i. Tedóid mac Uáitéir, dhec. Maiḋm ḃeoil Aṫa na ngarḃán le Ricard a Búrc co na bráiṫriḃ ar Mac Uilliam iochtair ocus ar Mhainechaiḋ, dú in ro marbaḋ Ruaiḋri mor mac Súiḃni.

Ktt. Enáir; ceitri bliaḋna ar .u. ceḋ ar mile. Maiḋm Chnuic thúaġ do ṫabairt an ḃliaḋain sin .i. Geróid iarla, giúrdír na hErenn, do ṫinól Ghall ocus Gaoidel ċúigeḋ Laigen ocus leiṫi Cuinn, ocus teacht a gClainn Ricaird, ocus Mac Uilliam clainni Ricaird ocus O Briain do ṫinol slúaġ ṁoir eli, ocus teacht na gcoinne go Cnoc thúaġ, ocus caṫ do chur etorra ann inar marbaḋ morán do maiṫiḃ Gall ocus Gaoidel, co nach dtucaḋ a commór do ċaṫ isin aimsir ḋeiġenaċ etir [Ghallaiḃ ocus] Ghaoideluiḃ. Maġnus mac

[1] *One day and night.* rá aon ló con oiḋche, lit. "about one day with a night"; i.e. within the space of twenty-four hours. The entry in the Annals of Connacht adds, ocus adeḃrait gurab bárr do luṫġair suain an fear deiġenach sin: "and they say that the latter died of joy."

[2] *Anno.* anó, MS.

Calbhach. Aibhne, the son of O'Catháin, was killed by Brian Finn O'Catháin. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan O'Neill, was killed by Mac Mathghamhna, i.e. Rossa, the son of Maghnus. A.D. [1501.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, five hundred and two years. The defeat of Tulach-finn was given by the sons of Niall O'Baighill to O'Baighill. O'Baighill himself, i.e. Niall, and his two sons, viz., Rughraidhe and Domhnall Ballagh, and a great number of his people, were slain in it. Two abbots who were at issue regarding the abbacy of Es-Ruaidh, viz., Art O'Gallchubhair, and John O'Loisde, died this year during one day and night.[1] Domhnall, son of Brian O'hUiginn, tutor of the schools of Erinn in poetry, died in hoc anno.[2] [1502.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, five hundred and three years. The son of O'Domhnaill, i.e. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ruadh, was mutilated by his own brother, i.e. Domhnall, with the consent of his own father, and by his advice. Mac William Burk, i.e. Tibbot son of Walter, died. The defeat of Bel-atha-na-ngarbhán *was given* by Rickard Burk and his kinsmen to Mac William Iochtair and the Mainechs,[3] in which Ruaidhri Mor Mac Suibhne was slain. [1503.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, five hundred, and four years. The overthrow of Cnoc-túagh was given this year; viz., Earl Garrett, Justicary of Erinn, mustered the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of the province of Laighen, and of Leth-Chuinn, and advanced into Clann-Rickard; and Mac William of Clann-Rickard, and O'Briain, assembled another great army, and came to Cnoc-túagh to meet them; and a battle was fought there between them, in which a large number of chiefs of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel were slain; so that no battle equal to it was fought in the late time between [Foreigners and][4] [1504.]

[3] *Mainechs;* i.e. the people of Ui-Maine, or O'Kelly's country.

[4] *Foreigners and.* Omitted in MS. Supplied from the Annals of Connacht.

Bruain mic Donnchada, .i. ab mainistreċ na Trínóide ar Loċ Cé; comṁrair ocus cirde coimḋéta einiġ ocus engnuma na hErenn an fer sin, ocus ant aon duine ir mo do tiġlaic ocus do ċoirḃir dílesdaib ocus doirsidechaib, ocus do aor gacha certa dá dtánic o Thomaltach na Cairrge[2] imuarr, do héc a gCill Duiḃḋúin, et repultur ert an oilén na Trinóide[3] ar Loċ Cé; ocus ir builli díċennta ar aoir ealadna na hErenn ant héc sin mic Mic Donnchada. Conċobar mac Ruaidri mic Diarmada, .i. rigdamna oirrderc oirḃertach a art aicme .i. an mac riġ bá treisi ocus bá tuarusċḃálaiġe tánic ḋá ḋuthaiḋ re cian daimsir, do marbaḋ lá slicht Tomaltaiġ[4] an einiġ mic Con chobair mic Diarmada, a mBealaċ[5] na nurṁointeċ. Maoilechlainn mac Donnchada mac Murchada dhéc in hoc anno.

Kal. Enair; u. bliadna ocus .u. ced ocus mile. Aoḋ ruaḋ mac Neill ġairb hi Domnaill, .i. ant oen ġaoidel ir mo do ġaḃ nert ocus treisi ḋá tánic do ṡlicht Neill .ix. ġiallaiġ, ocus érga immlán einiġ ocus uairle an tuaisirt, fer ḋár ġiallrat sir Mhanach ocus Cenél Móain ocus iochtair Chonnacht, do dul dhéc an bliadain si; ocus ni ró linn re raḋa nach raiḃe re linn an Erinn Gall na Gaoideal do buḋ treisi ar leiṫ Cuinn inárr; ocus tri seachtṁuine sia luġnasa ruair báss ongṫa ocus aitriġe a nDún na nGall, iar mbeiṫ ceiṫre bliadna ocus dá ṡiċet a tigernus Tire Conaill; ocus a mac do síġhad na ionad, .i. Oeḋ duḃ mac Oeḋa ruaiḋ. Sinoġula ingen Ruaidri óig mic Ruaidri ċoeich, .i. ben tSheain mic Taiḋg mic Briain Mic Donnchada, dhéc. Mag Carrthaiġ riabach, .i. Síngin, dhéc. Cairbri mac

[1] *Shrine.* comnair, MS., for comrair, as in the Annals of Connacht.

[2] *Tomaltach-na-Cairge.* "Tomaltach of the Rock," i.e. the Rock of Loch-Cé, co. Roscommon.

[3] *Trinity-Island.* oilen na Trinóide, for oilen na Trinóide, MS.

[4] *Tomaltach-an-enigh.* "Tomaltach of the Hospitality."

[5] *Bealach-nan-urmhointech.* "The

Gaeidhel. Maghnus, son of Brian Mac Donnchadha, i.e. abbot of the monastery of the Trinity on Loch-Cé, a man who was the preserving shrine[1] and casket of the bounty and prowess of Erinn, and the man who, of all that had come down from Tomaltach-na-Cairge[2], had given and presented most to poets and musicians, and to men of every craft, died at Cill-Duibhdhúin, et sepultus est in Trinity-Island[3] on Loch-Cé; and this death of Mac Donnchadha's son is a decapitating blow to the learned of Erinn. Conchobhar, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, i.e. the illustrious, energetic royal-heir of his high sept, i.e. the most powerful and renowned prince that came of his nation for a long time, was slain by the descendants of Tomaltach-an-enigh,[4] the son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, in Bealach-nan-urmhointech.[5] Maelechlainn Mac Donnchadha, the son of Murchadh, died in hoc anno. A.D. [1504.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, five hundred, and five years. Aedh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh O'Domhnail, i.e. the Gaeidhel who obtained the greatest power and sway of all that came of the race of Niall-nai-ghiallagh, and full moon of hospitality and nobility of the North—a man to whom the Feara-Manach, and the Cenel-Moain, and Lower Connacht, gave hostages—died this year; and it is not too much to say that there was not in Erinn, during his time, any Foreigner or Gaeidhel more powerful over Leth-Chuinn than he. And three weeks before Lammas he died, after unction and penitence,[6] in Dun-na-nGall, after having been forty-four years in the sovereignty of Tir-Conaill; and his son was made king in his place, i.e. Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh. Finnghuala, daughter of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, i.e. the wife of John, son of Tadhg, son of Brian Mac Donnchadha, died. Mac Carthaigh Riabhach, i.e. Finghin, died. Cairbre, [1505.]

pass of the wet bogs." The name is written "Bealach-nan-urbhrointech" in the Annals of Connacht, and also by the Four Masters.

[6] *Died, after unction and penitence*; literally, "received a death of unction and penitence."

briain hi Uigind dhec do bioṫg. Aindriarr Mhág Craiṫ dhéc. Seaan a búrc do ṁarbaṫ le clainn Uillig a burc.

Ktt. Enair. Sé bliadna ocur .u. ced ocur mile aoir an Tigerna. Mac Uibilín .i. Bhaltair, fer einiġ coitcinn ocur cenn fedna fo ṁaiṫ, do marbaṫ an bliadain si la Domnall mac Sean hi Chaṫáin ocur la clainn Bhlorcaid. Fáidín .h. Maolconaire .i. fiṫiġir fer nErenn re filiḋecht ocur re fencur, dfaġail báir obuinn an bliadain sin, .i. luiḋe flán ar a leabaid ocur a fagail marḃ ar maidin. Domṁnall O Croiḋén, .i. cendaiġe faiḋḃeir daonnachtach, dfaġail báir obuinn an bliadain si ag éirdecht airdinn a mainistir Dhúin na nGall. Conchobar mac Ruaidri mic Donnchada do marbaṫ lá hEogan mac Tigernáin hi Ruairc, a mbaile an Dúin an bliadain sin.

Ktt. Enair. Seacht mbliadna ocur .u. ced ocur mile aoir an Tigerna. Mac Conmiḋe .i. Solaṁ, fói Erenn ré dán, ocur fer diġe aoided coitcinn ocur conaiġ ṁóir, do dul dhec in hoc anno. Mainistir Baile in Dúin do dinnsena la Tomárr O Breġail. Félim mag Uinnsionnáin dhéc. Mág Craiṫ, .i. Tomárr dhéc. O Cuill, .i. Cendfaola, dhéc. O Dálaiġ finn, .i. Gofraid, dhéc. O Dálaiġ Cairbrech, .i. Oenġus, dhéc. O Gráin .i. Sean: hi omner poetae hoc anno in Cruitd dormierunt.

Ktt. Enáir. Ocht mbliadna ar .u. ced ar mile aoir in Tigerna. Cairlén Inir Sgeillionn do ġaḃáil do .h. Dhomnaill .i. Oeḋ óg mac Aoḋa ruaiḋ, ocur Filip mac Briain mhég Uiḋir do brisseḋ a dairléin fein ar egla hi Dhomnaill. Gofraiḋ .h. Cathán do marbad le

[1] *Domhnall.* The Four Mast. say that the person who slew Mac Uibhilín, or Mac Quillan, was Thomas, the son of Aibhne O'Cathain, or Evenew O'Kane.

[2] *Preceptor.* fiṫiġir. The Annals of Connacht have fiṫir, which is explained, "doctor," "teacher," by O'Reilly, and is used also in the same sense in Cormac's Glossary, vv. *gilldæ* and *lethech.* The Four Masters say that this O'Maelchonaire was the én

son of Brian O'hUiginn, died of a sudden fit. Andrias Mag Craith died. John Burk was killed by the sons of Ulick Burk. A.D. [1505.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and six years. Mac Uibhilín, i.e. Walter, a man of general hospitality, and an excellent captain, was slain this year by Domhnall,[1] son of John O'Cathâin, and by the Clann-Bloscaidh. Páidín O'Maelchonaire, i.e. preceptor[2] of the men of Erinn in poetry and history, died a sudden death this year—i.e. he lay down on his bed quite well, and was found dead in the morning. Domhnall O'Croidhén, i.e. a rich, humane merchant, died suddenly this year whilst hearing mass in the monastery of Dun-na-nGall. Conchobhar, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Donnchadha, was killed by Eoghan, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, in Baile-an-dúin, this year. [1506.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and seven years. Mac Conmidhe, i.e. Solomon, the most eminent poet in Erinn, keeper of a general house of hospitality, and a man of great wealth, died in hoc[3] anno. The monastery of Baile-an-dúin was begun by Thomas O'Ferghail. Felim Mac Uinnsionnáin died. Mag Craith, i.e. Thomas, died. O'Cuill, i.e. Cennfaeladh, died. O'Dalaigh Finn, i.e. Godfrey, died. O'Dalaigh Cairbrech, i.e. Aenghus, died. O'Gerain, i.e. John: hi omnes poetæ[4] hoc[5] anno in Christo dormierunt. [1507.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and eight years. The castle of Inis-Sgeillionn[6] was captured by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh; and Philip, son of Brian Mag Uidhir, broke down his own castle through fear of O'Domhnaill. Godfrey O'Cathâin was killed by the [1508.]

ꝓoʒa ("one choice") of Erinn for history and poetry.

[3] *Hoc.* óc, MS.

[4] *Poetæ.* ꝓoeꝛa, MS.

[5] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[6] *Inis-Sgeillionn.* Enniskillen. More usually, and correctly, written Inip Ceiṫlionn.

rlicht Maġnura hi Chaṫáin. Erpuc Aṫ Conaire ṫhéc i. Tomárr O Conġaláin. Erpuc Cluana mic Noir ṫhéc, i. Uáiter a bhlac. Tigernán óg, mac Eogain mic Tigernáin hi Ruairc, do marbaḋ le Sean mac Tigernáin rinn i Rúairc.

Kctt. Enair; ix. mbliadna ar .u. ced ar mile aoir in Tigerna. O Néill, .i. Domnall rí Ṫire hEogain, ṫhéc in hoc anno, ocur Airt mac Oeṫha hi Neill do rigad na ionad. O Baoiġill, .i. Emon buiḋe mac Neill hi Bhaoiġill, do marbad dén urchur do ġa le Conċobar óg O mBáiġill, a comerceur oiḋċe a Luaċrur da runnrad. Pilip mac Briain mic Philip mhég Uiḋir ṫhéc. Eogan mac Cuinn mic Aoḋa buiḋe ṫhec. Art, mac Cuinn mic Enrí mic Eogain hi Neill, do ġabail le hAirt in ċairléin mac Neill mic Airt, ocur a ṫabairt dO Dhomnaill.

Kctl. Enáir; x. mbliadna ar .u. ced ar mile aoir in Tigerna. O Fialáin, .i. Ferġal mac Eogain, rúi re dán, draġail báir. Eogan mac Briain hi Uiġinn, oide fer nGaoidel re dán, ṫhég. O Domnaill, .i. Oeṫh óg mac Aoḋa ruaiḋ, do ḋul ar lár a inṁe ocur a aoiri doċum na Róṁa in hoc anno. Sloiġeḋ lá Geróid Iarla Chille dara a cuiġid Muman, go maiṫib Gall ocur Gaoideal Laiġen lair, dar ċuṁdaiġ cairlen daindeoin Gaoidel Muman ag Carraiġ Cital. Lenur .h. Domnaill é begán búidne tríd an Miḋe, ocur arrin don Mhumain, ocur tiaġuid ar riobal in Ealla, ocur gabuid cairlén Chinn tuirc, ocur airgid in tír; ocur tiaġuid a nDermumain ṁóir ocur gabaid cairlén na Pailíre, ocur cairlen choir Mhainge; ocur tegaid rlán tar a nair a gcondáe Luimniġ. Do riad aitinól rlóiġ iarrin, ocur cruinniġid Geralltaiġ na Muman im Shémur mac Iarla

[1] *Achadh-Conaire.* "Conaire's field" (Achonry, co. Sligo). Corruptly written Aṫ Conaire ("Conaire's ford") in the MS.

[2] *Aedh Buidhe.* "Hugh the Yellow." See note [1], p. 198.

[3] *In.* ar; lit. "out of," M.S.

[4] *Hoc.* óg, MS.

descendants of Maghnus O'Catháin. The bishop of Achadh-Conaire,[1] i.e. Thomas O'Conghaláin, died. The bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, Walter Blac, died. Tighernan Og, son of Eoghan, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, was killed by John, son of Tighernan Finn O'Ruairc. A.D. [1508.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and nine years. O'Neill, i.e. Domhnall, king of Tir-Eoghain, died in hoc anno; and Art, son of Aedh O'Neill, was made king in his place. O'Baighill, i.e. Edmond Buidhe, son of Niall O'Baighill, was killed with one cast of a spear by Conchobhar Og O'Baighill, in a nocturnal encounter, exactly in Luachrus. Philip, son of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, died. Eoghan, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe,[2] died. Art, son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Art-in-chaisléin, son of Niall, son of Art, and surrendered to O'Domhnaill. [1509.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and ten years. O'Fialáin, i.e. Ferghal, son of Eoghan, a most eminent poet, died. Eoghan, son of Brian O'hUiginn, preceptor of the Gaeidhel in poetry, died. O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh, went to Rome in[3] the middle of his prosperity and age, in hoc[4] anno. A hosting into the province of Mumha by Garrett, Earl of Cill-dara, accompanied by the chiefs of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Laighen, on which occasion he erected a castle at Carraig-Cital, in spite of the Gaeidhel of Mumha. O'Domhnall follows him, with a small band, through Midhe, and from thence to Mumha; and they march into Ealla, and take the castle of Cenn-tuirc, and plunder the district. And they proceed into great Des-Mumha, and take the castle of the Pailís, and the castle of Cois-Mainge; and they return back safely into the county of Luimnech. They afterwards reassemble an army, and collect the Geraldines of Mumha, with James, the son of the Earl of Des-Mumha, and [1510.]

Deiscṫuman, ocus Goill na Muman áirchena, ocus Mág Carthaigh fiadach, ocus Cormac óg mac Cormaic mic Thaidg, ocus Goill ocus Gáidhel Mhiḋe ocus Laigen. Tiagaid go Luimnech. Tinólaiḋ Toirrḋealbach mac Taiḋg hi Briain fri Tuaṫmuman, ocus Mac Conmara, fri Deḋa ocus clann Ricaird, mor slúag eli ina nagaid, ocus teid int Iarla co na sluaig tre Bealaċ na saḃaide, ocus tré Bealaċ an Gaiṁna, go ránic droiċet crainn do riġneḋ lé .h.mBriain ar Sionuinn; ocus brisfider an droiċet leó, ocus anaid a bforlongport oiḋċe isin tír, ocus do ní .h. Briain forlongport ele re na taoḃ ann. Cuisir ant Iarla ar ná ṁárach a tslúaġ a nordugad, ocus cuisir Gaill ocus Gaidel na Muman a túr, ocus cuisir Goill na Miḋe ar dereḋ a slúaiġ. Tuirlingis .h. Domnaill an beġán buiḋne do Bí a merc Gall, ocus gaḃus an aiṫġisse trí ṁóin na mbrátharr doċum Luimniġ; ocus ionnraiġit na slúaga sin tsíl mBriain na slóiġ sin ele, ocus marbtar leo an barún Cinn, ocus an Béarnáċ, ocus daoine maiṫi eli; ocus ní raiḃe annsin do ġalloiḃ ina do ġaidelaiḃ én duine buḋ mó clu laime ná .h. Domnaill ag tabairt dereiḋ ant slúaiġ Gall sin lair.

Ktt. Enáir; xi. ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. O Conchoḃair Fhailġe, .i. Caṫaoir mac Cuinn mic in chalbaiġ, péchem coitċenn dhécmiḃ ocus daoir ealaḋna, ocus cenn feḋna ro ṁaiṫ for ġalloiḃ ocus ġaidelaiḃ, do ṁarbaḋ le cuid dá ċineḋ fein, .i. le clainn Taiḋg hi Conchobair ocus le clainn tSheain Ballaiġ hi Conchobair, laim re maintirtir Fheorais. Duḃtach mac Duḃtaiġ hi Duiḃġenndáin, fói Erenn re fenċus,

[1] *Wooden bridge.* The Four Mast. say droiċet puirt croiri, "the bridge of Port-croisi," now Portcrusha, in the parish of Stradbally, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Limerick.

[2] *Foreigners.* The Four Masters have Gall ata cliaṫ ocus miḋe, "the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and Midhe (Dublin and Meath)."

[3] *Through.* trid, for tri, MS.

[4] *Cint. Rectè* Kent.

[5] *O'Duibhgennain.* A marginal note

the other Foreigners of Mumha; and Mac Carthaigh Riabhach, and Cormac Og, son of Cormac, son of Tadhg; and the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Midhe and Laighen. They go to Luimnech. Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, and Mac Conmara, the Sil-Aedha, and the Clann-Rickard, assemble another great army against them. And the Earl proceeds with his army through Bealach-na-fadhbaidhe, and through Bealach-an-gamhna, until he reached a wooden bridge[1] which had been made by O'Briain over the Sinainn; and the bridge is broken down by them; and they remain one night encamped in the country; and O'Briain establishes another camp close by them. The Earl puts his army into array on the morrow; and he places the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Mumha in the front, and the Foreigners of Midhe in the rear of his army. He places O'Domhnaill, with the small band he had, amongst the Foreigners,[2] and takes the shortest way, through[3] Moinna-mbráthar, to Luimnech. And the armies of the Sil-Briain attack those other armies, and the Baron Cint,[4] and the Barnewall, and other nobles, are slain by them; and there was no man there of the Foreigners, or of the Gaeidhel, of greater fame for prowess than O'Domhnaill, in conducting the rear of this army of Foreigners. A.D. [1510.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and eleven *years*. O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. Cathair, son of Conn, son of the Calbhach, a general patron of poets and men of learning, and an excellent commander over Foreigners and Gaeidhel, was killed by some of his own kindred, i.e. by the sons of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, and the sons of John Ballagh O'Conchobhair, near Manister-Fheorais. Dubhtach, son of Dubhtach O'Duibhgennain,[5] the sage of Erinn in [1511.]

in the MS., in the handwriting of Roderick O'Flaherty, indicates that this O'Duibhgennain (or O'Duigenan) was one of the learned family of Cill-Ronain, or Kilronan, in the county of Roscommon.

ocus fer fairḃḟir ṁoir, dhéc in bliadain fri. Sloigeḋ leis O Neill .i. Art mac Aoḋa a tír Chonaill, dár loisc Glenn finne ocus ó thuilig anall; ocus benus braigde dO Dhochartaig. Cénel Feradaig do creachad le Mágnus O nDomnaill an bliadain fri. Mac Donnchaḋa ḟírse hOilella, .i. Sean mac Taiḋg mic Briain mic Donnchada, coinneal Gaile ocus gairced Clainni Mhaolruanaiḋ, ocus feichem coicḋend congṁála dhecrib ocus daoir ealadna leḋe Cuinn, dragail báis ina longport féin a mBaile an dúin; ocus ni himlán ro caiḋertar an bliadain sin a tigernus. Fergal mac Taiḋg mic Briain, .i. aḋḋar rig O nOilella, do marbaḋ an bliadain cedna sin le clainn Ruaiḋri mic Diarmada. Errus an dá Bhreifne, .i. Tomárr mac Ainnsruí ṁég Bradaig. Clann Cathail mic Ruaidri mic Fhéilimiḋ cleirig do marbaḋ a Tuillsge le clainn Taiḋg duiḃe mic Cathail ruaiḋ, .i. Ruaiḋri ruaḋ ocus Brian, ocus Taḋg ocus Cathal.

Kett. Enáir; dá bliadain dhec ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. O Domnaill do ḟeachd ón Róiṁ iar mbrorbaḋ a oilithri, ocus iar mbragail onóra móire for a cuairt o rí Saxan. O Cléirig, .i. Taḋg mac Tuathail mic Taiḋg caim hI Chléirig, .i. fói re fencus ocus fer tige aoided coicḋinn, dhéc iar nongad ocus naisrige. Niall mac Cuinn, mic Aoḋa buiḋe mic Briain Ballaig, tigerna trín Congail, ocus fer enig coicḋinn, ocus médaigḋe orro ocus egailsiḃ ocus gach maiḋerra áirchena, ocus ana oirrter Erenn, do ḋul dhéc in hoc anno. Sloigeḋ lá Geróid Iarla Cille dara i. giúróir na hErenn a trian Congail, dár gaḃ cairrlen

[1] *Hitherwards.* anall; i.e. to some point of the county of Donegal, south of the river Swilly, which flows through the valley of Glenswilly, in that county.

[2] *Died.* The entry of the death of Bishop Mac Bradaigh (or Mac Brady) is also left unfinished in the so-called Annals of Connacht.

[3] *Tadhg, and Cathal.* These were all members of the family of O'Conor Ruadh.

[4] *Tadhg.* Thaddeus. He is called Tuathal, the son of Tadhg Cam, in the

history, and a man of great wealth, died this year. A hosting by O'Neill i.e. Art, son of Aedh, into Tir-Conaill, on which occasion he burned Glenn-fhinne, and from Suiligh hitherwards ;[1] and he exacted hostages from O'Dochartaigh. Cenel-Feradhaigh was plundered by Maghnus O'Domhnaill this year. Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella, i.e. John, son of Tadhg, son of Brian Mac Donnchadha, torch of valour and bravery of the Clann-Maelruanaidh, and general sustaining patron of the poets and men of learning of Leth-Chuinn, died in his own fortress in Baile-an-dúin ; and he did not spend that year entirely in the sovereignty. Ferghal, the son of Tadhg, son of Brian, i.e. the royal heir of Ui-Oilella, was slain the same year by the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada. The bishop of the two Breifnes, i.e. Thomas, son of Andrew Mac Bradaigh, *died.*[2] The sons of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, son of Felimidh Clerech, were slain at Tuilsce by the sons of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh, viz., Ruaidhri Ruadh, and Brian, and Tadhg, and Cathal.[3] A.D. [1511.]

The kalends of January ; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twelve years. O'Domhnaill returned from Rome, after completing his pilgrimage, and after obtaining great honour from the king of the Saxons on his journey. O'Clerigh, i.e. Tadhg,[4] son[5] of Tuathal, son of Tadhg Cam O'Clerigh, i.e. a most eminent historian, and keeper of a general house for guests, died after unction and penitence. Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, son of Brian Ballach,[6] lord of Trian-Congail, a man of general hospitality, and exalter of Orders and churches, and of every other good, and the opulence of the East of Erinn, died in hoc anno. A hosting by Garrett, Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. the Justiciary of Erinn, to Trian-Congail, on which occasion he took the castle of [1512.]

Annals of Connacht, and also by the Four Masters.

[5] *Son.* mac ; interlined in MS.

[6] *Brian Ballach ;* i.e. Brian Ballach ("Brian the Freckled") O'Neill.

beoil Ferrde, ocus dá brus cairlén mic Eoin, ocus dá aiss na Glinne ocus mórán don tír; ocus tuc mac Neill mic Cuinn a mbraigdenus lais. Cosad mór edir O n'Domnaill .i. Oedh, ocus O Néill .i. Art mac Aodha, ocus cosad etir O n'Domnaill ocus Mac Uilliam Búrc, .i. Emonn mac Ricaird; ocus forddais O Domnaill .u. ced dhéc tuaid a tír Chonaill ocus a coiged Chonnacht, ocus a breithiub Manach. Gluaisis O Domnaill ó Dhoire began sluaig, ocus gabus cairlén beoil in clais a gcocrich Luigne ocus Gailenga; ocus rágbus bardda ann, ocus ted tar ais a tír Fhiacrach. Cruinnigis mac Uilliam Búrc, ocus fuidis imón mbaile; ocus iar na clos sin do Dhomnaill ionnsaigis an baile doridis, ocus rágbus mac Uilliam in baile, ocus téid do chur lóin ocus bardda a gcairlen Eisgnech aband a tír Fhiacrach.

Kett. Enair; tri bliadna dhec ocus .u. ced ocus mile ais in Tigerna. Mairesréd ingen Conchobair hI Briain, .i. ben hI Ruairc, .i. ant én ben dob ferr do cend dáin ocus deoraid dá dtánic o Brian Bhóruma anuass, do dul dhec iar nongad ocus naidrige. Donnchad mac Conchobair hI Briain, .i. in cend fedna dob ferr do Dhál gCais na comaimsir a leid re laim ocus re huairle, do marbad a ngreis oidce le clainn Toirrdhealbaig mic Conchobair hI Briain. O Domnaill .i. Oedh do dul ar cuairt a gcend ri Alban an bliadain si. Rossa mac Magnusa més Mhaddamna, tigerna Oirgiall, mortuus est. Tadc mac Maoileaclainn I Cheallaig, tigerna O Maine, mortuus est. Maigister Muiris O Físeallaig, doctuir diadachta, ocus se na airdeasbuc a Tuaim, ocus an fer do bud mó clú crabaid ocus cléirchéachta

[1] *Mac Eoin*; lit. "son of John," or "Johnson"; the cognomen of the family of Bissett of the Glinns, in the county of Antrim. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 325.

[2] *Lays siege to the town.* The literal translation of the words suidis imón mbaile would be "sits about the place."

[3] *Tir Fhiachrach.* This entry ap-

Bel-fersde, and broke down the castle of Mac Eoin,[1] and plundered the Glinns, and a great part of the country; and he carried off the son of Niall, son of Conn, in captivity. A great war between O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh, and O'Neill, i.e. Art, son of Aedh; and a war between O'Domhnaill and Mac William Burk, i.e. Edmond, son of Rickard. O'Domhnaill retains fifteen hundred axes in Tir-Conaill, and in the province of Connacht, and in Feara-Manach. O'Domhnaill proceeds from Doire with a small band, and takes the castle of Bel-in-chláir on the borders of Luighne and Gaileng; and he leaves warders in it, and goes back into Tir-Fhiachrach. Mac William Burk musters *his army*, and lays siege to the town.[2] And on hearing this O'Domhnaill advances again towards the town; and Mac William leaves the place, and goes to put provisions and warders into the castle of Eiscir-abhann in Tir-Fhiachrach.[3] A.D. [1512.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirteen years. Margaret, daughter of Conchobhar O'Briain, i.e. the wife of O'Ruairc, i.e. the best woman towards guests and exiles that had come from Brian Borumha down, died after unction and penitence. Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar O'Briain, i.e. the best captain of the Dal-Cais in his time, as regards prowess and nobility, was killed in a nocturnal encounter by the sons Toirdhelbhach, son of Conchobhar[4] O'Briain. O'Domhnaill, i.e Aedh, went on a visit to the king of Alba this year. Rossa, the son of Maghnus Mac Mathghamhna, lord of Oirghiall, mortuus est. Tadhg, son of Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, mortuus est. Master Maurice O'Fichellaigh, doctor of divinity, and who was an archbishop in Tuaim, and the most distinguished man abroad or at home[5] for piety and clerkship, [1513.]

pears unfinished both in this chronicle and in the so-called Annals of Connacht. The Four Masters add some other particulars.

[4] *Conchobhar.* Occh., MS. The Four Masters say "Murchadh."

[5] *Abroad or at home.* toir ma bur; lit. "in the East, or here," MS.

ḃoiṙ iná ḃuṙ, do ḋul dhec an ḃliaḋain ṙi. Geróid Iarla Chille ḋara, .i. giuirdíṙ na hÉrenn, .i. ant oen duine [1] rob ferr clú, ocuṙ ro bud mó nert ocuṙ oirrdercuṙ, ocuṙ iṙ mo do riġne do ġaḃálṫuṙ ar ġoeiḋelaiḃ, ocuṙ do briṙ do cairlenaiḃ na nGaoiḋel, ocuṙ doḃ ferr ṙmachṫ ocuṙ frecht ocuṙ riaġail, ocuṙ iṙ mo tuc da airnéiṙ fein a toiṙberṫuṙ dfeṙaiḃ Érenn tanic do ġalloiḃ a nÉriunn riam, dfaġail ḃáiṙ ola ocuṙ onġḋa ocuṙ aitriġe a Cill dara, ocuṙ a annlucad a dtempul Criṙt a mbaile Aṫa cliaṫ [2] maille re tuiṙṙi truim [3] urṁóiṙ ġall ocuṙ ġáeiḋel Érenn na ḋeoiḃ. Slóiġeḋ mor la .h. Néill, .i. Art mac Oeḋa, a trían Conġail, dár loiṙc Maġ Line, ocuṙ dár creaċ na Glinne; ocuṙ ruġ mac Neill mic Cuinn ocuṙ mac Uiḃilín ar ċuid doṁ rlúaiġ, ocuṙ marḃtaṙ Oeḋh mac hI Neill doṁ troid rin. Tegmaid an rlúaġ ocuṙ an tóiṙ dá cele iar na márach, ocuṙ marḃtaṙ mac Uiḃilín, .i. Riṙderc mac Rúgraiḋe, ocuṙ drong ḋAlbanchaiḃ, ocuṙ tiġ .h. Neill dar aiṙ iarrin. Slóiġeḋ la ri Alban go maiṫiḃ Alban uime dá raiḃe tri .xx. mile fer conganta a ġcriċ tShaxan, ocuṙ loiṙcir an criod ar gach taoḃ ḋe. Cruinniġir loarn Seomarlin ocuṙ a mac, ocuṙ cliar tShaxan ina nagaid, ocuṙ tucaḋ caṫ etorra, ocuṙ maiġid ar Albanchaiḃ, ocuṙ marḃtaṙ ri Alban, ocuṙ Mac Ailin, ocuṙ ant airdeṙruc, .i. ranct Aindriar, ocuṙ morán do ṫiġernaċaiḃ Alban, ocuṙ morán daoineaḋ eli. Art mac Aoḋa hI Neill, .i. tigerna ṫíre hEogain gan imreṙrain, braġail báiṙ onġḋa ocuṙ aitriġe a nDun Genainn. Art mac Cuinn hI Neill do riġad ina ionad. Art mac Néill mic Airt hI Néill mortuuṙ eṙt. Cairlén Dúinliṙṙ do ġabáil

[1] *The man.* ant oen duine; lit. "the one man." The construction of this entry is rather involved.

[2] *Cill-dara.* Kildare. Ware (*Annals*, 1513) erroneously says that Earl Garrett died at Athy. The Four Masters wrongly place his death under the year 1514.

[3] *To the heavy grief.* maille re tuiṙri truim; lit. "together with grief of weight."

died this year. Garrett, Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. the Justiciary of Erinn, i.e. the man[1] of greatest fame, greatest power and dignity, (and who achieved the greatest conquests over the Gaeidhel, and broke down the greatest number of the castles of the Gaeidhel—whose authority, law, and rule were the best—and who gave the most of his own property in presents to the men of Erinn), that had ever come of the Foreigners in Erinn, died after unction and penitence, in Cill-dara,[2] and was buried in Christ-Church in the town of Ath-cliath, to the heavy grief[3] of the majority of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Erinn after him. A great hosting by O'Neill, i.e. Art son of Aedh, into Trian-Congail, on which occasion he burned Magh-Line, and plundered the Glinns. And the son of Niall, son of Conn, and Mac Uibhilín, came up with a part of the army, and Aedh, the son of O'Neill, is slain in that encounter. The army and the pursuers meet each other on the morrow, and Mac Uibhilín, i.e. Richard, son of Rughraidhe, and a number of the men of Alba, are slain; and O'Neill comes back afterwards. A hosting by the king of Alba[4], accompanied by the nobles of Alba, and sixty thousand auxiliaries, into the Saxon territory; and he burned the country on each side of him. Lord Seomarlin,[5] and his son, and the Saxon troops, muster to oppose them; and a battle was fought between them; and the men of Alba are defeated, and the king of Alba, and Mac Ailin, and the Archbishop, i.e. of Saint Andrews, and several of the lords of Alba, and a great many other persons, are slain there. Art, son of Aedh O'Neill, i.e. lord of Inis-Eoghain without dispute, died at Dun-Genainn after unction and penitence. Art, son of Conn O'Neill, was made king in his place. Art, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, mortuus est. The castle of Dún-lis was captured

A.D. [1513.]

[4] *King of Alba.* James IV., king of Scotland.

[5] *Seomarlin.* A rude attempt at writing the name of Surrey.

dUa Dhomnaill ar clainn Geróid mic Uibilín, ocus a tabairt do clainn Ualtair mic Uibilín. Forlongport do denum la .h. nDomnaill im Shligech o feil Brighde go cincís, ocus gan buadachad dó an uairsin. Eogan .h. Máille do marbad Luchd tri long a tír Bhóghaine an bliadain sin. Eogan ruad mac Suibne do marbad le clainn a derbrathar féin, ocus le Donnchad mac Toirrdhealbaigh hI Bhaigill. Niall mac Cuinn mic Aodha buide dhéc lá cárg do fundrad.

Ecit. Enair; ceithre bliadna dhec ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Cathal óg, mac Domnaill mic Eogain hI Conchobair, do mharbad a bhfioll gránna do mac a athar fein, .i. Eogan mac Domnaill; ocus isé an Cathal óg sin mac a aoisa is mó tuc ocus fuair tanic do thíchtain Laighnigh mic Toirrdhealbaigh moir; ocus ni hé sin amháin geall do bermaoisne iná Luchd ar cethe dó, acht nach tánic do éinedh Gáedhil ghlais ina comaimsir féin a commaidh an uairle, an aidhne, ocus an einech, ocus is dillechta truag an ealadan dá éis gan fer a hiomdain iná haltruim mar Chathal aice. Eogan mac Domnaill mic Eogain do crochad leis .h.nDomnaill rá deann tri lá na diaidh sin. Mac Uilliam Búrc .i. Emon mac Ricaird do mharbad le clainn Uáiter a Búrc a bfioll gránna a maithirsi Ratha Branduibh. Cairlén na Cuilentraighe do brisedh, ocus an doill mhór do gerradh ocus dargain, dlatha Chille dara, .i. Geróid mac Geróid, ar laoighis hI Mhórda. Mac Toirrdhealbaigh óig mic Domnaill, conrápla gallóglaech, do marbad le laoighis. Cairlen Chúile Ratain do brisedh la .h. nDomnaill. Cairlén na hOgmaighe do brisedh la .h. Neill in hoc anno. Maidm do thabairt dUa Néill ar clainn

[1] *Craft.* The chronicler here speaks of the profession of historian, or poet. This clause is loosely expressed.

[2] *Gaeidhel Glas.* One of the alleged remote ancestors of the Gaeidhel, from whom the name has been derived. See Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's ed., p. 229.

by O'Domhnaill from the sons of Garrett Mac Uibhilín, and given to the sons of Walter Mac Uibhilín. A camp was pitched by O'Domhnaill around Sligech, from the festival of Brigid to Whitsuntide; but he did not succeed on that occasion. Eoghan O'Maille was slain this year in Tir-Boghaine, with the crews of three ships. Eoghan Ruadh Mac Suibhne was killed by the sons of his own brother, and by Donnchadh, the son of Toirdhelbhach O'Baighill. Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, died on Easter day exactly. A.D. [1513.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fourteen years. Cathal Og, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, was slain in ugly treachery by the son of his own father, i.e. Eoghan, son of Domhnall; and this Cathal Og was the man who, of his age, had given and received most of all that came of the race of Brian Laighnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór. And that alone is not the character that we, or persons of our craft,[1] would give him; but that there came not in his own time, of the race of Gaeidhel Glas,[2] his equal in nobility, intelligence, and hospitality: and science is a poor orphan after him, without a man to sustain or foster it like Cathal. Eoghan, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, was hanged by O'Domhnaill before the end of three days afterwards. Mac William Burk, i.e. Edmond, the son of Rickard, was killed by the sons of Walter Burk, in ugly treachery, in the monastery of Rath-Branduibh. The castle of Cuilen-tragh was broken down, and the Coill-mór[3] was cut down and destroyed, by the Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. Garrett, son of Garrett, against the Laighis-O'Mordha. The son of Toirdhelbhach Og Mac Domhnaill, constable of gallowglasses, was killed by the Laighis. The castle of Cul-Rathain was broken down by O'Domhnaill. The castle of the Oghmagh was broken down by O'Neill in hoc anno.[4] A defeat was given by O'Neill to [1514.]

[3] *Coill-mór*; i.e. the "Great Wood." | [4] *Hoc anno.* óg aṅó, MS.

Domnaill hi Neill ocus ar. clainn Airt hi Neill, ocus morán dechaib ocus do éideḃ ocus do ḃaoiniḃ do ḃuain díḃ. Slóigeḃ le Geróid Iarla Chille dara ar .h. Raigilligˇ, gur brir cairlen an Chabáin; ocus O Raigilligˇ do maḃmachad leir; ocus ro marbaḃ O Raigilligˇ isin maiḃm sin, Aoḃ mac Cathail i Raiḃilligˇ, ocus morán do maithib a muintire maille fris; ocus ro gabaḃ Mac Cába. Slóigeḃ la Semus mac Iarla Dhermuman ocus leis Uá Cerḃaill ar Fhiarfus Buitléir, ocus loiscis an trian meḃonach go himlán; ocus berid Fiarfus Builtear fair lion a tíllúaigˇ, ocus clann Tomáis mic Iarla Cille dara, ocus gallóglóiċ ocus gaisceḋaigˇ, ocus ilmad marc-flúagˇ do muintear an Iarla maille frú orra, ocus ro imgeḋar orra dia naimḃeoin. Crecha móra do ḃénum ḃO Dhomnaill a nGailengˇ, dar loisg ocus dár airg an tir go Cruaċán Gailengˇ; ocus marḃtar O Rúaán lais ann, ocus móran eli maille fris. Maiḃm lá .h. Neill ar Aoḃ mac Domnaill hi Neill, ocus ar Conn mac Neill mic Airt, dar marḃ ocus dár gaḃ moran dá muintear, ocus dar ḃen a neich ocus a néidigˇ diḃ, innus gur an tigernus ċinéil Eogain gan imresan aige orin amach. Cogad ḃérgˇe etir .h. nDomnaill ocus .h. Neill, ocus moran do ḃuannadhaib drágḋóḃ ar gach taoiḃ ḃoiḃ; ocus a mbeiċ a brád a brolongport ar aghaid a ċeli; ocus fiċ do ḃénum doiḃ, ocus tocht a gceand a ċéli ar droiċet Arda Sraṫa ḃoiḃ, ocus cairdes Criost do ḃenum ann. Inis Eogain ocus cénel Móáin ocus fera Manach do leigen la .h. Néill don dul sin, ocus a mac ro ḃói re cian daimsir roime sin a laim ag .h.Domnaill do leigen amach dinnsgoigeḋ hi Neill. Clann Geróid mic Uiḃilín do marbad a bṙiall la clainn Ualtair mic Uiḃilín, ocus an tír

[1] *Butler.* Builtéir, MS.

[2] *Trian-medhonach;* the "middle third," now the barony of Middlethird, co. Tipperary.

[3] *O'Rúáan.* The correct form of the name is "O'Ruadhain." It is at present generally Anglicised Rowan, without the O'.

the sons of Domhnall O'Neill, and the descendants of Art O'Neill; and he took from them a great quantity of horses, armour, and men. A hosting by Garrett Earl of Cill-dara against O'Raighilligh, when he broke down the castle of the Cabhán; and O'Raighilligh was routed by him; and O'Raighilligh *i.e.* Aedh, son of Cathal O'Raighilligh, was killed in that rout, and a great number of the chiefs of his people along with him; and Mac Caba was taken prisoner. A hosting by James, son of the Earl of Des-Mumha, and by O'Cerbhaill, against Piers Butler;[1] and he burns the Trian-medhonach[2] completely; and Piers Butler overtakes him with all his forces, and the sons of Thomas, son of the Earl of Cill-dara, and gallowglasses, and warriors, with an immense force of cavalry of the Earl's people; and they went away from them in despite of them. Great depredations were committed by O'Domhnaill in Gailenga, on which occasion he burned and plundered the country as far as Cruachan-Gaileng; and O'Rúáan[3] is killed there by him, and a great many more along with him. A victory by O'Neill over Aedh, son of Domhnall O'Neill, and over Conn, son of Niall, son of Art, when he killed and captured a great number of their people, and took their horses and apparel from them; so that the undisputed lordship of Cenel-Eoghain remained with him from thenceforth. A war arose between O'Domhnaill and O'Neill; and a great number of mercenaries were engaged by them on each side; and they were a long time encamped in presence of each other. And they concluded peace, and came to meet one another on the bridge of Ard-Sratha; and they concluded gossipred there. Inis-Eoghain, and Cenel-Móáin, and Feara-Manach, were left to O'Neill on that occasion; and his son, who had been for a long time previously in O'Domhnaill's hands, was allowed to go to O'Neill. The sons of Garrett Mac Uibhilín were slain, in treachery, by the sons of Walter Mac Uibhilín; and the country was

A.D. [1514.]

do creachad ocus do lorcud do mac Neill mic Cuinn mic Oeda buide tríd an ngnim sin. Sloigeḋ la Geróid Iarla Cille dara isin Mumain, dár loisc hi Chonaill ar mac Iarla Dhesmuman. Cruinniġis mac an Iarla lín a ḋinóil, ocus O Briain go maidhib Tuaġmuman do ḋongnum leis, ocus giḋedh ro immthiġ an slúaġ go sénamail siarú sugrad imaid agallma air. Coḃlaċ do ḃádaib ocus do longuiḃ faidi do ḋarsuing dO Dhomnaill ar loċ Eirne, ocus ḃeiċ na comnaide a bfad ar Inis Sgeillend. Airgis ocus loisgis oilén Cuil na noiser, ocus do ní síḋ na ḋiaiḋ sin siú, ocus tiġ slán dá ḋiġ.

Kll. Enair; u. bliadna dhéc ar .u. ced ar mile air an Tigerna. Creaċa móra do ḋénum dO Dhomnaill ar claind Diarmada suaiḋ a nimell ḋoilli te Conchobair. Slóigeḋ la .h. Neill a gclainn Aoḋa buide, dár loisc ocus dár creaċ cuid mór don tír, ocus tiġ mac Neill mic Cuinn a gcenn Neill, ocus gaḃus tuarusdal uaḋa; ocus indtóis O Neill iarsin. Creċa móra do ḋenum dO Domnaill ar sliocht Briain mhéġ Uidir, ocus a nite uile aca fein; ocus siḋ do denum siú air a haiḋle. Caislén Aine do ġabáil ar tShean mac Iarla Dhesmuman do tSemus mac an Iarla; ocus suiḋis annsein fá ḋaislén Loċ Gair, ocus do ḃí a cumgach mór aige no gur cuiredar sil mBriain ocus sil gCerḃaill ocus cenél Aoḋa uaḋa é. Oedh, mac Neill mic Cuinn mic Aoḋa buide hi Neill, do ḋul ar creiċ don ḋoill Ulltaiġ, ocus creċ do ġlacad ḋó and. Lenus Niall mac Briain mic Niall ġallda a dtoraiġechd é, ocus marḃtar Niall mac Briain, ocus airgter in ḋoill go hiomlán, ocus anaiġ nert trín Congail uile ag

1 *Inis-Sgeillend.* Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh. The more usual form of the name is Inis-Ceithlenn; i.e. "Ceithlenn's island."

2 *Son of Niall.* His Christian name was Aedh (or Hugh).

3 *Foray.* crȳ, for creċ, MS.

4 *The Coill-Ulltagh;* i.e. "the Ultonian wood;" Anglicised Killultagh, the name of a district in the county of Antrim.

5 *Coill.* The "wood." See last note.

preyed and burned by the son of Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, through that deed. A hosting by Garrett, Earl of Cill-dara, into Mumha, on which occasion he burned Ui-Conaill against the son of the Earl of Des-Mumha. The son of the Earl assembles all his forces, and O'Briain with the chiefs of Tuadh-Mumha assists him; nevertheless, the host departed luckily before they reached a place where they could confer with it. A fleet of boats and long ships was launched by O'Domhnaill on Loch-Erne, and he was a long time residing on Inis-Sgeillend.[1] He plunders and burns the islands of Cuil-na-noirer; and he makes peace with them afterwards, and comes home safely. A.D. [1514.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifteen years. Great depredations were committed by O'Domhnaill upon the Clann-Diarmada Ruadh, on the border of Coillte-Conchobhair. A hosting by O'Neill into Clann-Aedha-Buidhe, when he preyed and burned a great part of the country; and the son of Niall,[2] son of Conn, comes to meet O'Neill, and accepts wages from him; and O'Neill turns back afterwards. Great preys were taken by O'Domhnaill from the descendants of Brian Mag Uidhir; and they were all consumed amongst themselves; and he made peace with them soon after. The castle of Aine was captured from John, son the Earl of Des-Mumha, by James, son of the Earl; and he then sits down before the castle of Loch-Gair, which was in great straights by him until the Sil-Briain, and the Sil-Cerbhaill, and the Cenel-Aedha, sent him away from it. Aedh, the son of Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, went on a foray[3] to the Coill-Ulltagh,[4] where he took a prey. Niall, the son of Brian, son of Niall Gallda, follows him in pursuit, and Niall son of Brian is killed, and the Coill[5] is entirely plundered; and the power of all Trian-Congail remains with Aedh, son of Niall, through that [1515.]

Oeth mac Neill dont fiobal fin. Menma Mhág Carmaic, forferleighinn do bí na eppuc a Ráth bhoth, in Christo quieuit. Domnall mac Aodha ruaidh hi Dhomhnaill do mharbadh la hAodh mbuidhe .h. nDomhnaill, fa Tuaith Bladhaigh, in Bliadain fin.

Ictt. Enair; fe bliadna dhéc ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Cairlen Sligigh do ghabáil le .h. nDomnaill, iar mbeith athaid fada a cogad fair; ocus ir amlaid fo gabadh é .i. fidifre francach tánic dá oilithri dochum purgadóra Patraic, ocus tuc O Domnaill onóir mór ocus tidhluicthe dó; ocus do chuir an fidifre long lán dordonár, ocus gunna mór brisde cairléin uirrithi dochum hi Dhomnaill; ocus fuidhir rán mbaile, ocus brisfis an baile ful fuair é, ocus do ber einech dona Bardaib. Ocus teid arrin a tir Oilella ocus gabais cairlén Cúl mháile, ocus cairiol Loch Deirgáin, ocus Dún na móna; ocus rágbus Barda a gcuid díb, ocus do beir braighde lair ón gcuid eli; ocus do bí Sligech trí bliadna dhéc ag .h. Dhomnaill don oul fin no gur gabh Tadhg óg mac Taidhc mic Aodha air é iarsin. Mac Donnchada an Chorainn ocus mac Mic Donnchada do mharbadh ag teacht a gcend trlúaigh hi Domnaill le Donnchad mac Toirrdhealbaigh hi Bháigill. Cairlén i Cerbaill, .i. Leim hi Bhánáin, do gabáil lé hiarla Chille dara, .i. Geróid Iarla, iar na fáruigad fo a athair; ocus ní hurusa go dtanic irin aimsir sin cairlen fo bud cruaidhe cornum ocus congmáil inárr, no gur brisedh timchell na Barda é. Maidm mor do Dabairt

[1] *Quievit.* [1] o, qeu' MS.

[2] *Year.* The scribe of this part of the work has here added the following note: "Sguirim dero. Go dtáinic hi dheireadh Dia dhreh in leabhairi teacht slan ó bhaile Átha Luain .i. Brian mac Ruaidhri mic Diarmada. Misi Philip fgriffit (sic), 1588; lá féil Brenainn do funnradh, 7 Cluain hi Bhraoin mo log;" i.e. "I desist from this. May God grant to the man [owner] of this book to return safe from the town of Ath-Luain, i.e. Brian, son of Ruaidhri Caech Mac Diarmada. I am Philip [qui] scripsit, 1588; the festival day of Brenainn exactly; and Cluain-Ui-Brain is my place."

expedition. Menma Mac Carmaic, a distinguished lector, who was a bishop in Rath-Both, in Christo quievit.[1] Domhnall, son of Aedh Ruadh O'Domhnaill, was slain by Aedh Buidhe O'Domhnaill, in Tuath-Bladhaidh, in this year.[2] A.D. [1515.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixteen years. The castle of Sligech was taken by O'Domhnaill, after he had been a long time attacking it, and this is the way in which it was taken, viz.; a French knight came on his pilgrimage to Patrick's purgatory, and O'Domhnaill gave him great honour and presents. And the knight sent to O'Domhnaill a ship filled with ordnance, and containing a large castle-breaking gun. And he (*O'Domhnaill*) sits down before the castle, and demolishes the town before he obtained it; and he gave protection to the warders. And he goes from thence into Tir-Oilella, and takes the castle of Cúl-mhaile, and the cashel[3] of Loch-Dergan, and Dúna-mona; and he leaves warders in some of them, and carried off prisoners from the rest. And O'Domhnaill held Sligech during thirteen years from this occasion, until Tadhg Og,[4] the son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, took it from him afterwards. Mac Donnchadha of the Corann, and the son of Mac Donnchadha, were slain whilst going to join O'Domhnaill's army, by Donnchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Baighill. O'Cerbhaill's castle, i.e. Léim-Ui-Bhánáin, was taken by the Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. Earl Garrett, although his father failed in the attempt to do so; and it is not possible that there was[5] at that time a castle more bravely defended and maintained, until it was demolished about the warders. A great defeat was given by [1516.]

[3] *Cashel.* caiſioł. This is the Irish name for a stone wall, or *maceria*. The Four Mast. have caiſlen, "castle," which is probably correct, as a castle would be more likely to be destroyed by the big gun referred to than an Irish *caisiol*. The place referred to in the text is now called Castledergan, near Collooney, co. Sligo. The remains of a castle are still observable on a height overhanging the lake (Loch-Dergan).

[4] *Tadhg Og*; i.e. Thaddeus the Younger [O'Conor Sligo].

[5] *That there was.* ꝺo ꝺeanuc; lit. "that there came."

Edmonn mac Tómáir Buitléir ar Fhiarus Buitleir, ocus ar mac mic Fhiarusi, ocus mórán dá muinter ocus da mbuannadhaib do báthad ocus do marbad. O Dochartaig .i. Conchobar carrach O Dochartaig mortuus est. Cairlen mic Shuibni .i. Ráth Maolán do thuitim in hoc anno. O Domnaill do dul rá dó a tír Eogain ar sloigedh in bliadain sin. Mág Carthaig mór, .i. Cormac Lagrach mac Taidg, tigerna Desmuman, an te ir ferr fuair a tigernus ocus ir mo fuair do dhogad no go raibe na tigerna gan impergain, ocus dob ferr do cend dáil ocus deoraid, ocus dob ferr recht ocus riagail do rigraid Leithe Moga, do dul dhéc. Toirrdhealbach mac Briain uaine hi Ghallchubair, comarba na Cairrge, mortuus est. Mac Briain Caoch mic Taidg mic Eogain do marbad a bhfioll do mac Taidg na tuaighe mic Fhélim mic Eogain, ocus do fliucht an cherrbaig. Ben hi Treabair .i. Caiterina ini Criodacáin, ben dércech daonnachtach, mortua est. Uilliam mac Donnchada hi Fhergail, .i. espuc na hAghaile, dhéc.

Ktt. Enair. Seacht mbliadna dhéc ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Donnchad mac Toirrdhealbaig hi Bhaighill dfagail báir tuprois .i. lucht báid dá muinter ocus é fein do dul go Toraich, ocus gaoth dia bfuadach fon bfairrge riar, ocus nach bfríth en focul dá fgeluibh óshin alle. Sean mac Cuinn mic Enrí mic Eogain hi Neill dhéc. Pilip mac Toirrdhealbaig Mág Uidir dhec aoine chárg do funadad. Barún Sláine dhéc a Saxanaib, .i. Crigdóir Plemenn. Art mac Aoda mic Domnaill hi Neill do marbad le Niall mac Cuinn mic Neill mic Airt. O Duibgendain Chille

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1 *Butler.* This name is frequently written Buitleir in the MS.

2 *Hoc.* oc, MS.

3 *The Carraig.* See note 2, p. 245 *infra.*

4 *Eoghan.* The Four Masters call him Eoghan O'Conchobhair.

5 *Tadhg-na-tuaighe.* "Tadhg (or Thaddeus) of the Battle-axe."

6 *The Cerrbhach;* i.e. the Gambler.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Butler,[1] to Piers Butler,[1] and to the grandson of Piers; and a great number of their people and mercenaries were drowned and killed. O'Dochartaigh, i.e. Conchobhar Carragh O'Dochartaigh, mortuus est. Mac Suibhne's castle, i.e. Rath-Maelain, fell in hoc[2] anno. O'Domhnaill went twice this year into Tir-Eoghain, on a hosting. Mac Carthaigh Mór, i.e. Cormac Ladhrach, son of Tadhg, lord of Des-Mumha, the man who best obtained his government, and who encountered the greatest hostility until he was undisputed lord, and who was the best protector of the learned and destitute, and whose law and rule were the best, of all the princes of Leth-Modha, died. Toirdhelbhach, son of Brian Uaine O'Gallchubhair, comarb of the Carraig,[3] mortuus est. The son of Brian Caech, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan,[4] was treacherously slain by the son of Tadhg-na-tuaighe,[5] son of Felim, son of Eoghan, and by the descendants of the Cerrbhach.[6] O'Trebhair's wife, i.e. Catherine Ní Criodachain, a charitable, humane woman, mortua est. William, son of Donnchadh O'Ferghail, i.e. the bishop of the Anghaile,[7] died. A.D. [1516.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and seventeen years. Donnchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Baighill, met with an unfortunate death, viz., a boat's crew of his people, and he himself, went to Torach, and the wind blew them westwards to sea, and no word of their fate was received from that time to this. John, son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan O'Neill, died. Philip, son of Toirdhelbhach Mag Uidhir, died on Easter Friday exactly. The Baron of Slaine, i.e. Christopher Fleming, died in Saxon-land. Art, the son of Aedh, son of Domhnall O'Neill, was killed by Niall, the son of Conn, son of Niall,[8] son of Art. O'Duibhgennain of [1517.]

[7] *Bishop of the Anghaile*; i.e. bishop of Ardagh, which diocese includes the ancient district of Anghaile, now the county of Longford.

[8] *Son of Niall.* This name is omitted in the pedigree of Niall, son of Conn, given in the Annals of Connacht, and by the Four Masters.

Rónain, .i. Maṫa glarr mac Duṫṫhaig, dhéc in hoc anno.

Ictt. Enair; ocht mbliadna dhec ar .u.ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Oeṫ balṁ, mac Cuinn mic Enrí mic Eogain hi Neill, dhéc. Clann hi Neill .i. clann Domnaill mic Enrí mic Eogain, do ṫul ar creiċ ar Brían mac Cuinn mic Enrí, ocus Brian do ṫreiṫ orra ag Domnach an eich, ocus maiṫm mór do ṫabairt orra, ocus Oeth mac Domnaill do ġabáil and. Mac Caṫṁaoil ocus morán do ṁaiṫibh ċinél bFeradhaiġ do marbad ann. An deganach Mhág Uidir, .i. Oeṫ mac Rorra mic Tomáir óig .i. mac in erpuic, dhec. Mac Suiṫne Fánad dhéc, .i. Ruaidri mac Maolmuire, im chairc do ġunnraḋ. Félim mac Briain mic Conchobair óig Mhég Uidir dhéc.

Ictt. Enáir; ix. mbliadna dhéc ar .u.ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Iurdaidir na hErenn .i. Geróid Iarla Chille dara, .i. Geróid óg mac Geróid, do ṫul fó ṫóġairm riġ Saxan iar na ṫoċuired roir tre ionnlaċaiḃ ocus tre eparṫorraidiḃ ġall Erenn fair; ocus bá horṁnach imeglaċ lá cáċ a ṫurus la hiolar na naimleir ocus na niomṫorraidiḃ. Pertilencia magna in hoc anno, ocus nuimer mor do ġalloiḃ Aṫo cliaṫ do ég don teiṫm sin. Roiberd mac Tommair ṁic in Iarla, .i. fer a aoiri fein ba ferr ainm ocus áirem ocus uairle do Geraltachaiḃ Miṫe, dhéc don ṗláiġ sin. Mac ant Shaṫṫaoiriġ, .i. Raiṫilín .i. fer fá mó oinech ocus áġ do ġalloib Erenn ina aimsir fein oldena, dég iar ná ṫorronad ar a ṫuthaid la cuṁachtaiḃ Iarla Chille dara, ocus lá forgall in prióra Mhég Aonġusa; ocus a ṫir go fercur róinmech ag an prióir dia aiṁdeoin

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1 *Aedh Balbh.* "Aedus Balbus," or "Hugh the Stammerer."

2 *Bishop.* Rossa (or Roger) Mag Uidhir, bishop of Clogher, who died in the year 1483.

3 *Pestilentia.* p2elencia, MS.

4 *In hoc.* an óc, MS.

5 *Robert.* Robert FitzGerald. Apparently the son of the celebrated Sir Thomas of Lackagh, who was the second son of Thomas, seventh Earl of Kildare.

Cill-Ronain, i.e. Matthew Glas, the son of Dubhthach, died in hoc anno. A.D. [1517.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and eighteen years. [1518.] Aedh Balbh,[1] son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan O'Neill, died. The sons of O'Neill, viz., the sons of Domhnall, son of Henry, son of Eoghan, went on a predatory excursion against Brian, the son of Conn, son of Henry; and Brian came up with them at Domnach-an-eich, and gave them a great defeat; and Aedh, son of Domhnall, was taken prisoner there. Mac Cathmhail, and many of the chiefs of Cenel-Feradhaigh, were slain there. The Dean Mag Uidhir, i.e. Aedh the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Og, i.e. the son of the bishop,[2] died. Mac Suibhne of Fánad, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Maelmuire, died exactly at Easter. Felim, son of Brian, son of Conchobhar Og Mag Uidhir, died.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and nineteen years. [1519.] The Justiciary of Erinn, i.e. Garrett Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. Garrett Og, the son of Garrett, went at the invitation of the King of the Saxons, after having been summoned eastwards through the complaints and accusations of the Foreigners of Erinn against him; and all persons were apprehensive and fearful regarding his journey, in consequence of the extent of the enmities and accusations. Pestilentia[3] magna in hoc[4] anno; and a great number of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath died of this plague. Robert,[5] son of Thomas, son of the Earl, i.e. the best man in name, repute, and nobility of the Geraldines of Midhe of his own age, died of this plague. The son of the Savage, i.e. Raibhilín, the man of greatest bounty and valour of all the Foreigners of Erinn in his own time, died after having been expelled from his patrimony by the power of the Earl of Cill-dara, and the persuasion of the Prior Mag Aenghusa; and his patrimony was quietly, prosperously, held by the Prior

go bfuair friuim bár; ocus ní buð machtnad ge ma deolchaire a tíre no gébad bárr, .i. tríca ced na foillri. Emonn Taððaoir .i. a mac do físhad na ionað, gen go bfuair a ðuthaid go réið; fer féin fa mó daonnacht ocus daig einech do gallaiþ Erenn acht ge ro bernað fó na inmechur é. Feiðlim mac Magura hi Conchobair, tigerna iochtair Connacht, fer décsech daonnachtach fri damuiþ ocus deóraigiþ, do éc in hoc anno. Mac Uilliam clainni Ricaird, .i. Ricard óg mac Uilléig a búrc, .i. fer beoðlarað buanðonáig, mortuus est. Uilliam mac Uillig a búrc do físhad dia éis. Donnchad caománach, fer fadmar fo ðonáig do lán ṁaiðiþ Laigen, in hoc anno. Maoilín mac Torna hi Mhailconaire, ollam fíl Muiredhaig, fer lán do fað ocus déidi, ocus fer do ðogadar Goill Geraltach tar ollaṁnaiþ Erenn, fer do gebað feoit ocus maoine o gach aon duairliþ Erenn for a fireð, ocus do bered fum go hanoirðer an ní no gebeð, a éc a mainistir derg a Teðða. Fergertne O Cuirnín, fer gráða Eogain hi Ruairc, ocus cenn egna ocus éicsi a fine fein, mortuus est. Domnall glar O Cuirnín mortuus est. Comorbo ðlúano Conmaicne, .i. cenn oinig ocus daonnachta ocus aiðeðchaire cell Conmaicne, iar brorbuð a óiri no nír uille, quieuit in Cristo. O Neill .i. Art óg mac Cuinn hi Neill mortuus est. Conn mac Cuinn a derbrathair do físhad na ionað; acht chena nir bo hinann mathair ðóiþ. Taðg mac Briain mic Tomaltaig hi Birn, tanuirde .h.mBriuin Shionna, mortuus est. Sámrað ocus rógmar falcmar fír fliuð an bliadain sin; bliadain ðalad ðerrachtoð, acht ger bó cernodach tedmandach hí. Taðc ruað mac Maoileðlainn hi Cheallaig, fuir in abaiðói Taðc in ðalað, mortuus est. O Conchobair

[1] *Tricha - ced - na - soillse.* "The Tricha-ced (or cantred) of the light." Lecale barony, co. Down.

[2] *Hoc.* óc, MS.

[3] *Manister-derg;* i.e. "the red abbey;" now Abbeyderg, co. Longford.

[4] *After completing his age;* i.e. after completing the ordinary age of man.

in despite of him, until he died; and it would not be surprising if it was for grief on account of his territory, i.e. Tricha-ced-na-soillse,[1] that he died. Edmond Savage, i.e. his son, was inaugurated in his place, although he did not easily obtain his patrimony: the man of greatest humanity and bounty of all the Foreigners of Erinn, although he was injured regarding his property. Fedhlim, son of Maghnus O Conchobhair, lord of Lower Connacht, a charitable, humane man towards the learned and destitute, died in hoc[2] anno. Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e. Rickard Og, son of Ulick Burk, a very wealthy, opulent man, mortuus est. William, the son of Ulick Burk, was made king after him. Donnchadh Caemhanach, a prosperous, very wealthy man, *one* of the great chiefs of Laighen, *died* in hoc[2] anno. Mailín, son of Torna O'Maelchonaire, ollamh of Sil-Muiredhaigh, a man full of prosperity and learning; a man whom the Geraldine Foreigners chose before the ollamhs of Erinn; a man who would obtain jewels and riches from every one of the nobles of Erinn from whom he would solicit them, and who would unsparingly give what he received, died in Manister-derg[3] in Tethbha. Ferceirtne O'Cuirnín, a favourite of Eoghan O'Ruairc, and head of the learning and poetry of his own tribe, mortuus est. Domhnall Glas O'Cuirnín mortuus est. The comarb of Cluain-Conmaicne, i.e. the head of the bounty, and humanity, and hospitality of the churches of Conmaicne, after completing his age,[4] or more, quievit in Christo. O'Neill, i.e. Art Og, son of Conn O'Neill, mortuus est. Conn, the son of Conn, his brother, was made king in his place; but they had not the same mother. Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Tomaltach O'Birn, tanist of Ui-Briuin-Sionna, mortuus est. A rainy, truly wet, summer and harvest this year; it was a hard, tormenting year, and a year of suffering and sickness. Tadhg Ruadh, son of Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, who was usually called Tadhg-in-Chaladh, mortuus est.

A.D. [1519.]

ruaḋ, .i. Eogan mac Feilimiḋ finn, ri go brreabra, in hoc anno.

Ait. Enair; piče bliadan ar .u. ceo ar mile air in Tigerna. Plaiġ mór a torrach na bliadna ra an Erinn. Iuirdír Saxranach in Erinn, ocus Iarla Chille dara a Saxanaiḃ ḃeór. Mac Uilliam člainni Ricaird .i. Uilliam Burc dhéc in hoc anno. Ricard a Búrc, .i. a ḃerbratharr eli, na ionaḋ; clann rein Uillig a Burc diḃlinaiḃ. Mac Uilliam Burc, .i. Maoilir mac Teróid, do ṁarbad fer dolum la clainn tSheoinín ṁoir mic mic Sheoinín. Muirir mac Tomair mic an Iarla, rogha Gall nGeraltaċ uile do ṁéin ocus dinnroiġthe, do marbad la Conn mac Mhaoileċlainn hi Mhorḋa et alii multi. In gilla dub mac Uilliam mic Colla mic Duḃgáill, conrdárla Maiġe Luirg, mortuus est. Uilliam mac Uilliam Mic Siurtán mortuus est. In gilla dub ṁáġ Pilip mortuus est. Máġ Aonġusa, .i. Domnall mac Oeda mic Airt, mortuus est. Félim an einiġ ṁáġ Oenġusa, .i. a ḃerbratharr eli, do rigad ina ionaḋ. Cairbre, mac Concobair mic Cairbri mic Cormaic hi Birn, cónral ocus cinnlitir maicne Mhuiredhaiġ, moritur in hoc anno. Maiḋm do ṫabairt ar feraiḃ Manach le clainn tSheain mic Caṫail hi Raiġilliġ, inar marbad ocus inar báidhed deiċnebar ar fichit im Pilip mac Emuinn mic Tómáir Mhéġ Uidir ocus imon a mac, ocus im Ghilla Patraic mac Pilip mic Toirrdhealbaiġ cona braiṫriḃ, .i. Emonn ocus Toirrḋelbach mac Flaiṫbertaiġ mic Tomáir óig, ocus mac Gilla ruaiḋ .i. Gorrraiġ, ocus mórán eli.

Ait. Enáir; bliadain ar ričit ar .u. ceo ar mile air

[1] *Hoc.* óg, MS.

[2] *Justiciary.* The Earl of Surrey, or "Earl O'Surrai," as he is called by some Irish chroniclers.

[3] *Son of Thomas;* i.e. son of Thomas of Lackagh, who was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland for life in a parliament held at Trim in 1484, but having espoused the cause of Lambert Simnel, was slain fighting for him in the battle of Stoke-upon-Trent in 1487. His son Maurice was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1519.

O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Eoghan, son of Feilimidh Finn, a king whose title was disputed, *died* in hoc[1] anno. A.D. [1519.]

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twenty years. [1520.] A great plague in the beginning of this year in Erinn. A Saxon Justiciary[2] in Erinn, and the Earl of Cill-dara still in Saxon-land. Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e. William Burk, died in hoc anno. Rickard Burk, i.e. his other brother, *was appointed* in his place: both of these were the sons of Ulick Burk. Mac William Burk, i.e. Meiler the son of Tibbot, was killed per dolum by the sons of Seoinín Mor, son of Mac Seoinín. Maurice, son of Thomas,[3] son of the Earl, the choice of all the Geraldine Foreigners in disposition and valour, was slain by Conn, son of Maelechlainn O'Mordha, et alii multi.[4] The Gilla-dubh, son of William, son of Colla Mac Dubhgaill, constable of Magh-Luirg, mortuus est. William, son of William Mac Siurtán, mortuus est. The Gilla-dubh, son of Philip,[5] mortuus est. Mag Aenghusa, i.e. Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Art, mortuus est. Felim-an-enigh[6] Mag Aenghusa, i.e. his other brother, was made king in his place. Cairbre, son of Conchobhar, son of Cairbre, son of Cormac O'Birn, the consul and leader of the descendants of Muiredhach,[7] moritur in hoc anno. A defeat was given to the Feara-Manach by the sons of John, son of Cathal O'Raighilligh, in which thirty persons were killed and drowned, along with Philip, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, and his son; and Gilla-Patraic, son of Philip, son of Toirdhelbhach, with his kinsmen, viz., Edmond, and Toirdhelbhach son of Flaithbhertach, son of Thomas Og, and Mac Gilla-ruaidh, i.e. Godfrey, and many more.

The kalends of January; the age of the Lord one [1521.]

[4] *Alii multi.* ali multi, MS.

[5] *Philip.* Philip Mag Uidhir (or Maguire).

[6] *Felim-an-enigh;* i.e. "Felim of the bounty," or "of the hospitality."

[7] *Muiredhach;* i.e. Muiredhach Muillethan ("Muiredhach of the broad crown"), the progenitor of the principal families of Connacht, including the family of O'Birn.

in Tigerna. Maidm mór do dabairt a tír Mhaine mic Echach ar .h. Conchobair ruad, .i. Tadg buide mac Cathail ruaid, ocus ar .h. Cellaig .i. Maoil-eclainn mac Uilliam, ocus ar Mac nDubgaill .i. Donnchad mac Toirrdhelbaig a cóngabail díblinib. Is amlaid forcaomnagar sin, .i. dul dóib for innraiged ar slicht Donnchada i Chellaig, ocus creacha do gabáil dóib, ocus slicht Donnchada i Chellaig cona coimdinól do breid forra. Cid dia acht ro brigfed forra isin Irrernaig do tíonnrad. Ro gabad O Conchobair ann, ocus ro marbad O Cellaig ocus a mac .i. Tadg. Ro marbad Mac Dubgaill ann dno, ocus ro gabad a mac .i. Alusdar, ocus ro marbad ann Conn citech mac Oedha mic Eogain hi Conchobair; ocus ni hurusa a áiredh gach ar duit ann edir marbad ocus gabáil. Il imad ech ocus éided ocus errad do dénn díb gan atgabáil forro. Mag Oengusa .i. Félim an enig mac Aeda mic Airt, cenn daonnachta slechta Conaill Cernaig, mortuus est. Emonn buide mac Aeda do rigad na ionad. Rugraide mac Eignecháin hi Domnaill do marbad la Gallaib ag Dún Delgain, ocus é fadé .h. Neill .i. Conn mac Cuinn. Mag Madgamna .i. Remann mac Glairni dhéc. O Cathán .i. Tomárr mac Aidne dhéc. Maolruanaid mac Cormaic Mic Diarmada dhéc in hoc anno.

Ictt. Enair for Cedaoin; dá bliadain ar fichit ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Cogad mór ar neirge a rann iardarach na hEorpa an tan sin etir cined na gCriosdaig, .i. Rómánaig ocus Edáilliġ ocus Almáinnig ocus Spainnig ocus Saxranaig dén rann ocus dén comairle, inagaid rí Franc a aonur acht Albanaig amáin i rann rí Franc, ocus morán cad ocus écht do iomluad etorra; ocus ir amlaid ruaromar o lucht

[1] *Conn Citech*; i.e. "Conn the left-handed."

[2] *Broke out.* The words of the text, ar neirge, lit. signify "after arising."

[3] *Saxons*; i.e., the English.

A.D.

thousand, five hundred, and twenty-one years. A great victory was gained in Tir-Maine-mic-Echach over O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Tadhg Buidhe son of Cathal Ruadh, and over O'Cellaigh, i.e. Maelechlainn son of William, and over Mac Dubhgaill, i.e. Donnchadh son of Toirdhelbhach, the constable of both. The way it happened was thus, viz.; they went on an expedition against the descendants of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, and seized preys; and the descendants of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, with their muster, came up with them. They were defeated, moreover, in the Iffernagh exactly. O'Conchobhair was taken prisoner there, and O'Cellaigh and his son, i.e. Tadhg, were slain. Mac Dubhgaill was slain there also, and his son, i.e. Alexander, was taken prisoner; and Conn Citech,[1] the son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, was slain there. And it is not easy to enumerate all that fell there either by killing or capturing. A great quantity of horses, clothes, and battle dresses was taken from them, without any reprisal being made therefor. Mag Aenghusa, i.e. Felim-an-enigh, son of Aedh, son of Art, head of humanity of the race of Conall Cernach, mortuus est. Edmond Buidhe, the son of Aedh, was inaugurated in his place. Rughraidhe, son of Egnechán O'Domhnaill, was slain by Foreigners at Dun-Delgan, whilst he was in the company of O'Neill, i.e. Conn, the son of Conn. Mac Mathghamhna, i.e. Redmond, son of Glaisne, died. O'Catháin, i.e. Thomas, son of Aibhne, died. Maelruanaidh, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, died in hoc anno. [1521.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twenty-two years. A great war broke out[2] in the western part of Europe, amongst the Christian races, viz., the Romans, Italians, Germans, Spaniards, and Saxons,[3] were of one part and counsel, against the king of France singly, except that the men of Alba alone were on the side of the king of France; and many battles and exploits took place between [1522.]

rgaoiltı rgél ocur ĕuarcaiġĕı cuan gur ab ag Francachaiḃ do bí búaid an ĕogaid rin anagaid na nuile ĕinél. Cogad aḋbail ar neirġe a nErinn réin an bliadain rin, ocur go háiriġĕe irin tuaiscert .i. etir .h. Neill ocur .h. Domnaill; ocur mac Uilliam ĕlainni Ricaird ocur Gaill ocur Gaidel Chonnacht, ocur síol mBriain ocur síl gCerḃaill ar gcengal rir .h. Neill docum in ĕogaid rin. O Neill do ĕeacht sluag mór go maiṫiḃ Ulaḋ, ocur fecht Albanach ocur mórán do ġalloiḃ Miḋe, ocur gallóglaech Iarla Cille dara a tir Chonaill, ocur caislén beoil Aṫa Senaiġ do ġaḃail dó, [ocur] bun Droḃaoisi ocur bél leicṫi do lorcud, ocur imṫecht slán don chur rin; ocur teacht slúag mór go gar na ḃiaiḋ rin dorisiḋ a tír Chonaill, ocur breiṫ ar creiċ a Cinn ṁaġair, ocur a lán don tír do ṁilleḋ. O Domnaill ocur Maġnus .h. Domnaill do cruinniugad slúaig ṁóir an aen áit, ocur a ndul a tír Eogain, ocur creaċa mora ocur marḃṫa do denum ḋoiḃ. O Neill do cruinniugad slúaig ṁóir an aoin ionaḋ, ocur mac Uilliam clainne Ricaird .i. Ricard mac Uilleg mic Uillig mic Uillig an fiona, ocur Goill ocur Gaoidel Connacht, ocur O Cerḃuill ocur clann hI Briain do cruinniugad ina comḋáil; ocur ro gealladar a gcoinne a ĕeli a tír Chonaill; ocur tánic an sluag Connachtach rin go Sligech, ocur tánic O Neill go cinél Móáin ocur fecht Albanach aige rá mac Mic Dhomnaill, .i. Alurdar, ocur rá ṁórán do ġalloiḃ Miḋe ocur do gallóglaechaiḃ Laiġnecha. Dala hI Domnaill ocur ĉinel Conaill, o nach rabadar comtrom daoined re cechtar don da tṡlúaiġ rin, isri comairle do sinnedar innsoiged oiḋċe do ṫabairt ar .h. Neill; ocur do siġnedar coisiġe da marcṡlúaġ maille re na gcóisiġiḃ. Ocur do bí O Neill a bfarlongport ag Cnoc an boḃa,

[1] *Broke out.* ar neirġe. See note[2], p. 234.

[2] *Ulick-an-fhiona;* pron. *Ulick-an-eena;* i.e. "Ulick of the wine."

[3] *The resolution they adopted.* The words "isri i comairle do sinnedar," literally rendered, would be "it is the counsel they made."

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them; and as we learned from the distributors of news, and the frequenters of harbours, the French were victorious in that war against all the races. A terrible war broke out[1] in Erinn itself this year, and particularly in the North, i.e. between O'Neill and O'Domhnaill; and Mac William of Clann-Rickard, and the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Connacht, and the Sil-Briain, and Sil-Cerbhaill, joined with O'Neill towards that war. O'Neill went into Tir-Conaill in great force, with the chieftains of Uladh, and an expeditionary force from Alba, and a great number of the Foreigners of Midhe, and of the Earl of Cill-dara's gallowglasses; and he took the castle of Bél-atha-Senaigh, [and] burned Bun-Drobhaise and Bél-leci; and he departed safely on that occasion. And he went again to Tir-Conaill, soon after that, with a large army, and caught a prey in Cenn-Maghair, and destroyed a great part of the country. O'Domhnaill, and Maghnus O'Domhnaill, mustered a large host to one place; and they went into Tir-Eoghain, and great depredations and homicides were committed by them. O'Neill assembled a large army to one place; and Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e. Rickard, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, son of Ulick-an-fhiona,[2] and the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Connacht, and O'Cerbhaill, and the descendants of O'Briain, came to join his muster; and they promised to meet one another in Tir-Conaill. And this Connacht army came to Sligech; and O'Neill came to Cenel-Móain, having an expeditionary force of Albanachs, along with the son of Mac Domhnaill, i.e. Alexander, and a great number of the Foreigners of Midhe, and of the Lagenian gallowglasses. As regards O'Domhnaill and the Cenel-Conaill, since they had not as many men as either of these two armies, the resolution they adopted[3] was to make a night attack on O'Neill; and they made infantry of their cavalry, along with their battalions. And O'Neill was encamped at Cnoc-an-Bhobha; and the Conallachs with one accord

ocus ro innraigedar Conallaig a hén comairle iad gan congnum coigcriċ aca; ocus do bridedar ar O Néill an oiḋċe sin, ocus ro marbad móran dá muinnter etir Albanchaib ocus Erennchaib, ocus go háirigḋi moran do gallaiḃ Miḋe ocus do gallóglaeċaiḃ Laignech, ocus do ċlainn tShitthig; ocus O Neill dimḋechd a gcoir mḋma iar ndiḃugad a muinntire; ocus O Domnaill dfillead iar mbúaid gcorcair maille re hiomad édalaiḃ ech ocus éidig ocus airm; ocus gan comnaide do ḋenum doib no gur gaḃadar forlongport ag Beinn Ghulbain; ocus an dá mac Uilliam, ocus an dá O Conchobair, ocus Mac Diarmada, ocus O Cerḃaill ocus clann hI Bhriain do ḃeiḃ sluag ro mór atimċell tshligiḋ, ocus mar fuaradar derḃ sgéla an mḋma sin do ṫabairt ar O Néill, ger mór culad ocus daine ambói ann, ro inntódar tar a nair dia tírib; ocus ní fess dO Domnaill a nimtechd no gondeaċadar tar Coirrsliaḃ; ocus ro tuinad an ċombáiḋ ċogaid sin don dul sin. Rúgraiḋe mac Gofraḋa mic Aoḋa gallda, ocus mac mḋg Cellaig na Breifne, do marbad lé sluag hI Neill a nuchd sgairḃe indsi in fraoiċ. Mac Suiḃne Thíre Bóḟuine, .i. Brian an ċoḃlaiḋ, ocus Diarmaid mac Taiḋg caim hI Chleirig, ocus Aoḋ mac Mic in Bhaird, ocus a lán eli fós do mḋarbad a gcairlén ḃeoil aṫa Senaig le sluag hI Neill. Domnall mac Donnchada I Ruairc, ri ḋuine uasal na ḋuthaid féin, do marbad le clainn Feilim hI Ruairc. Domnall mac Seam hI Chaṫáin, saorḿacaom a ċineḋ féin ocus fer einig ċoitċinn deiscirḃ ocus daoir elaḋna, do marbad an ḃliadain si. Mag Cormáin .i. Maoileċlainn, an té dob ferr tuisi ocus tech

[1] *Foreign.* coigcriċ, *rectè* cocrich, properly means "border," being comp. of co (coḿ)=Lat. *con, com,* and crich, *finis;* but it is also generally used to signify "foreign," "foreigner," and "stranger."

[2] *Aedh Gallda;* i.e. "Aedh (or Hugh) the Anglicised [O'Donnell]."

[3] *In front.* a nuchd; lit. "in the breast." Instead of a nuchd, the Four Masters say re daoḃ, "by the side."

attacked them, without foreign[1] assistance; and they defeated O'Neill that night; and a great number of his people were slain, both of the men of Alba and Erinn, and especially several of the Foreigners of Midhe, and of the Lagenian gallowglasses, and the Clann-Síthigh. And O'Neill retreated in disarray, after the destruction of his people, whilst O'Domhnaill returned triumphant, with a great quantity of spoils, horses, mail-armour, and weapons. And they (*O'Neill's forces*) rested not until they encamped at Benn-Gulbain. And the two Mac Williams, and the two O'Conchobhairs, and Mac Diarmada, and O'Cerbhaill, and the descendants of O'Briain, were around Sligech with a large army; and when they received certain intelligence that this defeat had been given to O'Neill, though great the number of guards and men that were there, they turned back to their homes; and O'Domhnaill did not know of their departure until they had crossed Corr-sliabh; and that military alliance was humbled on that occasion. Rughraidhe, son of Godfrey, son of Aedh Gallda,[2] and the son of Mac Cellaigh of the Breifne, were killed by O'Neill's army in front[3] of Sgairbh-indsi-in-fraich.[4] Mac Suibhne of Tir-Boghaine, i.e. Brian-an-chobhlaigh,[5] and Diarmaid, the son of Tadhg Cam O'Cleirigh, and Aedh, son of Mac-an-bhaird, and many more besides, were slain in the castle of Bel-atha-Senaigh by O'Neill's army. Domhnall, the son of Donnchadh[6] O'Ruairc, a most excellent gentleman in his own country, was killed by the sons of Felim O'Ruairc. Domhnall, son of John O'Catháin, the noblest youth of his own tribe, and a man of general bounty towards poets and men of learning, was slain this year. Mag Corman, i.e. Maelechlainn, the best man for intelligence, and

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[4] *Sgairbh-indsi-in-fraich.* "The scariff (or shallow ford) of the island of the heath." Not identified.

[5] *Brian-an-chobhlaigh.* "Brian of the cobhlach (or fleet)." Ḃṙıan a ċoḃḃ, MS.

[6] *Donnchadh.* The Four Masters say "Domhnall."

naoidhedh don aor gradha, dhéc in hoc anno. Domnall cleirech mac Seain mic Aidhne hi Chathain, .i. cenn eimigh ocus engnuma in tuaiscirt a teigh ocus a tabairtur, ocus a tuarusgbáil, do marbad la clainn Gilla Phádraic mic Mhaghnusa hi Chathain .i. a altronna ocus a cairdiggidhe Criost. Rughraidhe mac Aodha óig mic Aodha ruaidh Mhég Mhathghamna [dhec] in hoc anno.

Kett. Enáir for dardaoin. Tri bliadna ficet ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Doinend mór a túr na bliadna sin, ocus cogad ádbail ar fedh na hEorpa ar muir ocus ar tír, ocus go háirighte etir O Neill ocus O n'Domnaill, ocus O Domhnaill do beith ar edh an erraigh sin a bforlongport a nGlionn finne, ocus Maghnus O Domnaill do dul go hAlbain, ocus tocht slan iar criochnugad a cuarta. O Domnaill do dul rá dó a tir Eogain an bliadain sin, ocus tocht slán iar milledh mhoráin, ocus fích do denum dóidh dereadh bliadna, ocus gan écht oirrderc do denum etorra acht mar sin. O Catháin, .i. Donnchad mac Seain hi Chathain, an tí budh mó clú eimigh ocus uairle dá cinedh fein a comaimsir fur dhéc, ocus dá tigerna do gairm anaghaid a céli na ionad, .i. Sean mac Tomáir hi Chathain ocus Gofraidh mac Gofraidha hi Chathain, ocus iad araon a cogad ocus a nimreraain, ocus ag milled an tíre ar gach taobh ran tigernus. Mac hi Briain .i. Tadhg mac Toirrdhelbaigh, fer a aorra dob fearr enech ocus uairle ocus fér mhó egla a ercarad, ocus dob fearr do cend dámh ocus deoraidh, ocus ir luga do diultred re dreich nduine um ní dá niarrfed, do marbadh go mídathmar dén urchor do gunna leirin nGiuirdín .i. Piarsus ruad Buitler,

[1] *Learned.* aor gradha, i.e. persons eminent for learning and arts.

[2] *Domhnall Clerech.* Domhnall the Cleric. This is apparently a repetition of the second entry preceding. The Four Masters state that Domhnall Clerech was slain by the "Ruta," i.e. by the Mac Quillans of the Route, a well-known district in the county Antrim.

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keeping a house of hospitality for the learned,[1] died in hoc anno. Domhnall Clerech,[2] son of John, son of Aibhne O'Catháin, i.e. the head of the hospitality and valour of the North in character, generosity, and reputation, was killed by the sons of Gilla-Patraic, son of Maghnus O'Catháin, i.e. his own fosterers and gossips. Rughraidhe, son of Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh Mac Mathghamhna, [died] in hoc anno. [1522.]

The kalends of January on Thursday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twenty-three years. Great inclemency of weather in the beginning of this year, and a terrible war throughout Europe on sea and on land, and especially between O'Neill and O'Domhnaill; and O'Domhnaill was during that spring encamped in Glenn-finne; and Maghnus O'Domhnaill went to Alba, and returned safely after terminating his visit. O'Domhnaill went twice this year into Tir-Eoghain, and returned safely after destroying much; and peace was concluded by them at the end of the year;[3] and no great deed was committed between them except in that way. O'Catháin, i.e. Donnchadh, son of John O'Catháin, the person of greatest fame for hospitality and nobility of his own sept, in his time, died; and two lords were proclaimed in opposition to each other, in his place, viz., John the son of Thomas O'Catháin, and Godfrey, son of Godfrey O'Catháin; and they were both at war and contention, and destroying the country on all sides, regarding the sovereignty. The son of O'Briain, i.e. Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, the man of his age who was the best for hospitality and nobility, the most feared by his enemies, and the best protector of the learned and destitute, and who least would refuse a man anything that he would ask, was unluckily killed with one shot of a gun by the Justiciary, i.e. Piers [1523.]

[3] *At the end of the year.* ᴅeɪɾeᵭ bliaᴅna, MS. The Four Masters more correctly say a nᴅeiɾeᵭ na bliaᵭna.

map ip gnaṫ fói ṗfagail anaṙc. Mac Gilla Eain, .i. Laċluinn mór mac Echainn, do ṁarbaḋ a bṗiall leiṙin ṗiaṗe mac Mic Ailín a mbaile ṗíġ Alban in hoc anno. Máġ Thigeṙnain, .i. Ferġal mac Gilla Iogra óiġ, mic Gilla Ira mic Briain, duc Thellaiġ Dhúnchada, fer déṙcech daonnachtach, ṗfagail ḃáiṙ ina ḃaile féin, ocuṙ a derbṗathaiṙ do ġaḃail a ionaḋ ḋá éiṙ. Eogan, mac Féḋlim mic Dhonnchada óiġ mic Thigeṙnain óiġ hi Ruaiṙc, do ḃáthaḋ aṙ loċ Glenda éda in hoc anno. Roġra, mac Ruaiḋṙi mic Briain mic Fhélim mhéġ Uiḋiṙ, ṗfagail ḃáiṙ a mbṗaiġḋenuṙ aġ an gcomaṙba mháġ Uiḋiṙ, .i. Cuconnacht. Aoḋ mac Airt hi Thuathail, an mac a aoiṙi buḋ mó clú eniġ ocuṙ uairle da ṫine féin, do maṙbaḋ le Brannachaib an bliaḋain ṙin. Mac Conmiḋe, .i. Maoileċlainn mac Sean mic Solaim, ollam hi Neill, moṙtuuṙ eṙt. Sloiġeaḋ aḋbail la hiarla Cille dara, .i. Geroid óg mac Geróid, ocuṙ la Gallaiḃ Miḋe, ocuṙ la .h. Neill, .i. Conn mac Cuinn mic Enṙi mic Eogain, aṙ .h. Conchobaiṙ ṁaiġe ocuṙ aṙ Conall O Moṙḋa, ocuṙ aṙ Ghaoidelaiḃ Laiġen. Na Gaidel ṙin uile danmain aṙ ṙíṫ hi Neill etoṙra ocuṙ anṫ iarla, tareiṙ árnaiḋ na nGaoidel ṙin do chuṙ aṙ laim hi Neill, ocuṙ O Neill do ċenġal na ṙíṫe; ocuṙ ġéill ocuṙ braiġde na nGaoidel ṙin ṗfagail do O Neill na uṙláiṁ, a ngeall ṙe gach aġra da ndiṅgnaḋ anṫ iarla oṙra do ṁolaḋ hi Neill, ocuṙ a ġgaṙthain ṙeiḋ ṙíṫech ṙe ċéli an tan ṙin. O Máille, .i. Coṙmac mac Eogain hi Mhaille, ṙéiċem coiṫċenn eniġ ocuṙ uairle iaṙthaiṙ Connacht, moṙtuuṙ eṙt. Domnall mac Tomáiṙ hi Maille do ġaḃáil a ionaḋ. Indroigeḋ le.h. nDomnaill, go

[1] *Hero.* The orig. of this clause stands in the MS. map ip gnaṫ fói ṗfaġ anaṙc. It seems to be in the nature of a proverb, which the Editor has not met before, and of which he can only venture a conjectural translation.

[2] *Brannachs.* The Byrnes, or O'Byrnes, of Wicklow.

[3] *O'Neill's peace;* i.e. the conditions prescribed in the award, or decision, of O'Neill.

Ruadh Butler, for it is usual to find an eminent man a hero.[1] Mac Gille-Eain, i.e. Lochlainn Mór, son of Echann, was killed in treachery by the knight, the son of Mac Ailin, in the king of Alba's town, in hoc anno. Mac Tighernain, i.e. Ferghal, son of Gilla-Isa Og, son of Gilla-Isa, son of Brian, dux of Tellach-Dunchadha, a charitable, humane man, died in his own town; and his brother assumed his place after him. Eoghan, son of Fedhlim, son of Donnchadh Og, son of Tighernan Og O'Ruairc, was drowned in the lake of Glenn-éda in hoc anno. Rossa, son of Ruaidhri, son of Brian, son of Felim Mag Uidhir, died whilst imprisoned by the comarb Mag Uidhir, i.e. Cuchonnacht. Aedh, son of Art O'Tuathail, the young man of his age who, of his own sept, was the most celebrated for hospitality and nobility, was slain by Brannachs[2] this year. Mac Conmidhe, i.e. Maelechlainn, son of John, son of Solomon, O'Neill's ollamh, mortuus est. A prodigious hosting by the Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. Garrett Og, the son of Garrett, and by the Foreigners of Midhe, and by O'Neill, i.e. Conn the son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan, against O'Conchobhair Failghe, and against Conall O'Mordha, and the Gaeidhel of Laighen. All these Gaeidhel abided by O'Neill's peace[3] between them and the Earl, after the interests of these Gaeidhel had been placed in O'Neill's hands; and O'Neill concluded the peace; and the pledges and hostages of these Gaeidhel were received by O'Neill into his power, as a guarantee for their granting every demand which the earl might advance through O'Neill's arbitration. And they then separated from each other in a quiet, peaceful manner. O'Maille, i.e. Cormac, son of Eoghan O'Maille, general supporter of the hospitality and nobility of the west of Connacht, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Thomas O'Maille, assumed his place. An expedition by O'Domhnaill, with the accord of his

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gcomaonta tíre ocus coigcrice, go brecraibe hi Ruairc. Gach nech dob innsluagad dá raib isin tír ar a cinn do cuadar le na gcreachaib a ndiamraib ocus a nimdorchaib dá nimcumdach. O Domnaill dimeachd an tíre go huilibe, co nár fagaib ní ar bit gan milled dá bailtib ocus dá harbonnaib don dul sin.

Ictt. Enáir for Aine, ocus bissex fuisse; ceitri bliadna .xx. ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Doinend mór ocus ár for fshréid a túr na bliadnu. Dis mac hi Dhomnaill, .i. Niall garb ocus Eogan, do cengal combága re céli inagaid hi Dhomnaill, ocus a mbed damall mar sin ag buaidred an tíre, no gur cuired fucha fein dul inagaid a céli, ocus Eogan do gabáil Baile Neill, .i. crannóg Loch Dechad, ocus hí ar [a] inchaib fréin, ocus Niall dragbáil an tíre; ocus innsaiged fada do dabairt ar an mbaile dó, ocus celg do dénum a gcomfogus dó. Eogan dragail [a] fessa sin, ocus Niall dinnsoiged dó; ocus a ndul rá céli annsin, ocus Eogan do marbad don láthair sin, ocus Niall do lot, ocus a dul dhéc don lot sin rá cend aimsire gisse na diaid sin; ocus ni hurusa a radha go tánic luchd a naosa do cenmul gConaill bud mo déchtaib ina an diar sin. An ced mí do dfamrad do signed na marbta sin. Sémus mac Briain uaine hi Ghallcubair, adbur comorba na Cairrge, dhec in hoc anno. Diarmaid mac an Gilla duib hi Bhriain, fer a digernuis fein dob fessa na aimsir do cenn dáin ocus deoraid, ocus do bud mo muiner ocus dob fír áidble enech, ocus dob fessa dred reidigde carad ocus ercarad, ocus is mo do raoiled danmain re hinnse a dustaide, ocus is mó do bud compánach coitcend don aois ealadna, dragail bair ongta ocus aitrige a

[1] *Dark regions.* immdorchaib, for immdorchaidib, the more correct form, and the dat. pl. of immdorchad, a word comp. of the intensive prefix im and dorchad, or dorchadus, a subst. derived from the adjective dorcha=Eng. dark.

[2] *The Carraig.* "The Rock." This establishment would appear to have

country and neighbours, to Breifne-Ui-Ruairc. All who were fit to march of those that were in the country before him went with their preys into secret places, and dark regions,[1] to hide them. O'Domhnaill traversed all the country, so that he left nothing whatever of its towns and corn fields without destroying on this occasion. A.D. [1523.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and a bissextile year; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred and twenty-four years. Great inclemency of weather, and mortality of cattle, in the beginning of the year. O'Domhnaill's two sons, viz., Niall Garbh and Eoghan, made an alliance with each other against O'Domhnaill; and they were a while thus disturbing the country, until they themselves were induced to oppose one another; and Eoghan took Niall's town, i.e. the crannog of Loch-Bethadh, and it under his own protection. And Niall left the country; and he made a long expedition to attack the place, and lay in ambush in the neighbourhood. Eoghan obtained intelligence of this, and advanced against Niall; and they then encountered each other, and Eoghan was killed on the spot; and Niall was wounded, and he died of the wound in a short time after that; and it would not be easy to say that there came, of the Cenel-Conaill, any persons of their age who were greater losses than these two. The first month of summer these homicides were committed. James, son of Brian Uaine O'Gallchubhair, intended comarb of the Carraig,[2] died in hoc anno. Diarmaid, son of the Gilla-dubh O'Briain, the man of his means who was the best in his time towards the learned and destitute; who had the largest following, and the most truly prodigious hospitality; who was the best man for reconciling friends and enemies, and the most expected to live to enjoy the wealth of his inheritance, and who was in general the greatest companion of the [1524.]

been in Donegal, where the sept of O'Gallaher was both numerous and influential; but it has not been identified. There was a place called Carrig near the town of Donegal. See Four Mast., A.D. 1601.

mbaile mhéz Duḃda, ocus bennacht lais docum nime. Sloigeḋ lá .h. nDomnaill a tir Eogain, dar loisc ocus dár imthiz in tír, ocus teacht slán iarum. Sloigeḋ leisin ngiusdóis, .i. Geróid óg mac Geróid Iarla Chille dara, ocus leis Ó Neill .i. Conn mac Cuinn, a tír Chonaill doċum hi Domnaill a mí meḋóin fóġmair, ocus slóigeḋ eli ag .h. Domnaill na noisċill do cosnum a crícḃe fein, ocus mosan Albanach ar teacht ċuige fón am sin, .i. clann Eoin Chaṫánaiġ, ocus mac Domnaill gallóglácḋ, ocus daoine uaisle eli ar Alban. In giusdóis ocus .h. Néill do ġabáil fadslongsuist a Fosd na trí námaḋ, ocus Ó Domnaill co na slúaiġ do· ḋul go Druim Liġen; ocus gealladh buailti do ḃeith etorra ar na márach. Maġnus .h. Domnaill ocus Albanaiġ do ḋul do ċaitheḋ slúaiġ Ghall an oiḋċe sin, ocus mac hi Bruin do marbaḋ leó, .i. an Calbach mac Bruin mic Thaiḋg, écht mór na ḋúthaid fein; ocus cuinne tríċe do snaḋmaḋ etorra ar na márać, conderna an giúsdóis sid eidir .h. Néill ocus .h. Domnaill, ocus é fein a slanaibh etorra; ocus do síġneḋ síḋ ocus cairdes Crist mar an cedna eidir an ngiusdóis ocus .h. Domnaill; ocus iar bṡilled don ġiúsdóis ocus dIa Néill fuaradar Aoḋ mac Neill mic Cuinn mic Aoḋa buiḋe, mic Briain ḃallaiġ hi Neill, slúaġ mór ag milleḋ tíre hEogain; ocus ór ċuala siḋéin na slúaga sin ele do ḃeiṫ ċuige do cuir a ṫslúaiġ fein roime lé na ċrechaib ocus lé na nédálaiḃ, ocus do an fein a brad na nduaiḋ ar begán daoineḋ, no go rug trom ant slúaiġ eli fair, ocus gur innsaiġedar é iar na faġail a mbaogal, gur marbaḋ leó ar an lathair sin é; ocus ní ṫánic do ċinél Eogain se haimsir fada a commaiṫ a nuaisle ocus a neinech,

[1] *Died an anointed, penitent death*; lit. "obtained a death of unction and penitence."

[2] *O'Brain's son.* mac hi Bruin. Possibly the son of O'Brain (or O'Breen) of Brawny, a district now represented by the bar. of Brawny, co. Westmeath. The Four Masters say mac ui Briain, son of O'Briain, or O'Brien.

learned, died an anointed, penitent death[1] in Baile-mic Dubhda; and a blessing be with him to Heaven. A hosting by O'Domhnaill into Tir-Eoghain, when he burned and overran the country; and he afterwards returned safe. A hosting into Tir-Conaill against O'Domhnaill, by the Justiciary, i.e. Garrett Og, son of Garrett, Earl of Cill-dara, and by O'Neill, i.e. Conn, the son of Conn, in the middle month of harvest; and another hosting by O'Domhnaill, to meet them, in defence of his own country. And a great number of Albanachs came to him about this time, viz., the sons of John Cathánach, and Mac Domhnaill Galloglaech, and other nobles out of Alba. The Justiciary and O'Neill fixed their camp at Port-na-tri-námhad; and O'Domhnaill, with his army, went to Druim-Lighen; and there was a promise of battle between them on the morrow. Maghnus O'Domhnaill and the Albanachs went to harass the army of the Foreigners that night, and O'Brain's son,[2] i.e. the Calbhach, son of Bran, son of Tadhg, a great loss in his own country, was slain by them. And a conference of peace was agreed to between them on the morrow, when the Justiciary made peace between O'Neill and O'Domhnaill, he himself being a guarantee between them; and peace and gossipred were also concluded between the Justiciary and O'Domhnaill. And when the Justiciary and O'Neill were returning, they found Aedh, son of Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, with a large host destroying Tir-Eoghain. And when he heard that these great armies were approaching him, he sent his own host on before him with his preys, and with their spoils; and he himself remained a long way behind them, with a few men, until the entire mass of the other army overtook him. And they attacked him, on finding him exposed to danger; and he was killed by them in that place. And there came not of the Cenel-Eoghain, during a long time, his equal in nobleness, in hospitality, and in reputation for defending his family,

A.D. [1524.]

ocus a gclú do écosnum ós cinn a élainn máicne, ocus is luga do léig luibe dá ercaiptib air, ocus is fess do écosnum a crích dúthaid féin gus an uair sin. Ois dob eisidéin cinnlitir a éimid ocus fír dopur na féli, ocus cend uibe an uird filid, ocus féltа trolus tromenta trlechta Oedha buibe hi Neill; ocus fós ní fosbonn linn re radа nar fágsaib sé an Erinn duairlib Gall ná Gaoidel oígbáil bud mó den aois ealadna na ant Aod sin mac Néill mic Cuinn, et rl. Mac Uibilin, .i. Cormac, ocus mac Sean duib Mic Domnaill, do lot ocus do gabáil a haitle an mardda sin le muinntir hi Néill. Ingen hi Domnaill .i. Gormlaith ingen Aoda rúaid, ben Aoda mic Neill mic Cuinn, .i. ben eimig éoitchinn ocus clu traogalta do écosnum, ocus do bud mó cumaoin ar órdaib ocus ar aois ealadna, do dul dhéc a mí medóin eagraig; ocus amail tucadar an lánamuin sin coimdecht daonnachta ocus clú dá céli isind faogal co haimsir a mbáis, go dtucaid a nanmanna coimdecht glóire dá céli a bflaithius Dé. Mac Donnchada éire hOilella, .i. Ruaidri mac Tomaltaig mic Briain, fragail báis, ocus cogad mór eidir clainn nDonnchada fá tigernus an tíre, ocus Mac Donnchada do dénum do Chormac mac Taidg mic Briain. O Conchobair Ciarraide .i. Conchobar mac Conchobair do dul ar creich a ndúthaid Ealla, ocus Cormac óg mac Cormaic mic Thaidc do breith fair, ocus brisfed ar .h. Conchobair ocus é féin do lot ocus do gabáil ann; ocus Conchobar mac Diarmada mic in gilla duib hi Briain do marbad ann, ocus Diarmaid mac Cormaic hi Mháille, .i. écht mór na duthaid fein, do marbad ann fós. Mág Carthaig riabach, .i. Domnall, mac Finsin mic

[1] *Greater loss.* The construction of this passage is peculiar. The chronicler meant to say that Aedh O'Neill left behind him no one of the Irish or English whose death could prove a greater calamity to men of science.

[2] *Couple.* Lánamuin. Usually written Lanamuin. See Cormac's

and one who less allowed his enemies to oppress him, and who better defended his own native territory up to that hour: for he was the leader of his sept, and the true fountain of generosity, and the head guardian of the poetic order, and the flashing light-star of the race of Aedh Buidhe O'Neill. And further, we don't think it superfluous to say that he did not leave in Erinn any one, of the nobles of the Foreigners or Gaeidhel, who was a greater loss[1] to the learned than this Aedh, son of Niall, son of Conn, et cetera. Mac Uibhilín, i.e. Cormac, and the son of John Dubh Mac Domhnaill, were wounded and taken prisoners, after this killing, by O'Neill's people. O'Domhnaill's daughter, i.e. Gormlaith, daughter of Aedh Ruadh, the wife of Aedh, son of Niall, son of Conn, i.e. a woman of general hospitality, and a protectress of worldly reputation, and the greatest benefactress to Orders and men of learning, died in the middle month of spring; and as this couple[2] shared humanity and reputation with each other in the world, to the time of their decease, so may their souls share glory with each other in the kingdom of God. Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella, i.e. Ruaidhri, son of Tomaltach, son of Brian, died; and a great war *occurred* amongst the Clann-Donchadha regarding the sovereignty of the country; and Cormac, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, was made Mac Donnchadha. O'Conchobhair Ciarraidhe, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Conchobhar, went on a foray into Duthaidh-Ealla; and Cormac Og, son of Cormac, son of Tadhg,[3] overtook him, and O'Conchobhair was defeated, and he himself was wounded and taken prisoner there; and Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of the Gilla-dubh O'Briain, was slain there; and Diarmaid, son of Cormac O'Maille, i.e. a great loss in his own country, was also slain there. Mac Carthaigh Riabhach, i.e. Domhnall, son of Finghin,

A.D. [1524.]

Glossary (O'Donovan's transl., ed. by Whitley Stokes, Calcutta, 1868, p. 102), where the word is explained lánghomann, "full property of each other," from lán, "full," and gomann, "property."

[3] *Tadhg*; i.e. Tadhg (or Thaddeus) Mac Carthaigh.

Diarmada, do dul ar fiobal creiche a nGlionn Fleirce, ocus breith co hanordaigthi air ag fágbáil an Ghlenna; ocus é fein do ghabáil, ocus cuid dá daimh do buain de. Mag Raghnaill .i. Cathal óg mac Cathail do marbad a bhfill ar faithche a baile fein la clainn I Mhaoilmhiadhaigh. Mac Suibne tíre Bóghuine, .i. Niall mac Eogain, an cónorpul dob ferr lámh ocus do bud cruaidhe corcur, ocus dob ferr tech aoidhedh ocus budh mó muiner ocus muintear, ocus ir lia dho brirr do bernadhaibh baoghail dá clannmaicne fein, do dhul dhéc iar nonghad ocus iar naithrighe na cairléin féin .i. a Rathain. Inghen hI Bhriain .i. Mór ingen Toirrdhealbaigh mic Taidhg hI Bhriain, ben Donnchada mic Mhathghamna hI Bhriain, ben tighe aoidhedh coitchinn, do dhul dhéc in hoc anno. Aibilin ingen fidhire in Ghlenna, ben hI Conchobair Chiarraighe, deighben déicech daonnachtach, do dul dhéc. Toirrdhelbach mac Félim buidhe hI Conchobair do marbad per dolum la Toirrdhelbach ruadh, mac Taidhg buidhe mic Cathail ruaidh.

Kal. Enair for Dhomnach; u. bliadna ficet ar .u. cedh ar mile air in Tighernas. h. Domnaill .i. Aodh mac Aedha ruaidh, ocus .h. Neill .i. Conn mac Cuinn, do dhul docum na comairle móire a Gcenn an Ghiurdír [a] túr na bliadna sin, ocus égnech ocus iomdhagra mhór do dhenum dóibh ré roile, ocus filledh dóibh aimréidh daimdheoin a gcairdibh Gall ocus Gaidhel díblinaibh; ocus mórán do mhilledh etorra don dogad sin. Sidh do dhénum doibh iarsin a túr róghmhair mar aderadh an Giurdír ocus Maghnus O Domnaill. Gnim uathmar granna do dhenum a nEirinn in bliadain si .i. earpus Leithghlinne do marbad a mebail la mac an abaid Mac Mhurchadha, ocus é

[1] *Cathal Ruadh.* "Cathal (or Charles) the Red [O'Conor]".

[2] *Council*; i.e. the Council at Dublin. This event is also entered under the next year, which is the true date, but in altered phraseology. A similar repetition occurs in the Annals of the Four Masters.

[3] *Unreconciled.* aimréidh, lit. "uneasy."

[4] *Bishop of Lethghlinn.* Maurice O'Doran. See the curious account of

son of Diarmaid, went on a predatory expedition to Glenn-Fleisce; and he was overtaken in disarray when leaving the glen, and he himself was taken prisoner, and some of his people were captured from him. Mag Raghnaill, i.e. Cathal Og, son of Cathal, was slain in treachery on the fair green of his own town, by the sons of O'Maelmhiadhaigh. Mac Suibhne of Tir-Boghuine, i.e. Niall, son of Eoghan, the constable of best hand and hardiest valour, who was the best keeper of guest-houses, who had the most troops and people, and who broke the greatest number of "gaps of danger" for his own family, died after unction and penitence, in his castle, i.e. in Rathain. O'Briain's daughter, i.e. Mor, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg O'Briain, the wife of Donnchadh, son of Mathghamhain O'Briain, a woman who kept a general house of hospitality, died in hoc anno. Aibhilín, daughter of the Knight of the Glenn, wife of O'Conchobhair Ciarraidhe, a good, charitable, humane woman, died. Toirdhelbhach, son of Felim Buidhe O'Conchobhair, was killed per dolum by Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, son of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh.[1] A.D. [1524.]

The kalends of January on Sunday; the age of the Lord, one thousand, five hundred, and twenty-five years. O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh son of Aedh Ruadh, and O'Neill, i.e. Conn son of Conn, went to the great council[2] to meet the Justiciary, [in] the beginning of this year; and they made great complaints and accusations against each other; and they returned unreconciled,[3] in despite of their friends both Foreigners and Gaeidhel; and a great deal was destroyed between them in this war. Peace was concluded by them afterwards in the beginning of harvest, according to the award of the Justiciary and Maghnus O'Domhnaill. A horrid, ugly deed was committed in Erinn this year, viz., the bishop of Lethghlinn[4] was killed in treachery by Mac-an-abaid[5] Mac Murchadha, who was [1525.]

this murder in Dowling's *Annals* under the year 1522.

[5] *Mac-an-abaid.* Lit. the "son of the Abbot." Ware (*Annals*) calls him "Maurice Cavanagh, Archdeacon of Leghlin."

fapiſ féin maille ré ſgaḋ móp ocuſ pe ſíḋḋáin, ocuſ an ḋuine ap a ſuſ lapla Chille ḋapa do luchṫ laiṁaiġḋi an ġnioma ſin, ſuſ leiſ iaḋ ſuſ an áiṫ a ndepnaḋ an ḋpoċ comaiſle ſin, ocuſ ṫuc póḋepa a bṗendaḋ beó ap ṫúſ, ocuſ a nabaiġe ocuſ a nionaṫhaſ do ḃuain aſḋa, ocuſ a loſcaḋ ina bṗiaḋnuſe ḋíḃlinaiḃ. H. Caṫáin .i. Sean mac Tomáiſ do maſbaḋ do ḋuine dá ḋineḋ fein .i. mac Ruaiḋpi an Rúṫṫa hi Caṫáin ocuſ mac Gofſpaiġ hi Chaṫáin, oiḋċe lúġnuſa do ſunnpaḋ. Eaſſpuc Cille Dalúa .i. Doiſſpṫhelḃach mac Maṫġaṁna hi Bṗiain dhéc, .i. an Gaoiḋel iſ mó ſuaiſ ocuſ iſ feſſ ṫuc uaḋ é ḋiambui a comaimſiſ ſſiſ, ocuſ feſ einiġ ḋoiṫḋinn comoiſḋeſc da gach oen ant eſſuc ſin, ocuſ feſ ḋoſanta a ḋóſa a díſ ocuſ a gcoicſiḋ do ḋeoin ocuſ do aimḋeoin, ocuſ feſ ſlúaiġ móiſ do chuſ a gcend a ċéle go minic do milleḋ a eſcapaḋ ocuſ do ḋendſugaḋ a ḃíḋḃaḋ, conách paiḃe a gcomſoġuſ dó na ḋuṫhaiḋ fein ina á i ndoṫhaiḋ eli na comſoġuſ mac Gaiḋel naſ ġaḃ a ḋuilliṁe ocuſ a ḋuaſuſḋal uaḋ; ocuſ ní ele fóſ ḋob é ant eſſuc ſin .h. Bṗiain ant échṫ óſ gach echṫ ocuſ an eſbuḋ oſ gach eſbuḋ da ḋtaſla ſe healaḋan an én aimſiſ ſiſ. An ḋeġanach mac Bṗiain ſuaiḋ Mic Conmiḋe, feſ ḋiġe oeiḋeḋ coiṫḋinn dá gach oen, ocuſ a mac .i. Ceſḃall Mac Conmiḋe, dhéc in hoc anno. Inġen hi Dhuiḃġendain .i. Caiṫeſſina do ḋul dhéc iaſ nongaḋ ocuſ iaſ naiṫſiġe im ſéil Coluim Cille, ocuſ a hannlucaḋ go honoſach a mainiſtiſ Duin na nGall in hoc anno.

Kṫt. Enaiſ foſ Luan. Sé bliaḋna .xx.ᵉᵗ ap .u. ceḋ ap mile aiſ in Tiġeſna. Mac hi Ruaiſc .i. Taḋc mac Eoġain do maſbaḋ a meabail lá muinteſ a deſbṗáṫaſ ſein. O Néill .i. Conn ocuſ Maġnuſ O Domnaill

[1] *Ruaidhri-an-Rúta.* "Ruaidhri of the Rúta (or Route)," a district in the county of Antrim.

[2] *With or without consent.* do ḋeoin ocuſ do aimḋeoin; i.e. whether others would or not.

[3] *Hoc.* óc, MS.

[4] *O'Duibhgennain.* The words Chill-le R[onain], "of Cill-Ronain," have been interlined after this name by Roderick O'Flaherty, the author of *Ogygia*.

in his company, regarded with great love and friendship; and the Earl of Cill-dara carried off all whom he caught of those who had a hand in that deed, to the place where this evil counsel was adopted, and he commanded that they should be first flayed alive, and their bowels and entrails taken out of them, and burned respectively in their presence. O'Catháin, i.e. John, the son of Thomas, was killed by some of his own people, i.e. by the son of Ruaidhri-an-Rúta[1] O'Catháin, and by the son of Godfrey O'Catháin, on Lammas night exactly. The bishop of Cill-Dalua died, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, son of Mathghamhain O'Briain; i.e. the Gaeidhel who received the most, and dispensed it the best, of all who were in his time: and this bishop was a man of eminent general hospitality towards all; and a man for defending his right at home and abroad, with or without consent;[2] and a man for frequently setting large armies against each other, to destroy his enemies, and subdue his adversaries; so that there was not near him in his own country, nor in any neighbouring country, any son of a Gaeidhel who had not received his earnings and wages from him. And furthermore; this Bishop O'Briain was the calamity beyond all calamities, and the loss beyond all losses, that occurred in regard to learning in his time. The Dean, son of Brian Ruadh Mac Conmidhe, a man who kept a general house of hospitality for every one, and his son, i.e. Cerbhall Mac Conmidhe, died in hoc[3] anno. The daughter of O'Duibhgennain,[4] i.e. Catherine, died after unction and penitence, on the festival of Colum Cille, and was honourably interred in the monastery of Dun-na-nGall, in hoc[3] anno. A.D. [1525.]

The kalends of January on Monday. The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twenty-six years. The son of O'Ruairc, i.e. Tadhg, the son of Eoghan, was killed in treachery by his own brother's people. O'Neill, i.e. Conn, and Maghnus O'Domhnaill went to meet the [1526.]

do dul a gcend an giúrdír do denum síde Conaldach ocus Eoganach, ocus iar tinól mórain do maithib Gall ocus Gaidel da síudgad nír beidir a sídugad annsin, ocus tancadar aimsiu dá tigid. h. Raigillig .i. Eogan do dul dhéc, ocus cogad mór etir a cined prá tigernus an tire, no gur goiredh .h. Raigillig dFergal mac Seain do mholad an giúrdír ocus mórán do maitid Gall ocus Gaidel, ge do badar daoine bu sine ná hé ag cur cuige. Cogad mór ar neisge a miochtar Chonnacht an bliadain sin, ocus a nusmór uile do cengal re céli inaghaid hI Domnaill, ra Brian mac Félim hI Conchobair ocus prá mac Cathail óig hI Conchobair, ocus ra tíliocht Cormac mic Donnchada, ocus iochtar Cairbri do creachad leo; ocus O Domnaill do brisfed na Gráinsige, ocus dul a Muig Luirg do na diaid sin ocus an tír do milled ocus do lorcud lair. Ant síl Conchobair ocus an clann nDonnchada sin do bí ar an gcogad do cruinnechad ocus teacht go Sligech dóid, ocus cur go maid docum an caisléin no gur marbad duine maid da muintir .i. Ruaidri ballach mac hI Airt. Imdechd dóid an lá sin ocus cruinneachad doid prá cend gairid arís, ocus teacht co Sligech do milled gort ocus do chur docum an baile, ocus O Domnaill dfagail fséla a mbeid mar sin, ocus a gluaisfrachd ducu ocus breid orra, ocus a madmugad lair, ocus cuid mór dá ndáined do buain díb, ocus édáil mór ech ocus airm ocus eidig. O Neill .i. Conn do deachd slúag mór do toirmesc oirri cairléin do dinnscuin Magnus O Domnaill do denum a furt na tri namad, ocus Magnus do degmáil re túr ant slúaig, ocus mac Seain hI Neill .i. Enrí do gabáil leis, ocus O Neill dimdechd a gcoin madma. O Catáin .i. Gofraig mac Gofrada do marbad a nuchd bealaig

[1] *Between.* The original of this clause, do denum síde Conaldach ocus Eoganach, signifies literally "to make the peace of the Conallachs and Eoghanachs," i.e. of the people of Cenel-Conaill and Cenel-Eoghain.

[2] *Mail-armour.* eidig, gen. sg. of eided, lit. "clothing."

Justiciary, to make peace between[1] the Conallachs and Eoghanachs; and after several nobles of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel had assembled to pacify them, they could not be reconciled there; and they went home unreconciled. O'Raighilligh, i.e. Eoghan, died; and a great war *occurred* amongst his people regarding the sovereignty of the country, until Ferghal, son of John, was proclaimed the O'Raighilligh, by the decision of the Justiciary, and of many of the nobles of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel, although older men than he were claiming it. A great war broke out in Lower Connacht this year, and the majority of them all, including Brian, son of Felim O'Conchobhair, and the sons of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, and the descendants of Cormac Mac Donnchadha, joined together against O'Domhnaill; and the lower part of Cairbre was pillaged by them. And O'Domhnaill demolished the Grainsech, and went afterwards to Magh-Luirg, and the country was destroyed and burned by him. Those of the Sil-Conchobhair and Clann-Donnchaidh who were engaged in that war assembled, and went to Sligech, and attacked the castle bravely, until a good man of their people, i.e. Ruaidhri Ballagh, son of O'hAirt, was slain. They departed on that day; but they assembled again in a short time, and went to Sligech, to destroy corn-fields, and to attack the town. And O'Domhnaill received intelligence of their being thus engaged; and he moved against them, and came up with them; and they were defeated by him, and a great number of their men were captured from them, and a great spoil of horses, arms, and mail-armour.[2] O'Neill, i.e. Conn, went with a large army to prevent the construction of a castle which Maghnus O'Domhnaill had commenced to build at Port-na-tri-namhad; and Maghnus met with the advance of the army, and the son of John O'Neill, i.e. Henry, was taken prisoner by him; and O'Neill went off in broken array. O'Cathâin, i.e. Godfrey, son of Godfrey, was killed

A.D. [1526.]

in camáin le mac hi Neill .i. Niall óg, an ced mí do thámrad, ocus Niall féin do gabáil rá cend aitgairit iarthin leis O Neill, ocus a beit na cimid. Sean mac Oedha mic Diarmada, an beitir beoda bit oirrderc, do marbad le slicht hi Conchobair ruaid iar ná fagail a mbaogal for Mullach croiche. Slóigeadh lá hIarla Chille tara fa machaire Chonnacht ar forgall hi Conchobair ruaid, gur gabustar baile thoair brígi ocus cairlén riabach clainni Fagartaig, ocus ro tíolaic dO Chonchobair ruad iad. Lommargain hi Conchobair la claind Ruaidri Mic Diarmada ag Cuirr in droichit, ocus cúigther no thrither da muintir thrágbáil dóibriom. Argain thlechta Taidc Mic Branáin ocus Tuatla .h. Conchobair na cinad fiein, ocus Ruaidri mac Cuinn Mic Branáin do marbad la claind Eachmarcaig Mic Branáin. Morr Mhég Amalgaid la hUa Maoilfechlainn, dar farugad an larla. Slóigeth la Brian O Ruairc a muintir Eolais, gur gab nert fer gConmaicne ocus cinél mBriuin don dul sin. Mac hi Chathán .i. Gofraig mac Donnchada, adbar tigerna a tíre féin, do dul ar siobal creiche a nglend Choncadain a mi Enáir do innrad, ocus é fein thragbail, ocus nach bris én focul dá sgélaib no go bris a corp ant sechtmain déigenach don corgus ar a cinn; ocus Enrí mac Neill mic Briain, tigerna baile na brágad do marbad ann, ocus mórán eli do marbad ocus do lethad ann maille rú dá muintir. Maidm do dabairt do mac mic Piarais Buitléir ar claind Emuinn mic Tomáir Buitleir, dú inar marbad Conchobar óg mac Conchobair coech hi Dhomnaill, do bí na cónrabal gallóglaech

[1] *Six.* The MS. has threrrer, an interesting, and rather unusual form, of the numeral reirer.

[2] *Of Tuathal.* The regular gen. of the name Tuathal is Tuathail, not Tuatla, as in the MS.

[3] *In violation of the Earl;* i.e. in violation of the guarantee of the Earl (of Cill-dara, or Kildare) to protect Mag Amhalgaidh (Magawley).

[4] *Nothing was heard of him.* The original, nach brís én focul dá

in front of Bealach-an-chamáin, by the son of O'Neill, i.e. Niall Og, the first month of summer; and Niall himself was taken prisoner within a short time afterwards by O'Neill, and was *detained* a captive. John, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, the ever-illustrious, vigorous bear, was killed by the descendants of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, on being found in a perilous position on Mullach-croiche. A hosting by the Earl of Cill-dara through Machaire-Connacht, at the instigation of O'Conchobhair Ruadh; and he took Baile-thobair-Brighde, and Caislen-riabhach of Clann-Foghartaigh, and gave them to O'Conchobhair Ruadh. Total plunder of O'Conchobhair by the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, at Cur-in-droichit, where five or six[1] of their people were lost by them. The descendants of Tadhg Mac Branáin, and of Tuathal[2] O'Conchobhair, were plundered in retaliation therefor; and Ruaidhri, son of Conn Mac Branáin, was slain by the sons of Echmarcach Mac Branáin. Mors of Mag Amhalghaidh, by O'Maelechlainn, in violation of the Earl.[3] A hosting by Brian O'Ruairc into Muinter-Eolais, and he obtained sway over the Conmaicne and Cenel-Bibhsaigh on that occasion. The son of O'Catháin, i.e. Godfrey, the son of Donnchadh, heir to the sovereignty of his own country, went on a predatory march into Glenn-Concadhain, in the month of January exactly; and he himself was left behind, and nothing was heard of him[4] until his body was found the last week of the following Lent; and Henry, son of Niall, son of Brian,[5] lord of Baile-na-brághad, was killed there, and many more of his people were killed and wounded there along with them. An overthrow was given by the grandson of Piers Butler to the sons of Edmond, son of Thomas Butler, in which Conchobhar Og, the son of Conchobhar Caech[6] O'Domhnaill, who was a constable of gallowglasses, and a good hand often, and especially

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ɣgéłɯb, literally rendered, is "not a word of his stories was obtained."

[5] *Brian;* i.e. Brian O'Neill.

[6] Caech; i.e. "the Blind."

ocus na láim maiṫ go minic, ocus go hairiġṫi an lá sin, oir nir leic a nert ocus méd a menma ocus feḃus a laime ḃó anacal do ġabáil iar ná ṫairgsin dó, ocus do tuit imat do ḃaoinib móra maiṫi sa maiḋm sin do ṁarcṡlúaġaib ocus do ġallóglaeċuiḃ. O Doċartaiġ .i. Echmarcach, tigerna Innsi hEogain, dhéc a nert a aoisi in hoc anno, ocus cogad mor etir a ċineḋ fá ṫigernus an tíre, ocus tigerna do ḋenum do Gerald mac Domnaill mic Fhélim hi Dhoċartaiġ. Sloiged la .h. nDomnaill a tír Aṁalgaid do ċongnum lé slicht Ricaird a Búrc, ocus Caorṫannán ocus Cnoc Mhaoilina do ġabáil leis, ocus a mbrisseḋ ḃó, ocus bráiġde ocus énála imḋa do tabairt arna sin, ocus síṫ sragbáil etir slicht Ricaird a Búrc ocus Bairéadachaiḃ; ocus forlongport do ḋénum ḃó ar a silleḋ fá Cairlén Cúlṁaile, ocus síṫ ocus bráiġde do ḃuain do tsliocht Cormaic Mic Donnchada annsin, et reliqua.

Kll. Énáir for Ṁairt. Seacht mbliadna ficeḋ ar .u. ceḋ ar mile air in Tigerna. Mac Donnchada ṫíre hOilella .i. Cormac mac Taiḋg mic Briain do ḋul dhéc, ocus cogad mór idir ċlainn nDonnchaḋa fá ṫigernus an tíre na ḋiaiḋ, no gur goireḋ Mac Donnchada dEogan mac Donnchada mic Murchada. Brian mac Félim mic Maġnusa hi Conchobair dhéc in hoc anno. Domnall mac Félim mic Thoirrdhelbaiġ ċarraiġ hi Conchobair mortuus est. O Cleiriġ .i. an Gilla riabach mac Taiḋg caim, fír re helaḋain ocus fer raiḋbsir ṁóir, sragail ḃáir a naibío san Froinsér a mí ṁeḋoin in erraiġ. Domnall mac an erruic hi Ghallċubair do marbad le cuid do sliocht Aonġusa hi Ghallċuḃair an bliadain si. In Doctúir mac Eogain i Duinnsleiḃe, fír re leiġer ocus annsna healaḋnaiḃ eli durṁór, ocus fer conáiġ ṁóir ocus tiġe aoided, dhéc an tres

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1 *In the end*; a nerr, for a nderiud; i.e. after having completed the ordinary period allotted to man.

on that day, was slain ; for his strength, and the greatness of his mind, and the excellence of his hand, did not allow him to accept quarter after it had been offered to him ; and several great, good men, of the cavalry and gallowglasses, fell in that overthrow. O'Dochartaigh, i.e. Echmarcach, lord of Inis-Eoghain, died in the end[1] of his age in hoc anno ; and a great war *occurred* amongst his sept regarding the sovereignty of the country ; and Gerald, son of Domhnall, son of Felim O'Dochartaigh, was made lord. A hosting by O'Domhnaill to Tir-Amhalghaidh, to assist the descendants of Richard Burk ; and Caerthannán and Cros-Maeilína were taken by him, and broken down ; and he brought many captives and spoils out of these, and left peace betwixt the descendants of Richard Burk and the Barretts. And he encamped, on his return, before the castle of Cúl-mhaile, and exacted peace and hostages then from the descendants of Cormac Mac Donnchadha, &c. A.D. [1526.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday. The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twenty-seven years. Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella, i.e. Cormac, the son of Tadhg, son of Brian, died; and a great war *occurred* amongst the Clann-Donnchadha regarding the sovereignty of the country after him, until Eoghan, the son of Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, was proclaimed the Mac Donnchadha. Brian, son of Felim, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, died in hoc anno. Domhnall, the son of Felim, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh O'Conchobhair, mortuus est. O'Clerigh, i.e. the Gilla-riabhach, son of Tadhg Cam, an adept in science, and a man of great wealth, died in the habit of Saint Francis, in the middle month of spring. Domhnall, son of the Bishop O'Gallchubhair, was killed this year by some of the descendants of Aenghus O'Gallchubhair. The Doctor, son of Eoghan O'Duinnshleibhe, an adept in medicine, and in most of the other sciences, and a man of great wealth, and one who kept a house of hospitality, died the third [1527.]

lá ría bféil Froinsiar.[1] Mag Uidir do dul dhéc an bliadain si, ocus tigerna do denum don comorba Mhág Uidir na ionad .i. do Chúconnacht mac Conconnocht mic Briain. Toirrdhelbach mac Eignechán i Dhomnaill mortuus est. Félim mac Gofraidh mic Sean Luirg[2] hi Domnaill mortuus est. Sloigedh leis O nDomnaill a Mág Luirg, ocus an tír do millead eisi arbar ocus foisgnem, ocus an caislén mór ocus caislen an bennada do gabáil dó, ocus caislén an Chalaidh, ocus baile na huamha, ocus an caislén siabach do gabáil dó; ocus a mbrisfedh iarsin, ocus marcach maith do marbad do muintir hi Domnaill a nuchd an Belaigh buidhe .i. Oedh buidhe mac an Dubaltaigh hi Gallchubair. Caislen Lisri do dhinnsena le Maignus O nDomnaill in cedoein iar bféil Brénainn, ocus a crichnugad le cuid dont shamhradh sin esi obair crainn ocus cloiche, ocus cosgad hi Neill fair. Maghnus O Domnaill do dul ar siubal creichi a nGlionn féile ar Oedh mbuidhe O nDomnaill, ocus creach do dhabairt lair, ocus diar marcach dá muintir do marbad .i. mac Domnaill mic Fhélim mic Aonghusa óig hi Ghallchubair, ocus mac Briain chaoich mic Domnaill mic in degenaigh. Tommár mac Maghnusa Mhégg Uidir dhéc .i. foi chléirigh ocus dhuine thuicsigh tréighsige re laidin ocus re gaoidhilge, ocus dob fesr cóir leabar laidne ocus ghaoidhilge a comhgar dó, ocus fer muisir mhóir diomchuir ocus tighe aoidhedh do chongmáil. Ruaidri mac Murchadha mic tShuibhne do marbad da bráithrib fein in hoc anno. Uilliam mac Aindriass mhég Craith .i. fer faidhbsir mhóir ocus biatach maith, ocus a ben, dhec an

[1] *Francis.* Apparently St. Francis, confessor, whose festival occurs on October 4th. The Four Mast. state that O'Duinnshleibhe (or O'Donlevy) died on the 30th of September.

[2] *John Luirg*; i.e. "John of Lurg;" so called from having been fostered by the O'Muldoons of Lurg, in the north of the present county of Fermanagh.

[3] *Caisl'n-mór*; i.e. the "great castle," or Castlemore-Costelloe, now Castlemore, in the barony of Costelloe, and county of Mayo.

day before the festival of Francis.[1] Mag Uidhir died this year; and the comarb Mag Uidhir, i.e. Cuconnacht, son of Cuconnacht, son of Brian, was made lord in his place. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Egnechán O'Domhnaill, mortuus est. Felim, son of Godfrey, son of John Luirg[2] O'Domhnaill, mortuus est. A hosting by O'Domhnaill to Magh-Luirg; and the country was destroyed, both corn and buildings; and the Caislén-mór,[3] and the castle of Bennada, were taken by him; and the castle of the Caladh, and Baile-na-huamha, and the Caislen-riabhach, were taken by him; and they were afterwards broken down. And a good horseman of O'Domhnaill's people, i.e. Aedh Buidhe, son of the Dubhaltach O'Gallchubhair, was killed in front of the Belach-buidhe. The castle of Liffer was begun by Maghnus O'Domhnaill the Wednesday after the festival of Brenainn,[4] and finished in the course of that summer, both timber and stone work, and O'Neill warring against him. Maghnus O'Domhnaill went on a predatory march into Glenn-fhéile, against Aedh Buidhe O'Domhnaill, and carried off a prey; and two horsemen of his people were slain, viz., the son of Domhnall, son of Felim, son of Aenghus Og O'Gallchubhair, and the son of Brian Caech, son of Domhnall Mac-an-decanaigh.[5] Thomas Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir died: i.e. a most eminent cleric, and an intelligent, learned man in Latin and Gaeidhilic, and who had the best copies of Latin and Gaeidhilic books of any in his neighbourhood; and a man who supported a large company, and kept a house of hospitality. Ruaidhri, son of Murchadh Mac Suibhne, was killed by his own kinsmen in hoc anno. William, son of Andrias Mag Craith, i.e. a man of great opulence, and a good biatach,[6] and his wife, died in one day and

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[4] *Brenainn.* St. Brendan of Clonfert, whose festival fell on the 16th of May.

[5] *Mac-an-decanaigh*; lit. "son of the Dean." This name is still borne by some families in Tyrone, under the forms Mac Digany, and Deane.

[6] *Biatach.* The title "*biatach*" was applied to a wealthy farmer of great influence and authority.

én ló con oiḃče in ḃliaḋain sin. Caiṫilín ingen Chuinn mic Domnaill hi Neill, ben craiḃṫeċ ḋeiġ einiġ do ḃí ag feraiḃ maiṫi .i. ag O Raiġilliġ ar tús ocus ag O Ruairc na ḋiaiḃ sin, d'fagail ḃáis an ḃliaḋain si iar nongad ocus naiṫriġe. Iarla Chille Dara ocus mac Iarla Urṁuman do ḋul a Saxanaiḃ tré imṫnúṫ ocus tre innlaċ a ċéle, ocus a inaḋ fein a nEirinn do fágḃáil ag barún Delḃna, .i. giurḋís na hEirenn an tan sin int Iarla sin Cille Dara. Domnall mac Fergail mic Domnaill hi Briuin, dux in leiṫe síos do ṫiṫ Briúin, ocus a ḃainċele .i. Largraigḟiona ingen tSheain mic in Priosa, mortui sunt. Taḋg mac Cairḃri mic in Priosa hi Briuin do ġabáil na taoiseċhta tarais Domnaill ar béalaiḃ sinnser Flechta Cormaic hi Briuin, amail is dú do ḋeġ airilniuḃ, ocus Maoilsechluinn O Briuin a braṫair eli do ġabáil na tanaisdeachta. Mor ingen Mhaoileċlainn Mhic Cárа, uxor hi Ainliġe .i. an ben dob fers táinic a gcenel Dorba mic Oenġusa re cian daimsir, buime ḋáṁ ocus ḋeoraiḋ na hEirenn, aiṫġin Mhóire Muman ar ċlú ocus ar crabaḋ ocus ar ċaondúṫrachd, ben is mó tuc dorḟráil ocus dalmanaiḃ biḋ ocus éduiġ do ḃochtaiḃ ocus daiḋilgnechaiḃ an Choimdiḋ ocus dá gach aon no sigeḋ a leis a faġail, a hég ar lár a longphurt féin a port Loċa Lein, et sepulta est a nOilfinn fá ḋíḋen Dé ocus Phádraic. An primóir óg O Fergail .i. Tomárr mac Emuinn ṁic Rossa, tigerna Chalaiḋ na hAnġaile, ocus an cúigeḋ cuiḃrendach dob fers do ḃói do ċlannuiḃ Rugraiḋe, do marbaḋ la clainn Emuinn hi Chellaiġ ocus le slicht Félim mic Gilla na naom hi Fergail, ocus a triur mac maille friss fer dolum. Forḃuise ċúig reachtṁuineaḋ no arré la clainn Ruaidri mic Diarmada, ocus lá clainn Taiḋg mic Ruaidri mic Diarmada, ocus la Mac nDuḃġaill ocus le slicht hi Conchobair ruaid,

[1] *Married.* The original words, do ḃí ag feraiḃ maiṫi, literally rendered, would read "whom good men owned."

[2] *Sepulta.* sepultus, MS.

[3] *Companion* cuiḃrendach; a word deriv. from cuiḃrenn, a share, a portion, and also a company.

night this year. Caitilín, daughter of Conn, son of Domhnall O'Neill, a pious woman of good hospitality, who had been married[1] to good men, viz., to O'Raighilligh at first, and to O'Ruairc afterwards, died this year after unction and penitence. The Earl of Cill-dara, and the son of the Earl of Ur-Mumha, went to Saxon-land through mutual envy and complaints; and he left his own office in Erinn to the Baron of Delbhna, (i.e. this Earl of Cill-dara was Justiciary of Erinn at that time). Domhnall, the son of Ferghal, son of Domhnall O'Birn, dux of the lower half of Tir-Briúin, and his wife, i.e. Lasairfhína, daughter of John the Prior's son, mortui sunt. Tadhg, the son of Cairbre, son of the Prior O'Birn, assumed the chieftaincy after Domhnall, in preference to the senior of the descendants of Cormac O'Birn, as good merit deserves; and Maelsechlainn O'Birn, his other brother, assumed the tanistship. Mor, daughter of Maelechlainn Mac Caba, uxor of O'hAinlighe, i.e. the best woman that came into Cenel-Doffa-mic-Aenghusa for a long time; the nurse of the learned and destitute of Erinn; the equal of Mór Mumhan in reputation, piety, and good will; the woman who gave most in offerings and alms of food and clothing to the poor, and to the orphans of the Lord, and to every one who would require to receive them, died in the middle of her own residence, in Port-Locha-Leise, et sepulta[2] est in Oilfinn, under the protection of God and Patrick. The young Prior O'Ferghail, i.e. Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Rossa, lord of Caladh-na-hAnghaile, and the fifth best companion[3] that was of the Clanna-Rughraidhe, was slain by the sons of Edmond O'Cellaigh, and by the sons of Felim, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, and his three sons along with him, per dolum. An investment of five weeks, or six, by the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, and by the sons of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, and by Mac Dubhgaill, and the race of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and the descendants of

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ocus re flicht Félim finn, ocus le flicht Taidg mic Briandin, for cairlén riabach clainni Fagartaig, ocus muc ingnad crainn do denum cuige doib do hfailgiud deg daingne darada, ocus failge fada fír mora ar lud fúide. Diarmaid mac Taidg ruaid, ocus marcach maid do dunad clainne Maolruanaid, do marbad amach arran gcairlén, ocus an muc do gerrad rá deoid la Tuathal ruad.

Ectt. Enáir for Cedaoin; birrex fuirre. Ocht mbliadna fiched ocus .u. ced ocus mile aoir an Tigerna. Ingen hí Briain .i. Finnguala ingen Conchobair, an ben ir mó do corruin do clú a comaimsir ría do gaob cuirp ocus anma, do dul dhéc iar gcaithem a haoirri ocus a hinme re hoinech ocus re daonnocht ar túr, ocus iar mbeith bliadain ar ficit a naibío an treff uird ag denum crábaid ocus daonnachta ocus deg oirrigde do gaob Dhé ocus ant faoguil. H.Briain .i. Toirrdhelbach mac Taidc, an Gaoideal dob faide re huairle ocus re henech a let Moda uile, ocus oigri oilen Briain Boruma ar congmail cogaid re Gallaib, dragail báir iar nongad ocus iar naidrige, ocus a mac do rigad na ionad .i. Conchobar mac Toirrdhealbaig. Mac Diarmada moige Luirg .i. Cormac mac Ruaidri mic Diarmada, féichem coitcenn ar einech ocus ar féile daoir ealadna, ocus mír cruada cogaid ocus coitchetti Connacht an Cormac rin, ocus fer coranta a cride fein ar a errgcairdiu é, ocus a ég iar nongad ocus iar naidrige a nerr a aoirri; ocus a derbrathair .i. Diarmaid do gabáil a ionad dia éis. Conn mac Neill mic Airt hí Neill, cennfedna maith do cinél Eogain, do marbad la mac Airt óig hí Neill, ocus diar mac

[1] *Engine.* muc; lit. "pig."

[2] *Tuathal Ruadh.* In the Annals of Connacht Tuathal is called mac Cuinn, "the son of Conn [O'Donnell]," and it is added that the castle was surrendered through famine.

[3] *Third Order.* The third Order of St. Francis.

[4] *Hardy champion.* mir cruaid, M.S. The Four Masters and the Annals of Connacht have also mir

Felim Finn, and the descendants of Tadhg Mac Branáin, against Caislen-riabhach of Clann-Foghartaigh; and a wonderful wooden engine[1] for taking it was made by them of good, firm, oaken beams, and long, truly large beams supporting it. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ruadh, and a good horseman of the stock of Clann-Maelruanaidh, were killed from out of the castle; and the engine was at last cut to pieces by Tuathal Ruadh.[2] A.D. [1527.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday; a bissextile; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twenty-eight years. O'Briain's daughter, i.e. Finnghuala, daughter of Conchobhar, the woman who maintained the greatest reputation of all her contemporaries, as regards body and soul, died after spending her life and wealth at first in promoting hospitality and humanity, and after having been twenty-one years in the habit of the third Order,[3] performing devotion, clemency, and good works, on behalf of God and the world. O'Briain, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Tadhg, the Gaeidhel who had been longest identified with nobility and hospitality in all Leth-Modha, and the genuine heir of Brian Borumha in maintaining war with Foreigners, died after unction and penitence; and his son was made king in his place, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach. Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, i.e. Cormac, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada—(the general supporter of hospitality and bounty towards men of learning, and the hardy champion[4] of the warfare and defence of Connacht, was this Cormac, and the protector of his own territory against his enemies)—died after unction and penitence in the end[5] of his age; and his brother, i.e. Diarmaid, assumed his place after him. Conn, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, a good captain of the Cenel-Eoghain, was slain by the son of Art Og O'Neill; and O'Neill's two sons,[6] [1528.]

cruaoa, which literally signifies "piece of steel." The construction of this entry is rather loose and inelegant.

[5] *The end.* a nerr. See note [1], p. 258 *supra.*

[6] *O'Neill's two sons*; i.e. the two sons of Art Og O'Neill.

hi Neill .i. Enrí ocus Cormac, do bí a láim ag .h. Neill a brad roime sin, do tabairt do clainn Cuinn mic Neill, ocus clann Cuinn do crochad na deisi mac sin. Caislén Cúlmaoile do gabail ar Mac n'Donnchada da derbrathair fein .i. do Muirchertach Mac Donnchada mac Murchada, ocus Mac Donnchada fein ocus a mac .i. Murchad do gabail rá cend goirid na diaid sin leis O n'Dubda, ocus le Muirchertach Mac n'Donnchada, ocus mac eli do Mac Donnchada do marbad ann .i. Donnchad. Sloiged leis O n'Domnaill maille re hAlbanchaib mora ra Aluradar mac Eóin Chatánaig a Muig Luirg, ocus an bealach buide do gerrad doib, ocus cíor ocus bráigdi dragail on tír, ocus teacht slán. O Ruairc .i. Eogan mac Tigernáin, tigerna na Breifne, urra cotharigde eimig ocus uaisle tíleachta Aoda finn, dragail dáir an bliadain sin a naibíd san Froinséir iar nongad ocus iar naidrige. Mac Suibne Fanad .i. Domnall óg mortuus est iar gcur aibíde an uird Muire uime la féli Muire isin ngeimredh. Gaod mór isin mbliadain si an aoine sia nodlaic, ionnus gur leg móran doiprechaib crainn ocus cloiche ocus iomad do crannuib, ocus go háirigti do brir mainistir Dhúin na nGall, ocus do brir ocus do fuadaig alán tarristroigib ar muir ocus ar tír. Muirir mac Dhonnchada hi Bigleigind, fós re leigiur, dragail dáir an bliadain sin. O Maoilmíadhaig .i. Cathal mac Domnaill mic Uaitne duibe, tairrech thealluig Cerballain, mortuus est.

Kll. Enair for Aoine. Nói mbliadna sicheb ocus .u. ceb ocus mile air in Tigerna. Conchobar óg O Baigill, tanuirde a talman féin, do marbad lá clainn

Was killed. do marbad. The partic. do has been erroneously repeated in the MS.

With a great many Albanachs. re hAlbanchaib mora; lit. "with great Albanachs," [i.e. men of Alba, or Scotland].

[3] *John Cathánagh.* See note [1], p. 200 *supra.*

[4] *The Bealach-buidhe.* The "yellow pass," now called Bothar-buidhe, or Ballaghboy, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo.

[5] *Aedh Finn.* "Hugh the Fair;" the ancestor of the O'Rorkes, O'Reilly's,

viz., Henry and Cormac, who had been detained in captivity by O'Neill for a long time previously, were surrendered to the sons of Conn, son of Niall; and the sons of Conn hanged these two princes. The castle of Cúl-mhaile was taken against Mac Donnchadha by his own brother, i.e. by Muirchertach Mac Donnchadha, the son of Murchadh; and Mac Donnchadha himself, and his son, i.e. Murchadh, were captured in a short time after that by O'Dubhda, and by Muirchertach Mac Donnchadha; and another son of Mac Donnchadha was killed[1] there, i.e. Donnchadh. A hosting by O'Domhnaill, with a great many Albanachs[2] under Alexander, the son of John Cathánagh,[3] to Magh-Luirg; and the Bealach-buidhe[4] was cut down by them; and they obtained rent and hostages from the country, and returned safely. O'Ruairc, i.e. Eoghan, son of Tighernán, lord of the Breifne, the sustaining prop of the bounty and nobility of the race of Aedh Finn,[5] died this year in the habit of St. Francis, after unction and penitence. Mac Suibhne of Fanad, i.e. Domhnall Og, mortuus est, after assuming the habit of the Order of Mary, on the day of the festival of Mary in winter. Great wind in this year, the Friday before Christmas, which threw down a great many wooden and stone buildings, and several trees; and it broke down, in particular, the monastery of Dún-na-nGall; and it shattered and blew away a great number of boats on sea and land. Maurice, son of Donnchadh O'Bigleighinn, an adept in medicine, died this year. O'Maelmhiadhaigh, i.e. Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Uaithne Buidhe,[6] chief of Tellach-Cerbhallain, mortuus est. A.D. [1528.]

The kalends of January on Friday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and twenty-nine years. Conchobhar Og O'Baighill, tanist of his own country, was slain [1529.]

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and their correlatives. The history of Aedh Finn is preserved in a curious Irish MS. called the *Book of Fenagh*, of which a translation will (it is hoped) soon be given to the public by Denis H. Kelly, Esq., M.R.I.A.

[6] *Uaithne Buidhe*; "Yellow pillar;" in an English form, "Owney Boy."

hi Bhaigill in hoc anno. Iarla Deirmuman, Semus, ant aon mac goill rá mo clú oinig ocus uairle do bí an Eirinn, ocus do boi na urrain cogaid re Gallaib ocus re Gaidelaib, ocus dob fearr do cend dáil ocus deoraid, dhéc a lár a aoiri ocus a inme do galur orann éri noidce im feil fan Seain. Félim mac Conchobair hi Bhaigill do marbad la clainn hi Bhaigill in hoc anno. Mac mic Dhubgaill na hAlban do marbad la hAed mbuide .h. nDomnaill a ndorus cairléin Chúile mic an trein dén búille cloidem. Cairlén Chúil mic an trein do gabáil rá cend gairid na diaid sin le Magnus .h.nDomnaill, ocus a brisfed arr a haitle do dorad na comairle. O hUigind .i. Domnall cam, raoi re dán ocus re fogluim, dhéc in hoc anno. Mac hi Uigind .i. Aed mac Glairne, fói re dán, mortuus est. Brian ballach mac Neill mic Cuinn do marbad le Cormac Mac Uibilín, ocus é ar muinnterus Briain féin, ocus fiad ag fagbáil cairrge ferguir. An Cornamach mac Fergail mic Donnchada duib Mic Aedagáin, .i. an fer rá huirtherca a breithemnus tuaiti a tírib Gaidel, [mortuus est] et repultus [est] a nOilfinn. Domnall mac Eoin mic Domnaill mic Dirrdagra, adbar olloman tuaisceirt Ulad re bérla feinechuis, mortuus est et repultus [est] a gcarraig Ferguis. Sémus mac Ruaidri mic Dirrdagra, mac fuirmid a ealadna fein, mortuus est. Mac Ailín .i. Cailín mac Gille espuig, én fogha a noisiu gaidelaib uile ar engnum ocus ar einech, dhéc. Domnall mac Aeda mic Domnaill Mic Aedagáin .i.

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[1] *Hoc.* óc, MS.

[2] *Council.* This event is more clearly related by the Four Masters, who state that iar sceithead a comairle aréd do cinnedh lais an cairlén do bhreth; i.e. "after scrutinizing his council, what he [Maghnus O'Domhnaill] decided was to break it [the castle] down."

[3] *In hoc.* an óc, MS.

[4] *Fenechas;* i.e. the Irish Laws, or Brehon Laws.

[5] *Lay Brehonship;* i.e. Civil Law.

[6] *Bérla fenechais.* The *bérla* (or

by the sons of O'Baighill in hoc[1] anno. The Earl of Desmumha, James, the foreigner's son of greatest repute for bounty and nobility that was in Erinn, and who was a prop of battle against Foreigners and Gaeidhel, and the best protector of the learned and destitute, died in the middle of his age and prosperity, of a sudden illness of three nights, on the festival of Saint John. Felim, the son of Conchobhar O'Baighill, was killed by the sons of O'Baighill in hoc anno. The son of Mac Dubhgaill of Alba was killed by Aedh Buidhe O'Domhnaill, in the doorway of the castle of Cúl-mhic-an-tréin, with one stroke of a sword. The castle of Cúl-mhic-an-tréin was taken in the course of a short time after that by Maghnus O'Domhnaill; and it was broken down immediately in pursuance of the council.[2] O'hUiginn, i.e. Domhnall Cam, a doctor in poetry and learning, died in hoc[3] anno. The son of O'hUiginn, i.e. Aedh, son of Glaisne, a doctor in poetry, mortuus est. Brian Ballagh, son of Niall, son of Conn, was slain by Cormac Mac Uibhilín, who was in the friendship of Brian himself, as they were leaving Carraig-Ferghuis. The Cosnamhach, son of Ferghal, son of Donnchadh Dubh Mac Aedhagáin, the most eminent man in the lands of the Gaeidhel in fenechas,[4] and in poetry, with lay Brehonship,[5] [mortuus est], et sepultus [est] in Oilfinn. Domhnall, son of John, son of Domhnall Mac Birrthagra, intended professor of the North of Uladh in "bérla fenechais,"[6] mortuus est, et sepultus [est] in Carraig-Ferghuis. James, son of Ruaidhri Mac Birrthagra, a macfuirmigh[7] of his own art, mortuus est. Mac Ailín, i.e. Cailín, son of Gilla-espuig, the choice of all in Oirer-Gaeidhel for prowess and bounty, died. Domhnall, the son of Aedh, son of Domhnall Mac Aedhagáin, i.e. the Mac

A.D. [1529.]

language, of the *fenechas*, or Brehon Laws. It was otherwise called *bírla Feine*. See O'Donovan's Grammar, Introd., p. lxx.

[7] *Macfuirmigh*. "Son of composer." This was the title of the sixth grade in the ancient classification of poets. See the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 157; and Ebel's ed. of Zeuss's *Gram. Celt.*, p. 27.

Mac Aodhagáin Uaṁman .i. ceann éigsi leighe Modha ar eigsi ocus ar filidhecht, mortuus est. Mac Fheorais Dhúin móir .i. Maoilir mortuus est. Muirchertach mac Magnusa Mic Diarmada ruaidh ocus Conchobar mac Giolla Martain do marbad an Oilfind, ocus Ruaidri buidhe mac Donnchada duibh ocus Emann mac Duibhgaill do gabail ann leis O Conchobair ruadh.

Kett. Ienair for hathairn; x. mbliadna xx^et ocus .u. ced ocus mile air in Tigerna. Caitilín ingen Murchada mic tShuibne, ben I Dhochartaigh, mortua est. Roisg ingen hI Chathain, ben Fhélim I Dhochartaigh, do dul dhéc in hoc anno. Slóigedh leis .h. nDomnaill a mí medhóin thamrad a coigedh Connacht, dár gabadh lais trid choillthib Conchobair ar fad ocus arrin a nuachtar tíre, ocus tar Búill budhedh, ocus tríd an tánuisdechd a Moig Luirg, ocus tar cara Dromma Ruisc fois doridis; ocus Muintir Eoluis do milledh ocus do lorcud lair, ocus cuid dá daoinibh do buain de im chairlen Liathdromma .i. Magnus mac Fidhorcha Mic Shuibne ocus mac Mic Coilín .i. Toirrdelbach dubh, ocus gabáil arrin airis tar Sinuinn riar, ocus do machaire Chonnacht, ocus do droicet Atha Modha tar Suca, ocus Clann Chionnmaig do creachad ocus do lorcud lair .i. baili Mic Daibidh .i. Glinnrce ocus Cill Chrúáin, ocus édála imda do dabairt arran tír. Baile an torair do milledh ocus do lorcud don dul sin lair, ocus cíorr corranta dfagbáil ar .h. Conchobair ruad .i. fé pingind irin gceathromain dá dúthaid; ocus filled tarair don Fhealaig buidi iar milled Muige Luirg, ocus gan oigbail do dénum dó. Sorcha ingen Aodha óig mic Aodha an einig mic Neill mic Cuind, uxor

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[1] *Donnchadh Dubh.* "Donough the Black." A member of the family of Mac Dermot, apparently. This entry is added in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot, to whom the MS. belonged, and is not in any other collection of Irish Annals accessible to the Editor.

[2] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[3] *Cara-Droma-Ruisc;* i.e. "the weir

Aedhagáin of Ur-Mumha, i.e. head of the learned of Leth-Modha in knowledge and poetry, mortuus est. Mac Feorais of Dún-mór, i.e. Meiler, mortuus est. Muirchertach, son of Maghnus Mac Diarmada Ruadh, and Conchobhar Mac Gilla-Martain, were slain in Oilfinn, and Ruaidhri Buidhe, son of Donnchadh Dubh,[1] and Edmond Mac Dubhgaill, were taken prisoners there by O'Conchobhair Ruadh. A.D. [1529.]

The kalends of January on Saturday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirty years. Caitilín, daughter of Murchadh Mac Suibhne, wife of O'Dochartaigh, mortua est. Rose, daughter of O'Catháin, wife of Felim O'Dochartaigh, died in hoc[2] anno. A hosting by O'Domhnaill into the province of Connacht, in the middle month of summer, on which occasion he passed through Coillte-Conchobhair, and from thence into Uachtar-thíre, and past Buill southwards, and through the tanist's land into Magh-Luirg, and eastwards again across Cara-Droma-Ruisc[3]; and Muinter-Eolais was destroyed and burned by him. And a number of his people were taken from him about the castle of Liath-druim, viz., Maghnus, son of Ferdorcha Mac Suibhne, and the son of Mac Cailín, i.e. Toirdhelbhach Dubh. And he passed from thence westwards across the Shannon again, and to Machaire-Connacht, and by the bridge of Ath-Mogha, across the Suca. And Clann-Conmhaigh was plundered and burned by him, viz., Mac David's towns, viz., Glinnsce and Cill-Crúain; and he carried off great spoils from the district. Baile-an-tobair was destroyed and burned by him on this occasion; and he imposed a defensive tribute[4] on O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. six pence on every quarter[5] of his country. And he returned back to the Bealach-buidhe, after destroying Magh-Luirg, no injury having been done to him. Sorcha, daughter of Aedh Og, son of Aedh-an-enigh,[6] son of Niall, [1530.]

of Drum-Ruisc"; the old name of Carrick-on-Shannon.

[4] *Defensive tribute;* i.e. a tribute the payment of which secured the protection of O'Donnell.

[5] *On every quarter;* i.e. on every quarter (or cartron) of land.

[6] *Aedh-an-enigh;* i.e. "Aedh (or Hugh) of the hospitality."

hi Neill .i. Cuinn mic Cuinn mic Enrí, mortua est. Mac Artáin dux cineoil Fhogartaig mortuus est. Mac Domnaill gallóglaech .i. Colla mac Colla, conparal tire hEogain mic Neill, mortuus est. Cathal mac Ruaidri óig mic Ruaidri caoich Mic Dhiarmada, ráoi ciunneódna do chrechairechtaib ocus do cenorugad a ercarad ar gach taoib de, mortuus est. Cumgraig mac Maolruanaid mic Conchobair Mhég Rágnaill mortuus est. Teach granogaile dob ferr do bí an Erinn ag Mac Conmara ar loch Aillinne do lorcud lair O nDomnaill, ocus an Bhreifne uile ó thliab fiar do mhilleb dó. Creach mór do dénum dAod Buide O Dhomnaill a nGailengaib. Sloiged eli leis .h. nDomnaill a mí medóin an fogmair ar mac Uilliam Búrc, dár milled cuid don tír, ocus fír do fnadmad doib iarsin, ocus teacht slan acht óg marcach maith donti flúaig .i. Aod mac Conchobair riabaich hi Dhuibidir. Rugraide, mac Eogain mic Aoda bailb mic tSheain hi Dhocartaig, écht mór na duthaid féin, mortuus est. Mac Uilliam clainni Ricaird .i. Ricard mac Uillec finn mic Uillec ruaid mic Uillec an fina, cinnlitir Gall ocus gaidel uachtair Connacht, ocus an té dob ferr oinech ocus uaisle, ocus bud daingne [recht] ocus riagail tánic do thíochtaib Uilliam Cuncúr re cian daimsir, dragail dáil do galur aitgerr an mí déigionach don errach. Cairdil na mbrathar mionúr a nDún na nGall an bliadain sin, ocus O Domnaill dá dtabairt amach uile ó túr co déred ar a chorcur fein maille re caithem mór ocus re rocraidecht adbail onorach. Erruc Oilerinn .i. ant erruc Gréigech dragail dáil, ocus ni hoilbeim don

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[1] *Uxor.* uxar, MS.

[2] *Mortua est.* moirti runt, MS.

[3] *From the mountain westwards*; i.e. all of the district of Breifne-O'Ruairc, or the present co. of Leitrim, to the west of Slieve-an-iarainn.

[4] *Conchobhar Riabhach O'Duibhidhir*; or "Conor O'Dwyer the Swarthy." He was probably slain in the retreat homewards.

[5] *Ulick-an-fhina*; i.e. "Ulick of the wine."

son of Conn, uxor[1] of O'Neill, i.e. Conn, son of Henry, mortua est.[2] Mac Artain, dux of Cenel-Foghartaigh, mortuus est. Mac Domhnaill Galloglaech, i.e. Colla, son of Colla, constable of Tir-Eoghain-mic-Neill, mortuus est. Cathal, son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech Mac Diarmada, a most eminent captain for plundering and subduing his enemies on every side of him, mortuus est. Cumsgrach, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Conchobhar Mag Raghnaill, mortuus est. The best wooden house in all Erinn, which Mac Consnamha had on Loch-Ailinne, was burned by O'Domhnaill; and all the Breifne from the mountain westward[3] was destroyed by him. A great depredation was committed by Aedh Buidhe O'Domhnaill in Gaileng. Another hosting by O'Domhnaill, in the middle month of harvest, against Mac William Burk, on which occasion a part of the district was destroyed. And peace was afterwards concluded by them; and he (*O'Neill*) returned safely, with the exception of a good young horseman of the army, i.e. Aedh, son of Conchobhar Riabhach O'Duibhidhir.[4] Rudhraidhe, son of Eoghan, son of Aedh Balbh, son of John O'Dochartaigh, a great loss in his own country, mortuus est. Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e, Richard, son of Ulick Finn, son of Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-an-fhina,[5] head of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Upper Connacht, and the person of the best bounty and nobility, and of the firmest [law] and rule, that had come for a long time of the race of William the Conqueror,[6] died of a very brief illness in the last month of spring. A chapter of the Friars Minors in Dun-na-nGall this year; and O'Domhnaill maintained them all from the commencement to the conclusion at his own cost, with great expenditure, and munificent, honourable hospitality. The Bishop of Oilfinn, i.e. the Greek bishop,[7]

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[6] *William the Conqueror.* William Fitz Aldelm de Burgh.

[7] *Greek Bishop.* There is no account of this Bishop in any authority accessible to the Editor, nor does his name occur in the lists given by Ware and Harris.

daonnacht ant éc an epputc Grégaig. Comḟorba Cholum cille a nGlionn cille .i. Donn mag Niallupraig mortuus est. Iarla Chille dara .i. Geróid mac Geróid do bí a fad rá ríard ag rig Saxan do techt a nEirinn ocus Giuirdir Saxanach do tocht leis, ocus iad ag milled mórain rá gaoidealaib. O Raigillig do gabáil dóib ocus é ar teacht na gcenn fein. Ingen Mic in Bhaird .i. Una dhec. Ingen hi Bhaigill .i. Róis ingen Toirrdhelbaig mic Neill ruaid, ben décmach deigenig, mortua est. Síle ingen hi Fallamain uxor Cairbri mic in prióra hi Birn, ben décmach daonnachtach deig dealb nar diult dáṁ na deoraid, mortua est.

Ktt. Enáir for Domnach; en bliadan déc ar fichit, ocus cuig ced ocus mile air in Tigerna. O Siaġail ollam leigis Innsi hEogain mortuus est. Cairlen Beoil Leice do gabáil d'Aod Buide O Dhomnaill, ocus buaidred an tíre do techt arr sin go mór. Donnchad mac Toirrdhelbaig mic Taid hi Briain, tánuiste Tuaidṁuman, cennfedna maith ocus fer déṁa eimig ocus uairle, dhec in hoc anno. Mag Carrthaig riabach .i. Domnall mac Finġin mic Diarmada, tigerna óg Cairbri, ocus fer eimig coitcinn déigrid ocus daoir ealadna, ocus tigerna do bu ro ṁaith feacht ocus riagal, ocus tuc gairm scoile dreruid Erenn, do dul dhec in hoc anno. Mac hi Dhocartaig .i. Niall mac Conchobair carrdaig mortuus est. Diarmaid mac Sean mic Aoda mic Mhaolruanaid .i. anté dob fer uairle ocus daonnacht dia coitcinne fein, dhec. Cogad mór a tír Conaill an bliadain sin idir O n'Domnaill ocus a mac .i. Mágnus. O Domnaill do chur trí lúaig ṁóir an aon áit ocus dul

1 *Glenn-Cille. Rectè* Glenn-Coluim-Cille (or Glencolumbkill), in the co. of Donegal.

2 *Donn Mac Niallusaigh.* In the *Annals of Connacht* the Christian name is Donnchadh, or Donough. The surname Mac Niallusaigh is now written Mac Eneilis.

3 *To meet themselves;* na gcenn fein; i.e. to meet them at their own invitation.

4 *Uxor.* uxar, MS.

died; and the death of the Greek bishop is no blemish to humanity. The comarb of Colum Cille in Glenn-Cille,[1] i.e. Donn Mac Niallusaigh,[2] mortuus est. The Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. Garrett son of Garrett, who had been a long time under arrest by the king of the Saxons, came to Erinn, and a Saxon Justiciary came with him; and they were destroying much against the Gaeidhel. O'Raighilligh was taken prisoner by them, after he had gone to meet themselves.[3] Mac-in-Bhaird's daughter, i.e. Una, died. O'Baighill's daughter, i.e. Rose, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, son of Niall Ruadh, a charitable, most bountiful woman, mortua est. Sílè, daughter of O'Fallamhain, uxor[4] of Cairbre, son of the Prior O'Birn, a charitable, humane, beautiful woman, who refused neither guest nor stranger, mortua est. A.D. [1530.]

The kalends of January on Sunday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirty-one years. O'Siaghail, chief physician of Inis-Eoghain, mortuus est. The castle of Bel-leice was taken by Aedh Buidhe O'Domhnaill; and the disturbance of the district resulted greatly from that event. Donnchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg O'Briain, tanist of Tuadh-Mumha, a good captain, and a man who practised hospitality and excellence, died in hoc anno. Mac Carthaigh Riabhach, i.e. Domhnall, son of Fínghin, son of Diarmaid, a young lord of Cairbre, and a man of general bounty to poets and men of learning—and a lord of most excellent law and rule, who had given a school invitation to the men of Erinn—died in hoc anno. The son of O'Dochartaigh, i.e. Niall, son of Conchobhar Carragh, mortuus est. Diarmaid, son of John, son of Aedh, son of Maelruanaidh, i.e. the most noble and humane person of his own kindred,[5] died. A great war in Tir-Conaill this year, between O'Domhnaill and his son, i.e. Maghnus. O'Domhnaill sent a large [1531.]

[5] *His own kindred.* In the *Annals of Connacht* his sept is called *Sliocht Maelruanaidh*, or "descendants of Maelruanaidh," which was the tribe name of the Mac Donoughs of Corann, in the county of Sligo.

a nduthaiḃ Mhaġnuis, ocus an tir do mhilleḋ ḋó; ocus mac Donnchada ḋoeich Mhéġ Uiḋir, duine uasal maiṫ dreimiḋ Manach do mharbaḋ ar an slóiġeḋ; ocus Maġnus do ṫeacht a tír Aoḃa ocus morán do mhilleḋ innti, ocus araile. Mac Mic Uiḃilín .i. Cormac, ceno feḋna maiṫ ocus fer einiġ ḋoiṫḋinn, dġabail ḃáir co hobann in hoc anno. Sloiġeḋ leisin ngiusdís tsacranach .i. Uilliam Sgemeltún a tír Eoġain, ocus O Domnaill do ḋul na gconne, ocus caislén Cinnaiss do brisseḋ ocus an tir do mhilleḋ; ocus Brían mac Loċluinn mic tShuiḃne, consabal lasla Usmhuman, do mharbaḋ a mbruiġin ar an slóiġeḋ sin fein. Iollann buiḋe mac Mhaoileċlainn mic Iollainn Mic in Leġa ruaiḋ, fói na ealadain fein, dhec an ḃliadain sin. Síle ingen Chairbre hi Birn, ben a haoisa féin dob fesir do ḃaintoisseachaiḃ síl Muiresġhaiġh ina coimré, [dragbail ḃáir], ocus a haḋlucad a Rosc Chommáin a nodhusliġe a sinnser. Tuathal O Domnalláin ó mhachaire Mhaonmhoiġe mortuus est. Gillapadraic mac Aḋuiṁ Mic in Bhaird mortuus est.

Kll. Enáir for Luan: ḋá ḃliadain dhéc ar ṡiċit ocus .u. ceo ocus mile. O Domnaill do ḋul a gceno an ġiusdís .i. Uilliam Sgemeltún an ḃliadain sí, ocus sann ocus censal do ḋenum sis, ocus an giusdís Sacsanach do ṫocht a tír Eoġain, ocus Dun Genuinn do brisseḋ ḋó, ocus an tir do mhilleḋ. Iasla Chille dara .i. Geróid mac Geróid do ṫocht ass Sassanaiḃ ocus é na ġiusdís ón sí. O Domnaill do ḋul a Muiġ Luirg ocus Mac Domnaill leis .i. Aluradar mac Eoin Chaṫánaiġ, ocus creaċa ocus loiscḋi do ḋenum ḋoiḃ, ocus siṫ do ḋenum go luaṫ na ḋiaiḋ sin dóiḃ. Clann hi Neill .i. clann Airt óig .i. Domnall ocus Tuathal, do ḃói

[1] *Sgemeltún.* A rude way of writing the name of Skeffington.

[2] *Mac-in-Legha.* This name signifies "son of the Physician." Maelechlainn Mac-in-Legha, mentioned above as the father of the person whose obit is recorded, aided in the transcription, in 1512, of an Irish medical MS. preserved in the King's Inns' Library, Dublin. See Wilde's Report on *Table of Deaths*, Census of Ireland for 1851, part v., vol. i., p. 28.

army to one place, and went into Maghnus's country; and the district was destroyed by him. And the son of Donnchadh Caech Mag Uidhir, a good gentleman of the Feara-Manach, was killed on the hosting. And Maghnus went into Tir-Aedha, and destroyed much in it, &c. The son of Mac Uibhilín, i.e. Cormac, a good captain, and a man of general hospitality, died suddenly in hoc anno. A hosting by the Saxon Justiciary, i.e. William Sgemeltún,[1] to Tir-Eoghain; and O'Domhnaill went to meet them; and they demolished the castle of Cennard, and destroyed the country. And Brian, son of Lochlainn Mac Suibhne, the Earl of Ur-Mumha's constable, was killed in a conflict on that same hosting. Illann Buidhe, son of Maelechlainn, son of Illann Mac-in-Legha[2] Ruadh, an eminent man in his own art,[3] died this year. Sílè, daughter[4] of Cairbre O'Birn, the best woman of her own age of the ladies of Sil-Muiredhaigh in her time, [died], and was buried in Ros-Comain, in the tomb of her ancestors. Tuathal O'Domhnallain, from Machaire-Maenmhaighe,[5] mortuus est. Gillapatraic, son of Adam Mac-in-Bhaird, mortuus est. A.D. [1531.]

The kalends of January; one thousand, five hundred, and thirty-two years. O'Domhnaill went this year to meet the Justiciary, i.e. William Sgemeltún,[1] and formed a friendship and compact with him; and the Saxon Justiciary went into Tir-Eoghain, and the castle of Dun-Genainn was demolished, and the country injured, by him. The Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. Garrett, son of Garrett, came from Saxon-land, as Justiciary from the king. O'Domhnaill went into Magh-Luirg; and Mac Domhnaill, i.e. Alexander, son of John Cathánach *was* with him; and depredations and burnings were committed by them; and peace was quickly afterwards made by them. The sons of O'Neill, viz., the sons of Art Og, viz., Domhnall and Tuathal, who had been [1532.]

[3] *In his own art*; i.e. in medicine.

[4] *Daughter*; ingen; probably a mistake for ben, "wife." See the last entry under 1530.

[5] *Machaire - Maenmhaighe*. The "plain of Maenmagh," a district in the county of Galway.

abḟad a mbraiġdenus as O Néill, do crochad laiṁ in hoc anno. Eogan mac Thigernain ṁic Eogain hi Ruairc, ri duine uarṡul ar a ċulaiḋ fein, do ṁarbad le clainn i Mhaoilṁaedhaiġ a mbaile na mbrátharr a nDruim dá eiḋiarr. Mac Mhég Fhlannchaiḋ .i. Toirrdhelbach do ṁarbad dia ḋiar derbráthar féin a ndorus baile Mhég Fhlannchaiḋ, ocus Brian O Ruairc do ṁilleḋ ṁoráin a nDartraiġe tríthi. Inġen Mhic Shúiḃne Fhánad .i. Máire, .i. ben hi Bháiġill, sracail báir go hobann .i. a hercur dá heaċ a ndorus a baile fein. O Maolconaire .i. Torna mac Torna mortuus est, ocus O Maolconaire do ġairm na ionad do Conchobar mac Domnaill ruaid hi Mhaoilconaire, ocus a ḋul dhéc go luaṫ na ḋiaiḋ sin. Caislén Aird na sriaḃ do ġabáil le clainn hi Dhuḃda ar mac Seain a Búrc, ocus cosad etorra fréin ocus sliocht Ricaird a Búrc, ocus mórán creaċ ocus marḃṫa do denum etorra in hoc anno. O Cerḃuill .i. Maolruanaiḋ, an Gaoidel dob uaisle ocus dob oirdercca a leṫ Moḋa, ocus is mó do ṁill rá gallaiḃ ocus do lesraiġ rá Gaoidelaiḃ, sracail báis in hoc anno. Comorba Fíṅacha .i. Brian mortuus est. Mac Uiḋilin .i. Ualtar mac Geróid do ṁarbaḋ an eclus Dhúin bó, ocus Conchobar mac hi Chaṫáin, fer toictech tromċonáiġ, do lorcud, ocus Mac Conulaḋ .i. Sémmus mac Airt Mic Conulaḋ do gabail ann. Clann Doṁnaill ċleiriġ hi Chaṫáin do fine na gnioma sin. Mac iarla Urṁuman .i. Tomárr mac Piarais ruaid do marbad a nOssraiġe le Diarmaid mac Gillaḃádraic, aḋbar riġ Ossraiġe; ocus ní mór nar bé sin échi Mhaoilṁóire, daiġ nír bo cian iarsin gurro tairḃreṫ Diarmaid lé na derbráthair féin, .i. lá Mac Gillaḃadraic, don iarla Urṁumnech, ocus ro cengiad

[1] *In the Friars' town.* The Four Masters say "in the monastery."

[2] "*Maelmor's feat.*" The Irish chronicles relate that Tuathal Maelgarbh, monarch of Ireland, was slain in the year 544, by a person named

a long time imprisoned by O'Neill, were hanged by him in hoc anno. Eoghan, son of Tighernan, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, a most excellent gentleman in his own position, was slain by the sons of O'Maelmhiadhaigh in the Friars' town,[1] in Druim-dhá-ethiar. The son of Mac Flannchaidh, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, was slain by his own two brothers in the doorway of Mac Flannchaidh's residence; and Brian O'Ruairc destroyed much in Dartraighe through that. The daughter of Mac Suibhne Fánad, i.e. Mary, O'Baighill's wife, died suddenly; i.e. she was thrown from her horse in the doorway of her own residence. O'Maelconaire, i.e. Torna, the son of Torna, mortuus est; and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ruadh O'Maelconaire, was proclaimed the O'Maelconaire in his place; and he died quickly after that. The castle of Ard-na-riadh was taken by the sons of O'Dubhda against the son of John Burk; and a war *broke out* between themselves and the descendants of Rickard Burk, and many depredations and homicides were committed between them, in hoc anno. O'Cerbhaill, i.e. Maelruanaidh, the noblest and most illustrious Gaeidhel that was in Leth-Modha, and who destroyed most in regard to Foreigners, and improved most in regard to Gaeidhel, died in hoc anno. The comarb of Fídhnacha, i.e. Brian, died. Mac Uidhilín, i.e. Walter, son of Garrett, was killed in the church of Dún-bó; and Conchobhar, son of O'Catháin, a very rich, affluent man, was burned, and Mac Conuladh, i.e. James, the son of Art Mac Conuladh, was taken prisoner there. The sons of Domhnall Clerech O'Catháin committed those deeds. The son of the Earl of Ur-Mumha, i.e. Thomas, son of Piers Ruadh, was slain in Osraighe by Diarmaid Mac Gilla-Patraic, intended king of Osraighe. And this was very nearly "Maelmor's feat;"[2] for it was not long afterwards until Diarmaid was delivered by his own brother, i.e. by Mac Gilla-Patraic, to the Earl of

A.D. [1532.]

[1] Maelmor, who was immediately killed himself in return. Hence the proverb "the fate of Maelmor" is used to express sudden retaliation. See *Chron. Scotorum*, loc. cit.

Diarmaid lár an iarla anóigiuil a mhic ocus gach uile airdena dandernadh le Diarmaid roime sin siam. Dubdablaig, ingen Conchobair mic Ruaidri Buidi .i. ben Conchobair óig mic Muirchertaig Mic Diarmada síabaid, mortua est.

Kctt. Enair for Mairt; tri bliadna dég ar xxtc ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Mac Diarmada Moige Luirg .i. Diarmaid an einigh mac Ruaidri óig mic Ruaidri caoich Mic Diarmada, do marbadh per dolum la clainn Eogain mic Thaidg mic Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, .i. bráthre Mic Diarmada fein, ocus fá mór ant écht sin, óir ní raibe a comaimsir sir a nErinn fer a tigernuis do dul mó oinech ocus uairle, ocus dob ferr do cend dáma ocus deoraidh, ocus ann gach uile maidh duine maith inárr; [fer lán] do aithne ocus deolus ocus delabhain, ocus da gach maith áirchena; lá féile Brénuinn forsícendad a Lior Aodáin a crich Airtig, ocus Eogan mac Taidg Mic Diarmada do sioghadh ar crích Clainni Mhaolruanaidh na Diaidh. Cairlén Sligigh do ghabáil le Tadg óg mac Taidg mic Aoda hI Chonchobair ar indraigedh oidche, iar bfaghail fheolta ocus cuir amach air ó cuid do luchd coiméta in cairléin fein. Cairlen Aird na riadh do ghabáil lé clainn Tommáir a Búrc ar clainn hI Dhubda fan oidche sin cedna. Creach mór do dénum dO Dhomnaill ar .h. nEgra mbuidhe idir dá abuinn. Niall mac Murchada Mic Shuibne do marbad ar droicet Sligigh .i. ant óg macaom dob ferr do thigiodh Donnchada Mór, in hoc anno. Muirchertach mac Feilim mic Toirrdhelbaig Caprraig do crochad la .h. nDomnaill ar faicthi cairlein

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[1] *Diarmaid-an-einigh*; i.e. "Diarmaid (or Dermot) of the hospitality."

[2] *Of his means.* a tigernuis; lit. "of his lordship;" (i.e. of equal possessions).

[3] *Between the two rivers*; i.e. the rivers Owenmore and Coolaney, co. Sligo. But Idir-dhá-abhuinn may have been an alias name for O'Hara Buidhe's country.

[4] *Donnchadh Mór.* The pedigree of this Donnchadh Mór, from whom the Mac Swineys are descended, is given in Mac Firbis's genealogical

Ur-Mumha; and Diarmaid was manacled by the Earl in revenge of his son, and of every other evil which had been previously committed by Diarmaid. Dubhcabhlaigh, daughter of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, i.e. the wife of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach Mac Diarmada Ruadh, mortua est. A.D. [1532.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirty-three years. Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, i.e. Diarmaid-an-einigh,[1] son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech Mac Diarmada, was killed per dolum by the sons of Eoghan, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, viz., Mac Diarmada's own kinsmen; and that was a great calamity, for there was not in his time in Erinn a man of his means[2] of greater hospitality and excellence, and a better protector of guests and strangers, and one more distinguished in every quality of a good man than he; [a man full] of knowledge, learning, and science, and of all good: on the day of Brenainn's festival he was beheaded in Lis-Aedhain, in the territory of Airtech; and Eoghan, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, was made king over the territory of the Clann-Maelruanaidh after him. The castle of Sligech was taken by Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, in a nocturnal assault, after he had obtained guidance, and an offer of its surrender, from some of the keepers of the castle themselves. The castle of Ard-na-riadh was taken by the sons of Thomas Burk from the sons of O'Dubhda, in the night, in like manner. A great depredation was committed by O'Domhnaill upon O'hEghra Buidhe, between the two rivers.[3] Niall, son of Murchadh Mac Suibhne, i.e. the best young man of the race of Donnchadh Mór,[4] was killed on the bridge of Sligech in hoc anno. Muirchertach son of Felim, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh, was hanged by O'Domhnaill on the green of the castle of Enagh, [1533.]

work (R. I. Acad. copy, p. 124), where he is said to have been the eleventh in descent from Flaithbhertach O'Neill, who died in the year 1036.

Enaiġ, ar ndiultad an ḃaile do ṫabairt arr dá ċloinn ocur dá bráiṫriḃ fein. Maolruanaiḋ óg mac Mhaolruanaiḋ 1 Cheṫḃuill dhéc in hoc anno. O Maolṁuaiḋ .i. Domnall caoċ mac in ċornamaiġ do ṁarbaḋ a bḟiolla le na derbráthair fein, ocur le mac a derbráthar, ar faiċṫi Loinn Eala, ocur O Maolṁuaiḋ do ġairm dá ḋerbráthair .i. do Chaṫaoir. Emonn mac Cuinn mic Néill do ṁarbaḋ le clainn Mhéig Uiḋir. Feilim bacaċ mac Néill mic Cuinn dhéc in hoc anno.

Kal. Enáir for ḋardaoin; ceitri bliadna deg ar fichit ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Mac Diarmada Moiġe Luirg, .i. Eogan mac Taiḋg mic Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, dragail ḃáir an bliadain sin ar cairdiuġ Mic Dhiarmada iar nongad ocur naiṫriġe, ocur Aoḋ mac Cormaic mic Ruaiḋri Mic Diarmada do ġabáil tigernuis Moiġe Luirg na ḋiaiḋ, ocur é na ab a maithiriu na Búille; ocur cairdiuġ Mic Dhiarmada do ġabáil le clainn Taiḋg mic Ruaidri Mic Diarmada an uair sin .i. do Ruaidri ocur do Thomaltach. Cogad ocur imresruin drár isin tír ḋe sin. Mac mic Eochada .i. Donnchad mac Mhaolmuire mic Eochada, aḋḃar ollaman Laigen gan immeruin ocur fer a dṫaothair fein dob ferr ann gach uile ġné don ealaḋuin, ocur dob ferr do ṫiġerrach, do marbad go tubairtech den uirchur do ġa le derbraiṫriḃ a mathar féin .i. clainn [1] Tuathail. Toirrdhelbach duḃ O Dimuraiġ do ṁarbad a bḟiolla le na bráthair féin .i. le Muirceртach óg O nDiomuraiġ ar flánuiḃ Dé ocur Eiḃin naoim. Muirceртach óg féin do ṁarbaḋ go luaṫ na ḋiaiḋ sin le .h. Mórḋa tre ċumachtuiḃ Dé ocur Eiḃin. Eogan mac Aoḋa buiḋe mic Neill mic Cuinn, an mac riġ dob ferr do ṡliocht Aoḋa buiḋe, do

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1 *Niall.* He was the son of Art O'Neill, according to the Four Masters.

2 *Conn.* This Conn was probably the person of the same name mentioned in the preceding entry, as his grandson Felim was, according to the *Annals of Connacht*, the choice prince of the

after his own sons and kinsmen had refused to give the place for his ransom. Maelruanaidh Og, son of Maelruanaidh O'Cerbhaill, died in hoc anno. O'Maelmhuaidh, i.e. Domhnall Caech, the son of the Cosnamhach, was killed in treachery by his own brother, and by his brother's son, on the green of Lann-Eala; and his brother, i.e. Cathair, was proclaimed O'Maelmhuaidh. Edmond, son of Conn, son of Niall,[1] was slain by the sons of Mag Uidhir. Felim Bacagh, son of Niall, son of Conn,[2] died in hoc anno. A.D. [1533.]

The kalends of January on Thursday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirty-four years. Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, i.e. Eoghan, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, died this year on Mac Diarmada's Rock, after unction and penitence; and Aedh, son of Cormac, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, assumed the sovereignty of Magh-Luirg after him, and he an abbot in the monastery of the Buill; and Mac Diarmada's Rock was taken at that time by the sons of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, viz., by Ruaidhri and Tomaltach. War and dissensions grew in the country through this. The son of Mac Eochadha, i.e. Donnchadh, the son of Maelmuire Mac Eochadha, intended ollamh of Laighen, without dispute, and the best man of his own labour in every species of science, and the best house-keeper, was unhappily killed with one cast of a spear by his own mother's brothers, viz., the sons of O'Tuathail. Toirdhelbhach Dubh O'Dimusaigh was killed in treachery by his own relative, i.e. by Muirchertach Og O'Dimusaigh, whilst under the guarantees[3] of God and Saint Ebhin. Muirchertach Og himself was killed soon after that by O'Mordha, through the power of God and Ebhin. Eoghan, son of Aedh Buidhe, son of Niall, son of Conn, the best son of a king of the race of Aedh Buidhe, was killed by [1534.]

[O'Neill sept called] Clann-Aedha-Buidhe (or Clannaboy).

3 *Under the guarantees.* The person slain was apparently under the protection of an oath sworn by the names of God and Saint Ebhin.

marbad le hAlbanchaib den urchur do thoigid ar Loch Cuan. Iarla Chille dara, .i. Geróid mac Geróid mic Thómmair, do dul a Saxuib rá dogairm rig Saxran, ocus ant Iarla do chur docum báir .i. ant aon mac goill do bud mó do gél do bí a nErinn na aimmrir féin; ocus mac an Iarla .i. Tomárr do milled muinnteri rig Saxran a nErinn le cogad .i. gach uile duine dá raibe ag muinechad arr ri Saxran ar fedh na Mide a mbailti do brirred ocus a mbráigde do buain díb; ocus airdeirrecc baile Ata cliath do marbad le mac an Iarla ar an cogad sin. Ocus giuirdís Sarranach do teacht a nErinn on rí, ocus bailti mic an Iarla do brirred durimór, ocus an Mhide uile do milled etir cill ocus tuaith, ocus uile imda do denum etorra; ocus Mag Nuadad do gabáil leisin ngiuirdís hAcranach, ocus echta móra do muintir mic an Iarla do marbad ann. O Conchobair ruad .i. Tadc buide mac Cathail ruaidh dragail báir an bliadain sin, ocus O Conchobair do gairm do Thoirrdhelbach ruad .i. dá mac na ionad. Brian mac Sean I Mhaoilmuaid do marbad abrioll le cuid dá cined fein. O Gallcubair .i. Emmonn mac Eoin mic Tuathail dragail báir obuinn in hoc anno. Cormac mac Fergail Mic in Baird, fói re dán ocus duine dob ferr taimic dá cineb fein do daob deirce ocus daonnachta, dragail báir do galur obann iar nongad ocus naitrige.

Kal. Enair for Aine; u. bliadna dhéc ar xxtc ar .u. ced ar mile. Tommár mac Iarla Cille dara do cengal re Gaoidelaib deirceirt Erenn an bliadain ri, ocus é anaghaid an giuirdís, tarér a mainér ocus a bailte do buain do mac an Iarla don giuirdís, ocus é

[1] *The Foreigner.* The MS. has ant aon mac goill, i.e. "the one son of a Foreigner."

[2] *By the Earl's son.* Archbishop Alan was murdered by two of "Silken Thomas's" servants, not by himself. See the account of the murder in Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A.D. 1534; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 234; and Harris's ed. of Ware's *Bishops* (Works, vol. i.), p. 347.

[3] *Magh-Nuadhad.* Maynooth. In-

Albanachs, with one shot of an arrow, on Loch-Cuan. A.D.
The Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. Garrett, son of Garrett, son of [1534.]
Thomas, went to Saxon-land, at the summons of the king of the Saxons; and the Earl was put to death—i.e. the Foreigner[1] of greatest account that was in Erinn in his own time; and the Earl's son, i.e. Thomas, ruined the king of the Saxon's people in Erinn with war; i.e. he demolished the residences of, and exacted their pledges from, all who were faithful to the king of the Saxons throughout Midhe. And the archbishop of Baile-atha-cliath was killed by the Earl's son[2] in this war. And a Saxon Justiciary came to Erinn from the king; and the majority of the towns of the Earl's son were demolished; and all Midhe was ruined both church and territory; and numerous injuries were committed between them. And Magh-Nuadhad[3] was taken by the Saxon Justiciary; and many eminent persons[4] of the people of the Earl's son were slain there. O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Tadhg Buidhe, the son of Cathal Ruadh, died this year, and his son Toirdhelbach Ruadh was proclaimed O'Conchobhair in his place. Brian, son of John O'Maelmhuaidh, was killed in treachery by some of his own sept. O'Gallchubhair, i.e. Edmond, son of John, son of Tuathal, died suddenly in hoc anno. Cormac, son of Ferghal Mac-in-Bhaird, an eminent poet, and the best man that came of his own kindred, as regards charity and humanity, died of a sudden illness, after unction and penitence.

The kalends of January on Friday; one thousand, five [1535.]
hundred, and thirty-five years. Thomas, son of the Earl of Cill-dara, leagued with the Gaeidhel of the south of Erinn this year, in opposition to the Justiciary, after his manors and towns had been taken from the Earl's son by

correctly written Maġ Nuadad in the MS. The name of this place is also found written "Magh-Luadhad" in some of the more ancient tracts, and also in the *Martyrology of Donegal*, and texts of comparatively modern date.

[4] *Eminent persons.* echta móra, lit. "great deeds."

péin ocur araiḃe do rann aige dinnaribad aran Miḋe, ocur a gcur anucht síl mBriain ocur hi Chonċobair Failge; ocur cogad mór maiṫ agá ḋenum aige. Is annsin tánic duine cumachtach do muintir Saxran a nErinn .i. Loarn Lionard, ocur tanic a gcend mic an Iarla, ocur tuc ceilg uime, ocur do ġeall pardún a hucht an rig cuige, ocur ruc lais a Sassanaiḃ é. Gabtar mac an Iarla, ocur cuirther a tur an rig é a mbraigḋenus, ocur tánic Loarn Lionard a nErinn arís tar ais, ocur fuair an giuirdís do bí aḋur a nErinn bár .i. Uilliam Sgemeltún; ocur gaḃur Loarn Linard feḋmantus an rig a nErinn ċuige, ocur tuc clann Iarla ṁóir Chille dara ċuige for a inchaib fein .i. clann Géróid mic Tomáis .i. Sémus ocur Oliuer, Sean ocur Risterd; ocur iar mbeiṫ ḃóiḃ for taobaḋ ocur for inchaib Loairn Línaird, ocur riad na coimdechta féin, ro gabaḋ anaoineachta leis; ocur do ċuir dindraiged ri Saxan iad, ocur cuirter a tur an rí iad mur araiḃe oigri na hiarlachta .i. Tomárs mac an Iarla. Iar mbeiṫ imorro tuilled ocur bliadain a laim ḃoiḃ prém ocur do Tomárs a tur an rig do cuireḋ ċum báis iad adbriaḋnuse luchta na catrach; ocur ní ṫanic do gallaib Erenn riam fer a aorra fein do buḋ mó do gníom ocur déchd do ṫaoḃ uairle ocur oinig ocur ċendsuis feḋna iná an Tomárs sin mac an Iarla; ocur ní mó fenmois da dtánic a ndeisiḋ aimsire ná a gnáthe do bí sliochd na hiarlachta ḋá sgriogd a hErinn, ocur tréin na hErenn uile aca re fada daimsin roime sin. Muirceartach mac Donnchada, mac Murchada, ocur a ḋiard mac .i. Sean glard ocur Fergal, do ṁarbad le .h. nEgra mbuiḋe ar ná ċur amaċ go meaḃlaċ do neoċ

[1] *Lord Leonard.* Leonard Lord Grey, Viscount Graney.

[2] *Sgemeltún.* See p. 276, note [1].

[3] *Calamity and loss.* The words do gníom ocur déchd literally mean "of action and deed," but are conventionally used to signify catastrophe, calamity, loss, &c.

the Justiciary, and he himself, and his partizans, had been expelled from Meath, and driven to seek the protection of Síl-Briain and O'Conchobhair Failghe, when he waged a great, good war. Then it was that there came to Erinn a powerful man of the king of the Saxons' people, i.e. Lord Leonard;[1] and he went to meet the Earl's son, and practised deceit towards him, and promised him a pardon on the king's part; and he took him with him to Saxon-land. The Earl's son was apprehended, and placed in the king's tower in captivity; and Lord Leonard came back to Erinn. And the Justiciary who was here in Erinn died, i.e. William Sgemeltún,[2] and Lord Leonard assumed the king's government in Erinn; and he brought the sons of the great Earl of Cill-dara under his own guardianship, viz., the sons of Garrett, son of Thomas, viz., James, Oliver, John, and Richard. And after having been in the confidence, and under the guardianship, of Lord Leonard, and they in his own company, they were all at once apprehended by him; and he sent them to the king of the Saxons; and they were placed in the king's tower, where the heir to the earldom was, i.e. Thomas, the Earl's son. After they themselves and Thomas, moreover, had been more than a year in captivity in the king's tower, they were put to death in presence of the inhabitants of the city. And there never came, of the Foreigners of Erinn, a man of his own age whose death was a greater calamity and loss,[3] as regards nobility, and hospitality, and captainship, than this Thomas the Earl's son. And no greater sermon[4] occurred in latter times than the quickness with which the heirs of the earldom were exterminated out of Erinn, although they had the power of all Erinn for a long time previously. Muirchertach Mac Donnchadha, the son of Murchadh, and his two sons, viz., John Glas and Ferghal, were slain by O'hEghra

A.D. [1535.]

[4] *Sermon.* The corresponding word in the text is ꝑeṁoiꝛ, into which form the English word "sermon" has been turned.

dá mhuinntir fein a maig Imleach in hoc anno. Mac Suibne Báguine .i. Maolmuire, mac Neill Mic Shuibne, do marbhadh a bfioll le na derbhrathair féin .i. Niall Mac Suibne la féile Poil ocus Pedair, a ndorus Cairléin Mic Shuibne féin .i. Rathuin. Eignechán mac Domnaill hi Domnaill do marbad le clainn hi Bhaigill mur an cedna go nemmaith. Maoileachluinn mac Cairbre hi Birn do marbad le clainn Chathail mic Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, ocus fa mór ant écht é, oir ir derc má do bí a nEirinn mac taoiseg a inme dob fherr a negna ocus a noinech ocus a noirdercus inárr. Conchobar mac Eogain mic Donnchada, ocus Aod mac an chanánaig do marbad le clainn Taidg mic Ruaidri Mic Donnchada ó chuil Degháid a Cill fraigh. Inghen hi Neill .i. Siubán ingen Chuinn mic Enrí mic Eogain, ben Mhaghnusa i Domnaill, dragail báir a lár a haoiri ocus a hinme ocus a maithusa an bliadain sin, ocus a hadlucad go honorach a mainistir Dhúin na nGall. Maidm mor do tabairt do Mac Aimlaoib an bliadain si dú inar marbad tigerna na Claonghlaisi ocus Mac Gibún, ocus córugad mór do chloinn tShíthaigh, ocus marbthar ann Bór mac Maolmuire mic Briain Mic Shuibne conrabal Mic Amlaib a torach an imbualta.

Kctt. Enair for fadarn. Se bliadna dhéc ar .xx. ar .u. ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Bliadain galrach erlán an bliadain sin, ocus il tedmanna innte .i. plágh. coitchenn ocus galar brec, ocus plágh buidech ocus

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[1] *Mac Suibhne Bághuine.* Mac Suibhne (or Mac Swiney) of Tir-Boghaine, now the barony of Banagh, in the co. of Donegal. The name is also written "Mac Suibhne Baghanagh."

[2] *Wickedly.* go nemmaith; lit. "not goodly," the word nemmaith being comp. of the neg. part. nem and the adj. maith, and the preposition go, when placed before an adjective, having the same force as *ly* in English.

[3] *Killed.* The *Annals of Connacht* add that O'Birn was killed on "Mullach-na-sithi."

[4] *Sibhan;* i.e. Joan.

[5] *Claen-glais;* now Clonlish, a district in the barony of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, anciently the patrimony

Buidhe, in Magh-Imlech, in hoc anno, after having been deceitfully betrayed by one of his own people. Mac Suibhne Bághuine,[1] i.e. Maelmuire, son of Niall Mac Suibhne, was killed in treachery by his own brother, i.e. Niall Mac Suibhne, on the day of the festival of Paul and Peter, in the doorway of Mac Suibhne's own castle, i.e. Rathain. Egnechán, son of Domhnall O'Domhnaill, was in like manner wickedly[2] killed by the sons of O'Baighill. Maelechlainn, son of Cairbre O'Birn, was killed[3] by the sons of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada; and he was a great loss, for it is doubtful if there was in Erinn a better chieftain's son of his estate, in wisdom, bounty, and excellence, than he. Conchobhar, son of Eoghan Mac Donnchadha, and Aedh, son of the Cananach, were killed by the sons of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Donnchadha, from Cuil-Deghaidh, in Cill-Frais. O'Neill's daughter, i.e. Sibhan,[4] daughter of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan, wife of Maghnus O'Domhnaill, died in the middle of her age, estate, and good fortune, this year, and was honourably buried in the monastery of Dun-na-nGall. A great defeat was given by Mac Amhlaibh this year, in which the lord of the Claen-glais,[5] and Mac Gibun,[6] and a great body of the Clann-Sithidh, were slain; and the son of Maelmuire, son of Brian Mac Suibhne, Mac Amhlaibh's constable, was killed there also in the beginning of the conflict. A.D. [1535.]

The kalends of January on Saturday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirty-six years. This year was a sickly, unhealthy year, in which numerous diseases, viz., a general plague, and small-pox, and a flux-plague, and the bed-distemper,[7] prevailed excessively. [1536.]

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of a family called O'Coilen, or Collins, but in the possession, at the date of the event above referred to, of a branch of the Fitzgeralds.

[6] *Mac Gibun;* i.e. FitzGibbon.

[7] *Bed-distemper.* ɡalar na leaptа. Instead of this the Four Masters make use of the word fiabhras, "fever." It was probably some kind of intermittent fever.

galar na leaṫa co himairecch. Echt ir mó na gach eile echt na aimsir fein, ocus erbad ir mó na gach erbad eli a nErinn irin mbliadain si, .i. Cormac óg mac Cormaic mic Thaiṫc Mheg Carthaigh .i. aon roga Ghaoiṫil leiṫi Moda Nuadaṫ, dragail ṫáir iar mbreiṫ ṫuaṫa ó ṫoman ocus ó ṫemun, et rerultus est a gcill Chré. Mac Dáiṫíṫ .i. Tomárr mac Dáiṫíṫ mic Emuinn dhec in hoc anno. Mac Goisdelṫ .i. Sean duṫ dhéc in hoc anno. Tommárr .h. hUiginn, .i. oide fer nErenn ocus nAlban re dán, dhéc an ṫliadain si. O Cellaig [do marbad] in hoc anno, ocus Donnchad mac Emuinn na ionaṫ ar ṫír Mhaine. Maiṫe iochtair Chonnacht .i. Daṫc óg mac Taiṫg mic Aoda, ocus Daṫc mac Cathail óig hi Conchobair, ocus clann nDonnchada ocus clann hi Dhúṫda, do ṫul ar tslicht Ricaird a ṫúrc ar tarrsuing in errsuic Bairéd; ocus caoraigeċt an tíre do dul romaṫ a dteṙmann Oirṁ, ocus ant errsuc dá lenmain ar an teṙmann, ocus an ṫaoraigeċt do ṫabairt do dinnsoigeḋ ant slúaig; ocus gan airec do ṫabairt uathaib a nonóir naoim na neimiṫ ṫóiṫ. Mainistir Dromma ṫá eiṫiaġar do lorcud ran oiṫċe iar collad do cáċ, ocus mórán do ṁilleḋ innti. Feiṫlim mac Feiṫlim hi Ruairc dragail ṫáir a ngeiṁil ag Brian O Ruairc, mac Eogain mic Thigernáin. Comorba Dromma Oirṫealaig .i. Cathal mac Seoinín mic ṫSheain hi Mhaoilṁoċéirġe, fer beoṫlurać buan ṫonáig, dragail ṫáir an ṫliadain sin. O Conchobair do gairm do Daṫg óg, mac Taiṫg mic Aoda mic Thoirrdelbaig ṫarrsaig hi Chonchobair; ocus nír ṫé sin ant ainm ba gnaṫ leisin té ṫuṫ tigerna a miochtar Chonnacht do sníol Conchobair, acht Mac Domnaill mic

[1] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[2] *Thomas O'hUiginn.* In the marg. it is added that he was the son of Domhnall, the son of Brian, the son of Ferghal Ruadh O'hUiginn. This name is now generally written Higgins, without the O'.

[3] *Herds.* caoraiġeċt. This word signifies the herds and flocks of a tribe, as well as the armed persons driving and guarding them.

[4] *Druim-dhá-eithighar.* The name of this place (Dromahaire, co. Leitrim) is written Druim-da-thiagar in

A.D.
[1536.]

A calamity greater than all calamities in his own time, and a loss greater than all other losses, *occurred* in Erinn this year, viz., Cormac Og, the son of Cormac, son of Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, i.e. the choicest of the Gaeidhel of Leth-Modha-Nuadhadh, died after triumphing over the world and the devil, et sepultus est in Cill-Cré. Mac David, i.e. Thomas, son of David, son of Edmond, died in hoc[1] anno. Mac Goisdelbh, i.e. John Dubh, died in hoc anno. Thomas O'hUiginn,[2] i.e. the tutor of the men of Erinn and Alba in poetry, died this year. O'Cellaigh [was slain] in hoc anno; and Donnchadh, son of Edmond, *was appointed* in his place over Tir-Maine. The chieftains of Lower Connacht, viz., Tadhg Og, the son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, and Tadhg the son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, and the Clann-Donnchadha, and the sons of O'Dubhda, went against the descendants of Richard Burk, at the instigation of the Bishop Barrett. And the herds[3] of the country went before them to the termon of Oiremh; and the bishop followed them upon the termon, and brought the herds to the army; and restitution was not given by them in honour of saint or sanctuary. The monastery of Druim-dhá-eithighar[4] was burned in the night, after all had gone to sleep, and much was destroyed in it. Fedhlim, son of Fedhlim O'Ruairc, died whilst confined by[5] Brian O'Ruairc, the son of Eoghan, son of Tighernan. The comarb of Druim-Oirbhelaigh, i.e. Cathal, son of Seoinín, son of John O'Maelmocheirghe, a prosperous man of great wealth,[6] died this year. Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh O'Conchobhair, was proclaimed the O'Conchobhair. And this was not the usual name of the person who was lord of Sil-Conchobhair in Lower Connacht, but whosoever of them was lord over Lower Connacht was usually called Mac Domhnaill Mic

the Annals of Connacht, and Druim-dhá-ethiar by the Four Masters.

[5] *Whilst confined by.* a ngeimiḋ; lit. "in gyves by."

[6] *Of great wealth.* buan ċonáiṡ; lit. "of perpetual wealth."

Mhuircertaig do gairtí don té bá tigerna ar iochtar Chonnacht díb; acht chena ir forruairliugad a aicme, ocus do berrsenugad dona riguib roime, do róine rium an claoclóid comanma rin do gairm de. Ant Ua Conchobair núa rin, ocus mac Cathail óig hi Chonchobair, do dul ar rioball innroiged a gclainn Ghoirdealb, ocus co rucadar na rlúaga rin a timcheall chille Cholmáin .i. baile mic Rugraidi mic Goirdelb; ocus tánic fein ar láim hi Conchobair arr an mbaile, maille re luirech comfromta do bí aige .i. lúirech Mic Fheorais. Ocus tuc Ua Conchobair an bráige rin leis co Sligech; ocus ni mor do creachuib ruaradar acht rin amáin. Ocus ruair a lán fuarclad arr in mbráigid rin. Conchobar garb mac Cathail Mic Dhiarmada do marbad le mac hi Birn ar an gcoill áimréid. O Ruairc do tairring do Ruaidri mac Taidg Mic Diarmada a timchell Cairléin Chendmoige, ocus an baile do brirred dóib, ocus na barda do marbad .i. Cathal mac Cormaic óig, ocus Fergal mac Briain, ocus ambói ann ó rin amach. Ruaidri na dtulán mac Diarmada mic Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, ocus clann Chathail mic Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, do ionnarbad arr Mag Luirg le Ruaidri mac Taidc Mic Diarmada, ocus cuid do chur a Tuaidmumain díb, ocus cuid eli a tir Conaill, tre marbad Mhaoilreachlainn hi Birn do bói na derb comdalta ag Ruaidri Mac Diarmada. Cogad rucuin rirbuan eidir .h. nDomnaill ocus maidi iochtair Connacht acht Brian O Ruairc amáin, gan a congnum re nechtar díb an tan ra. Slúag mór le .h. nDomnaill .i. Mag Uidir ocus mac hi Neill .i. Niall óg mac Airt, ocus mac hi Raigilligg .i. Aod mac Mhaoilmórda, co néirge amach hi Raigilligg; ocus ní tánic clann hi Domnaill

[1] *Proof.* comfrom, for comfrecmta=comprobatus, MS. comradh., Ann. Connacht.

[2] *Coat of mail.* lúirech=lorica, MS.

[3] *The Coill-aimhréidh.* This name, which signifies the "rough wood," would now be pronounced Kylavraig, or Killavraig; but the place has not been identified.

Muirchertaigh. Nevertheless, it was to exalt his family, and to excel the kings preceding him, that he was proclaimed by this change of name. This new O'Conchobhair, and the son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, went on an expedition into Clann-Goisdelbh; and they brought their armies about Cill-Colmain, i.e. the town of the son of Rughraidhe Mac Goisdelbh; and he himself came out of the town, into the hands of O'Conchobhair, bringing with him a proof[1] coat of mail[2] which he had, i.e. Mac Feorais's coat of mail. And O'Conchobhair carried this hostage with him to Sligech; and they did not get many spoils except that alone. And he (*O'Conchobhair*) received his full ransom for this hostage. Conchobhar Garbh, son of Cathal Mac Diarmada, was slain by the son of O'Birn, in the Coill-aimhréidh.[3] O'Ruairc was brought by Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, to besiege the castle[4] of Cenn-maighe; and they demolished the place, and killed the warders, viz., Cathal, son of Cormac Og, and Ferghal, son of Brian, and all who were there besides. Ruaidhri-na-ttulán, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, were banished out of Magh-Luirg by Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, (and some of them were sent to Tuadh-Mumha, and some more to Tir-Conaill), through the killing of Maelsechlainn O'Birn, who was the true foster-brother of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada. A long, lasting, war between O'Domhnaill and the chiefs of Lower Connacht, except Brian O'Ruairc alone, who gave his assistance to neither of them this time. A great muster by O'Domhnaill, viz., Mag Uidhir, and the son of O'Neill, i.e. Niall Og, the son of Art, and the son of O'Raighilligh, i.e. Aedh son of Maelmordha, with the rising out of O'Raighilligh. And O'Domhnaill's own sons did not come there,

A.D. [1536.]

[4] *To besiege the castle.* The original of this clause is ꝺo ċaıṗṗıng a ꝺımċell ċaıṙléın Chenꝺmoıġe, the literal translation of which is "was drawn about the castle of Cenn-maighe."

ann Buḋeirin; ocur ro anrat a timċeall Maġnusa hi Domnaill, oir ni ḟánic irin trom ḟosraiḋe rin, óir do bí a neraonta re na athair. Ocur tangadar clann tShuiḃne, ocur O Baiġill, cona bḟianlaċ áiġ ocur irġaile irin tinól rin hi Domnaill, amail bá bér dóiḃ. Gluairir an slúaġ rénta ro ullaṁ rin am deoiġ laoi o áṫ Senaiġ, gur ġaḃadar rorrad ocur riṫ longport eidir ḃuiḃ ocur Droḃaoir; ocur taréir a toṁaltuir do ċaitheḋ ḋóiḃ, do ċuiredar luchd foraire ocur fuiresruir do ċoiṁét ant slúaiġ ar ceird ammuis longpuirt do ṫabairt orra do tṡíol Conchobair cona tinól; óir do ḃadar cruinn an éin ionaḋ a Sligech, ocur geallad buailti aca dO Domnaill. Ocur irré do chúaid irin ḟoraire ar túr O Baiġill, oir do buḋ dóiġ lair co bruiġeḋ ré trem éigin da luchd imrema ocur iomarḃáġa, a miochtar Chonnacht, ag teacht do tabairt amuis longpuirt ar an slúaiġ rin hi Dhomnaill. Ocur do ċuaiḋ muinnter Coḋa buiḋe hi Dhomnaill a broraire mur an cedna; ocur do buaileḋ O Baiġill ocur iad fein rá ċeli a gcreapurcal na maidne moiċe; ocur do innraiġ muintir mic hi Dhoṁnaill a gcoinne ocur a gcomairṁċir hi Bhaigill cona ṁarcslúaig, a richt droinge éigin miochtar Chonnacht. Ni ar ḃuga na ar ḃuan teiteḋ do ġaḃ O Baiġill ċuige a ionnroigeḋ da ergcairdiḃ, oir bá derḃ deimin leis gurab iad do bói ċuige. Acht chena rucurdar O Baiġill bann diocra deġḟaraid na gcoinne ocur na gcomairṁċir, ocur nír an ar a neinech gan dul ina merc go nemċoiméadach, go bḟuair a oigheḋ co tročaṁail tuairdech lé na fior ċairdiḃ ḃuḋéin; ocur ir lán ṁór an uiredbuḋ do ḃochtuiḃ ocur daoiḃilgnechuiḃ, danbḟanniḃ ocur dollaṁnaiḃ ant écht rin .i. Niall O Baigill. Acht chena nír toirmirc ant aird écht rin triall na tindrgedal ant

[1] *On the watch.* This second party of watchers would seem to have proceeded to the same point to which O'Baighill and his friends had gone, and without the knowledge of O'Baighill (or O'Boyle).

but remained about Maghnus O'Domhnaill, (for he did not come in this great army, because he was in discord with his father). And the Clann-Súibhne, and O'Baighill, with their warlike and valorous bands, came also in this muster of O'Domhnaill, as was the custom with them. This charmed, ready, army moved late in the day from Ath-Senaigh, and occupied a resting place and encampment between Dubh and Drobhais. And after they had eaten their food, they sent watchers and sentinels to guard the army from the danger of a camp attack being made upon them by the Sil-Conchobhair, with their muster; for they were assembled in one place in Sligech, and had promised battle to O'Domhnaill. And the first who went on the watch was O'Baighill; for he thought that he might find some of his opponents and adversaries, in Lower Connacht, coming to make a camp attack on this army of O'Domhnaill. And Aedh Buidhe O'Domhnaill's people went on the watch[1] in like manner; and O'Baighill and they encountered each other in the twilight of the early morning. And the people of O'Domhnaill's son advanced against, and towards, O'Baighill with his cavalry, taking them for a party belonging to Lower Connacht. It was not with fear, nor with a desire to flee, that O'Baighill received this attack of his enemies, (for he was positively certain that it was they who were approaching him); but O'Baighill made a vehement, sudden, rush towards them, and to meet them; and he stayed not under their protection,[2] but went unguardedly amongst them, so that he received his death miserably, unfortunately, by his own true friends. And a very great loss to paupers and orphans, to the infirm and to professors, was this eminent man, i.e., Niall O'Baighill. This great calamity, however, did not prevent O'Domhnaill from attempting,

A.D. [1536.]

[2] *Stayed not under their protection.* In other words, O'Baighill (O'Boyle) did not seek quarter from his supposed enemies. The construction of this entry is altogether very loose and inelegant.

fligeð fin um .h. nDomnaill, ocus téit iar tocht an laoi dá ionnsoigeð co Sindís, gus gaḃ comnaiḋe ocus comoiriṁ isin maiġin sin go heisġe ġreine iar ná ṁárach. Teit marcsluaġ mic Cathail óig, .i. muintir Airt, ó Shligech innsaighed Braġad Cuillidh. Gaḃuid cuid do ṁarcsluaġ ant sluaiġ, ocus tiaġuid a gcóir iomruagad ré roile a mBealaċ ḋúin iarsinn. Marḃthar marcach do muintir Airt isin tachus sin, ocus dealaiġid re ċeli. Anuiḋ .h. Domnaill na forlongport féin an oiḋċe sin, ocus eisġir isin maidin ar ná marać, ocus téit co Fertat ranna an liaġáin do ḋul tairis a Cúil Irra. Do bí O Conchobair cona ċinól a Shligech ag orduġad a muintire do ḋul a gcoinne hi Dhomnaill go Fertuid randa in liaġáin, mar ar marbaḋ Liaġán laoċṁiliḋ do Fhoṁorchaib le Luġ Laṁfada, ag teacht innsoigeð ċaṫa Moiġe Tuired, mar a raḃadar Fomoruiġ ag raigeð a gcís ċána for Feruiḃ Erenn re cian daimmsir roime sin, conid uaḋa do hainmnigheð an fertat sin. Ocus an feḋ do ḃói an lán mara isin bfertuid do bí na sluaġa sin ag breiṫ breiṫi ar a ċeli, ocus isí comairle do sinne O Conchobair o nach raiḃe coimlion daoinib re .h. nDomnaill gan tachus fris ag an bfertuit, ocus ar ndul dO Dhomnaill a nordugad, ocus ar suiḋiugad a ġonnaḋ mór re huchd na feisrte, no gu ragad co neaṁsuiriṫe é a nionud eile. Teit .h.Domnaill tair an bfertait iar na rágḃáil gan ċornaiṁ gan ċoṫugaḋ, agus téit dréam do maitiḃ iochtair Chonnacht diarraḋ iomruagḋa ar ṁuinntir

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[1] *The army;* i.e. O'Domhnaill's army.

[2] *Conflict.* tochur, MS., for tachur, as in the Annals of Connacht, and the Ann. Four Masters.

[3] *Fersad-ranna-in-liagain;* lit. "the pass of the promontory of the pillar stone;" the name of a ford on the river Gitley. The suggested derivation of the name from Liagan, a man's name, is entirely fanciful.

[4] *Lugh Lamhfada.* "Lugh of the long hand;" one of the Tuatha-de-Danaan dynasty, whose reign is referred by O'Flaherty to A.M. 2764. His exploits have been much celebrated by the Irish bards. See *Ogygia,* p. 177.

and continuing, to pass that way; and after the approach of day he goes as far as Findir; and he rested and remained in that place until the rising of the sun on the morrow. The cavalry of Cathal Og's son, viz., Muinter-Airt, advance towards Braghad-Chuillidh. They meet some of the cavalry of the army,[1] and both parties proceed to attack each other in Belach-Dúin-iarainn. A horseman of Muinter-Airt is slain in this conflict,[2] and they separate from one another. O'Domhnaill remains in his own encampment that night; and he rises in the morning following, and goes to Fersad-ranna-in-liagain,[3] to go across it into Cuil-irra. O'Conchobhair was in Sligech, with his muster, arraying his people to go against O'Domhnaill to Fersad-ranna-in-liagain,[3] (where Liagán, a heroic warrior of the Fomorians, was killed by Lugh Lamhfada,[4] when coming to the battle of Magh-Tuiredh, where the Fomorians were imposing their tributes on the men of Erinn for a long time before that—so that it was from him this ford was named). And whilst the full tide was in the ford these armies were taking an estimate[5] of each other; and the resolution which O'Conchobhair adopted[6] was, since he had not as many men as O'Domhnaill, and as O'Domnaill had put his forces in order, and fixed his great gun[7] in front of the ford, not to oppose him at the ford, *but to wait* until he would find him unprepared in another place. O'Domhnaill goes across the ford, when he found it without defence, without protection; and a number of the chieftains of Lower Connacht go to demand battle from O'Domhnaill's people.

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[5] *Taking an estimate.* The words ag breith breithi lit. signify "giving (or bearing) judgment."

[6] *The resolution which O'Conchobhair adopted.* irri comairle do rinne O Conchobair. The literal translation of the original is "it is the counsel which O'Conchobhair made." The sentence has been partly transposed in the translation.

[7] *Great gun.* The text from the corresponding words down to the words le muinntir an Giuirtir in the entry under the year 1537 (see p. 306, note [1]) has been written by the hand that copied the entries for 1466, &c.

1 Dhomhnuill. Ní hiomcomhairleach do fhearghabh aite iarartar fin an uair do ionnsuigeadar co meanmnach míceillidh a ceile. Marbhthar eucht adhbhal mhór do cloinn Donnchaidh ar an iomruagadh fin .i. Maoileachluinn mac Taidhg mheic Ruaidhri; agus durcuir do gonta go marbhudh é. Marbhthar marcach eile do mhuinntir 1 Dhomhnuill durcar do ga ann .i. Semar ballach mac Neill meic Sean. Dealaid fé foile. Téid O Dómhnuill a nduthaidh flechta Briain 1 Chonchubair, agus do bí trí hoidhche aig milleadh arbha agus ag loscudh baile[i]dh agar mhonaidh. Do bí O Conchubair ag bél an droichit a bhfarlongport. Téid O Domhnaill tair traigh fiar a tír Fhiachrach Mhúaidhe, agus millidh mórán arbha agar bailedha, agus dá gach earnail maidheara archeana innte, oir do bí an tír ar a gcomur féin acht cuid da cairléndidh; agus do rug aigh mhóran do chaorthuidheacht an tíre timcheall thleidhe Gaidh. Tiagaid tar Múaidh fiadh ar tarruing thleachta Riocaird a Burc, andiaigh cosa do chaorthuidheacht cloinne 1 Dhubda. Gabhthar ingen Bhaitéir a Burc leó .i. bean Eoghain 1 Dhubda mailli fé na creich. Do bí dá mhéd dédaluidh agus daircidh fúair O Domhnaill, co dtabharthaoi mart nó dá mart ar aon bonn ann, agus nach fagbádoi fin féin orra. Mac Diarmada agus clann Taidhg mheic Diarmada agus clann mheic Daidi do teacht do chongnamh fé hiochtar [Connacht] anagaidh 1 Dhomhnaill. Thiallaidh O Domhnaill tar a air iar ndénamh a chorgha agus a churuir ifin tír fin amhuil ba lonn lair; agus do bí a nuplaimhe ag na maithibh fin iochtar Chonnacht gu dtiobradaoir tacur do Dhomhnaill ag teacht tair a air do, agus ní cugadar acht liamhan iomrúagaidh, oir níp fuirid O Domhnaill ó do fág tír Fhiachrach nó co ndeachaidh co Drúim cliabh, agus do bí a gcoimidhidh a gcomhnaidhe ar an gcomhrad fin. Marbhthar marcach do

[1] *James Ballach*; i.e. James the Freckled [O'Domhnaill].

[2] *The strand.* The strand of Traigh-Eothuile, near Ballysadare, co. Sligo.

This demand had scarcely been responded to, when they proudly, furiously, attacked each other. A person of very great note of the Clann-Donnchaidh was killed in this conflict, i.e. Maelechlainn, the son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri; and by a shot of a gun he was killed. Another horseman of O'Domhnaill's people was killed there by a cast of a spear, i.e. James Ballach,[1] the son of Niall, son of John. They separate from each other. O'Domhnaill goes into the country of Brian O'Conchobhair's descendants, and was three nights destroying corn, and burning towns and moors. O'Conchobhair was at Bel-an-droichit in an encampment. O'Domhnaill goes across the strand[2] westwards to Tir-Fiachrach-Muaidhe, and destroys therein a great quantity of corn, and many towns, and much of every other kind of property; for the country was in their own power, except some of its castles; and he seized a great quantity of the herds of the country around Sliabh-Gamh. They proceed westwards across the Muaidh, at the invitation of the descendants of Richard Burk, in pursuit of some of the herds of the sons of O'Dubhda. The daughter of Walter Burk is seized by them, i.e. the wife of Eoghan O'Dubhda, together with his prey. So immense were the spoils and herds obtained by O'Domhnaill, that a beef, or two beeves, would be given there for one bonn,[3] and even this would not be got for them. Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Mac David, went to assist those of Lower [Connacht] against O'Domhnaill. O'Domhnaill turns back, after accomplishing his expedition and journey into that country as he wished; and those chieftains of Lower Connacht were prepared to give battle to O'Domhnaill on his return home; but they only made a slight attack, for O'Domhnaill rested not from the time he left Tir-Fiachrach until he went to Druim-cliabh; and he was always in battle array during that time. A

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[3] *Bonn.* A groat, or four-penny piece.

muinntir mic Caṫail óig 1 Chonċuḃair ar an iompuagaḋ sin ag dul tar Feirsit sanna in liagain donn sluaig .i. Aoḋ mac Briain meic Aoḋa, ocus mac Mic Diarmata do ṫrómlot and .i. mac Eoġuin mic Taiḋg. Téid O Domnaill da ċiġ gan umla gan orrain dṫagail ó maithib iochtair Chonnacht don dul sa amuil ba neamġnáṫ. Mac Donnchada do ġairm do Dhondchaḋ mac Taiḋg meic Ruaiḋri meic Conċuḃair meic Taiḋg meic Tomultuig meic Muirġeasa meic Dondchaḋa, agus gan Mac Donnchaḋa féin déġ, agar ré a néarr a áoiri iar na ḃallaḋ .i. Eoġan mac Donnchaḋa meic Murchaḋa; agus cogad ac cloinn Eogain re Mac n'Donnchaḋa san ainm sin, agus gan ní súaiṫnid do milleḋ eatorra fós. An Giolla duḃ mac Aoḋa mic Rúaiḋri ḃallaig mic 1 Chonċubair [orġail ḃáir an ḃliaḋain sin. Slúaiġeḋ le .h. Conchobair Sligiġ ocus le .h. Ruairc ocus le mac Cathail óic .h. Conchoḃair], ar tarrsuing Mic Diarmata agus ċloinne Taiḋg Mic Diarmada, ar Thóirrḋealḃaċ ruad annsna Túaṫaiḃ, agus muinntir Ainliġe do ṫaḃuirt ḃragad dóiḃ agus gan a milleḋ ḋóiḃ eidir ċill ir tuaiṫ; agar a nool arrin a Maineaċuiḃ, agus gach aon sa carsid dUa Chonċuḃair ḋiḃ do milleḋ achd arainic mac 1 Ruairc, óir ní do milleḋ neaċ do chuaiḋ, acht dá ṗeċuin an bredraḋ síoṫchain do ḋénam eidir Mac n'Diarmata guna ḃraiṫriḃ agus O Cunċuḃuir ruad guna sann cogaid don dul sin. Gaḃuid an sluaġ sin cairlén an Turraic agus brisid é. Tig Donnchaḋ mac Emainn 1 Cheallaig ċuca do ḃragaid deagla a ḋuthaiḋe féin do milleḋ. Trialluiḋ an sluaġ sin iar ndenam a dturuis

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1 *Aedh.* Hugh. A member of the family of O'Conor Sligo.

2 *In the decline of life.* a néarr a áoiri; lit. "in the end of his age." a néarr, for a ndeiriud. See note 1, p. 258 *supra.*

3 *O'Conchobhair.* The corresponding portion enclosed within brackets in the text, apparently omitted by the scribe, has been supplied from the Annals of Connacht.

4 *Toirdhelbhach Ruadh.* He was the son of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conor.

horseman of the people of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair's son, i.e. Aedh, the son of Brian, son of Aedh,[1] was slain in that attack, whilst the army was going across Fersat-ranna-in-liagain, and the son of Mac Diarmada, i.e. the son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg, was severely wounded there. O'Domhnaill goes home without obtaining submission or homage from the chieftains of Lower Connacht on this occasion, as was unusual. Donnchadh, the son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, son of Tomaltach, son of Maurice, son of Donnchadh, was proclaimed Mac Donnchadha, though Mac Donnchadha himself, i.e. Eoghan, the son of Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, had not died; but he was in the decline of life,[2] after having been blinded; and Eoghan's sons waged a war with Mac Donnchadha concerning this title, but still nothing important was destroyed between them. The Gilla-dubh, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ballach, son of O'Conchobhair, [died this year. A hosting by O'Conchobhair Sligigh, and by O'Ruairc, and by the son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair],[3] at the instance of Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, against Toirdhelbhach Ruadh,[4] into the Tuatha; and Muinter-Ainlighe gave them hostages, on condition of not being injured by them both in church and territory.[5] And they went from thence[6] to the Mainechs,[7] and plundered every one of them who was the friend of O'Conchobhair, except those whom the son of O'Ruairc met; for it was not to injure any one he went, but[8] to see if he could make peace between Mac Diarmada, with his kinsmen, and O'Conchobhair Ruadh, with his allies. This army takes the castle of the Turrac, and demolishes it. Donnchadh, the son of Edmond O'Cellaigh, comes to them as a hostage, for fear his own country would be destroyed. This army proceeds, after

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[5] *Both in church and territory*; .e. in ecclesiastical and lay possessions.

[6] *From thence.* ar thuin; repeated in MS.

[7] *Mainechs.* The inhabitants of Hy-Many, or O'Kelly's country, in the counties of Roscommon and Galway.

[8] *But.* ar thuin, MS., which is wrong.

amuil bá luinn leó, agus berus na bráigde sin co Sligech .i. mac 1 Ainlige agas mac 1 Cheallaig; agus do beiriod leo comla breac an cairléin sin do gabudur cunn na cus se cairlen Sligig. Sluag eile an bliaguin si leis an ngiúrdis tSacsanach annsa Muman siar, dar gab carrduic O gConnell agus dar brus droicead Murchaid 1 Bhriain; agus mas sior do bi cuid do Dhonnchad mac 1 Briain andsna gnímaib sin. h.Ruairc do gairm do Bhrian mac Eogain mic Tigernáin. Cairlen an cairdi do leagad an bliagain si lé .h.Ruairc. Mac Uilliam Clonne Riocuird .i. Sean mac Riocuird mic Emainn dég an bliagain si, agus cogad mór eidir Cloinn Riocuird fan tigernus; agus da mac Uilliam do gairm isin tír .i. mac Uilliam do gairm do Risderd Bacach mac Uilliam, agus mac Uilliam eile do gairm dUilliog mac Riocuird óig; agus Uilliog na cenn ac congnam le Risdeard mbacach. Donnchad dub mac Conchubair mic Ruaidri buide, fear faidbeir agus tige oided coitchinn, dragail bair ongda agar aidrige. Mag Flannchaid daoiseach Dartraige .i. Feradach mac Uilliam, sgél mór don daonnacht agus don eineach, dragail bair. O Raigilligh .i. Feargal mac Seuin meic Cathail, si .h. [mBriuin] mBreifne agus Conmaicne, fear fial firinneach foigidneach, dég iar comaoin agus dhacarbaic. Domnall mac Donnchada 1 Cheallaig, cennfegna maith agus tanuisde O Maine o Charuid gu Slein, agus mac a dearbrathar maille fris .i. Eigneachan mac Maoileachluinn mic Donnchada 1 Cheallaig, ammarbad abhlit marson lé

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1 *Justiciary.* gibdis, for giurdis. The use of aspirated b (bh) for u is rather frequent in the text of this chronicle.

2 *Bridge.* The Annals of Connacht add that it was ar Sinainn, i.e. "on the Shannon" (O'Brien's Bridge?).

3 *Brian.* He is called Brian "Ballach," or Brian "the Freckled," in the Annals of Connacht.

4 *Ulick-na-cenn;* i.e. Ulick of the heads; so called from the number of enemies' heads he had cut off. The name is represented by na ceann in

accomplishing their expedition as they liked, and those hostages are taken to Sligech, viz., the son of O'hAinlighe, and the son of O'Cellaigh; and they carry with them the speckled door of the castle which they had taken, in order to put it to the castle of Sligech. Another hosting this year by the Saxon Justiciary,[1] westwards into Mumha, on which occasion he took Carraic-O'Goinnell, and broke down Murchadh O'Briain's bridge[2]; and if it be true, Donnchadh, the son of O'Briain, had a share in these acts. Brian,[3] the son of Eoghan, son of Tighernán, was proclaimed the O'Ruairc. Caislen-an-cairthe was demolished this year by O'Ruairc. Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e. John, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, died this year; and a great war occurred amongst the Clann-Rickard concerning the lordship; and two Mac Williams were proclaimed in the country, viz., Richard Bacagh, the son of William, was proclaimed the Mac William, and Ulick, the son of Rickard Og, was proclaimed another Mac William; and Ulick-na-cenn[4] sided with Richard Bacagh.[5] Donnchadh Dubh, the son of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, a man of wealth, and keeper of a general house of hospitality, died after unction and penitence. Mac Flannchaidh, chieftain of Dartraighe, i.e. Feradach, the son of William, a great loss to humanity and hospitality, died. O'Raighilligh, i.e. Ferghal, the son of John, son of Cathal, king of the Ui-[Briuin-]Breifne[6] and Conmaicne, a generous, truthful, charitable man, died after communion and sacrifice.[7] Domhnall, the son of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, a good captain, and tanist of Ui-Maine from Caradh to Grian, and his brother's son along with him, i.e. Egnechan, the son of Maelechlainn, son of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, were slain in treachery, together with Maelechlainn,

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the MS.; the form in the text is supplied from the Annals of Connacht.

[5] *Bacagh*; i.e. "the Lame."

[6] *Ui-[Briuin-] Breifne.* This name is written h. mbreicne in the MS. Breifne O'Raighilligh, i.e. the present co. of Cavan, is meant.

[7] *After . . . . sacrifice.* iar dracarbaic MS. racarpic, Annals of Connacht.

Maoileachlainn mac Uilliam meic Máoileachlainn 1 Cheallaigh ó fedhuibh baile Atha luain, ar furcongrad cloinne Taidg mic Donnchadha 1 Cheallaigh .i. clann derbhrathar Domhnaill buidhéin. Clann mic Uilliam cloinne Riocuird .i. Seun dubh agus Rémonn ruadh, eadon dias mac Riocuird mic Uilliog, do marbadh lé cloinn Riocuird óig mic Uillig ruaidh meic Uillig an fiona an Achadh draoidhín, ar mbreith autórugheacht forru a haithle chreach an tire do cheglomadh dóibh. Mac Goisdealbh .i. Seun mac an giolla dhuibh, neach deisluicteach daonnachtach deigh cennuisfegna, do marbadh do fhiarfuis Ma[c] Goisdealbh agus do chuid do luchd Airtigh in hoc anno. O Conchubuir Fhailghe .i. Brian mac Cathair do dibeirt ar a dhúthaidh, agus a cairléin uile do bhrisedh, agus móran da muintir do marbhudh innti[dh] leis an ngilbrídh fhaghanach .i. Loarn Linard; agus for dhé fhormut agus dhe imdheall derbhráthar 1 Chonchubair fein .i. Cathair rúadh, do finne fin uile.

Kc[al]luinn ghénair for Luan; bisech fuisse; seachd mbliadhna .x. ar fichit agus cúig ced agus mile áois an Tighearna. Taisech mhuinntire Cionaith, .i. Tadhg mac Aodha mic Aodha mic Contfhnamha, [dhaghail bhais in hoc anno]. O Gadhra .i. Eoghan mac Diarmata meic Eoghuin, tighearna Chúil O bhfinn, [dhec in hoc anno]. Mac Uilliam Burc .i. Seaboid mac Uillic mic Eumainn in Christo quieuit, agus cosnadh fa na inbe dá éis. Sluaighedh leis [O Neill] .i. Conn O Neill, ar thús Conghail, dár mhill agus dar chreach móran don tír, agus mac 1 Néill do ghabail a mbél Feisde ar deisedh ant sluaigh, agus O Néill do theachd dá thigh iarum; agus tighearna thír Conghail .i. Niall óg mac Néill mic Cuinn dhaghail bhais

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1 *Fedha.* The woods, or "Fews," a district near Athlone, in the present county of Roscommon, anciently the patrimony of the Naghten family.

2 *Justiciary.* gibhtír, MS., for giurtír, or giúrtír, as the word is generally written in the text of this chronicle, which frequently has an aspirated b (bh) for u and ui.

the son of William, son of Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, from the Fedha[1] of the town of Ath-Luain, at the instigation of the sons of Tadhg, son of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, viz., the sons of Domhnall's own brother. The sons of Mac William of Clann-Rickard, viz., John Dubh and Redmond Ruadh, viz., the two sons of Rickard, son of Ulick, were slain in Achadh-drainín, by the sons of Rickard Og, son of Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-an-fhiona, who overtook them in pursuit, after they had collected the preys of the country. Mac Goisdelbh, i.e. John, son of the Gilla-dubh, a generous, humane man, and a good captain, was killed by Piers Mac Goisdelbh, and by some of the people of Airtech, in hoc anno. O'Conchobhair Failghe, i.e. Brian, the son of Cathair, was expelled from his country, and his castles were all demolished, and a great many of his people were killed in them, by the Saxon Justiciary,[2] i.e. Lord Leonard; and through the envy and malice of his own brother, i.e. Cathair Ruadh, moreover, he (*the Justiciary*) did all that. A.D. [1536.]

The kalends of January on Monday; after a bissextile; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirty-seven years. The chieftain of Muinter-Cinaith, i.e. Tadhg, the son of Aedh, son of Aedh Mac Consnamha, [died in hoc anno].[3] O'Gadhra, i.e. Eoghan, the son of Diarmaid, son of Eoghan, lord of Cúl-O'Finn, [died in hoc anno].[3] Mac William Burk, i.e. Tibbot, the son of Ulick, son of Edmond, in Christo quievit;[4] and a war took place respecting his property after him. A hosting by O'Neill, i.e. Conn O'Neill, to Trian-Conghail, when he destroyed and plundered a great part of the country; and O'Neill's son was taken prisoner at Bel-Ferste, in the rear of the army; and O'Neill returned home afterwards. And the lord of Trian-Conghail, i.e. Niall Og, the son of Niall, son of Conn, died suddenly about this time; and O'Neill [1537.]

[3] *Anno.* The words enclosed within brackets in the text are added from the Annals of Connacht.

[4] *Quievit.* quiebıt, MS.

gu hobunn fón ám sin; agus O Néill do fillead arís a dtsían Conguil. A mac do bí a láim sgaguil dó, agus impersuin sa tigernus sín Conguil. Mac I Raigilligh .i. Brían mac Fergusil, eucht mór agus duine uasal maith, do marbad le muinntir an giuirtir, ar teacht doib ar creich a cloinn Mhadagamna. Mac Mic Shuibne .i. Maelmhuire do marbad le cloinn Murchada Mic Shuibne sa bliadoin sin. Coccad idir Aed Buide Ua Domnaill agus Magnarr O Domnaill agus clann I Baeidill, agus cairlen Duin na Gall sragbhail dAed, agus a bed na buaidrius mor a tir Conuill; agus cuid do fliocht in erbuic I ccallcubair do marbad le cloinn I Baeidill .i. mac Toirrdhelbaig óicc mic Briain, agus diarr mac [Eogain] ballaig mic Briain, co ttuillead maille frib. Sluaged larsan giuirtir a nIb Failge, agus cairlen in Daingin, .i. int en baile do ba daingne ionadh agus ordughad i nEirinn do bríged dó, agus échta agus edála móra dracchail annsin; agus bailte I Conchobair uile do beit ar a comus, agus in tír do milled doib. O Domnaill .i. Aed dub mac Aeda ruaid, mic Néill gairb mic Toirrdhelbaig in fíona, tigerna tíre Conuill agus iochtair Connacht, agus fer Manach agus cineoil Moáin agus Innsi Eogain, agus do cuir a lán do tigernusuib eile sa smacht, mar tá Mag Luirg agus macaire Chonnacht, agus Clann Connmaig, agus tír Amalgaid agus Conmaicne cúile, agus Goirtealba agus cúil O bFinn, ocus don taeb doir mar in cedna .i. clann Aeda buide acus in Rúta, occus oirecht I Chadáin; or ni raibe ein tír aca sin nár

[1] *People.* The original text from this down to the year 1541 is in the handwriting of Donnchadh Mac-in-filedh (Mac Nilly). See note[7], p. 297.

[2] *Aedh Buidhe;* i.e. "Yellow Hugh." He was the son of Aedh Ruadh (or Hugh Roe), the son of Niall Garbh O'Donnell. The name Aedh is written Aedd in the MS.

[3] *Sons of O'Baighill.* The Four Masters say that they sided with Aedh Buidhe O'Domhnaill.

[4] *O'Gallchubhair.* O'Gallagher. I ccall., MS., the letters cc representing g.

[5] *Of Eoghan.* Eogain. Supplied from the Annals of Connacht.

[6] *Daingen.* Daingen-Ui-Failghe,

turned back into Trian-Conghail. He obtained his son, who was in captivity; and a dispute *occurred* regarding the lordship of Trian-Conghail. The son of O'Raighilligh, i.e. Brian, the son of Ferghal, a person much lamented, and a good gentleman, was slain by the Justiciary's people,[1] who had gone on a foray into Clann-Mathghamhna. The son of Mac Suibhne, i.e. Maelmuire, was slain this year by the sons of Murchadh Mac Suibhne. A war between Aedh Buidhe[2] O'Domhnaill and Maghnus O'Domhnaill, and the sons of O'Baighill;[3] and the castle of Dun-na-nGall was abandoned by Aedh. And there was great dissension in Tir-Conaill; and some of the descendants of the Bishop O'Gallchubhair,[4] viz., the son of Toirdhelbhach Og, son of Brian, and the two sons [of Eoghan][5] Ballach, son of Brian, and others along with them, were slain by the sons of O'Baighill. A hosting by the Justiciary into Ui-Failghe; and the castle of the Daingen,[6] i.e. the strongest and best fortified town in Erinn, was demolished by him; and many captives[7] and spoils were found there; and all O'Conchobhair's towns were in his power; and the country was destroyed by them. O'Domhnaill died, i.e. Aedh Dubh,[8] the son of Aedh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh, son of Toirdhelbhach-an-fhina, lord of Tir-Conaill, and of Lower Connacht,[9] and Feara-Manach, and Cenel-Moain, and Inis-Eoghain. And he had placed many other lordships under his sway, such as Magh-Luirg, and Machaire-Connacht, and Clann-Conmaigh, and Tir-Amhalghaidh, and Conmaicne-Cúile, and Goisdelbha, and Cul-O'Finn; and on the eastern side,[10] in like manner, Clann-Aedha-Buidhe, and the Rúta, and Oirecht-Ui-Chathain; (for there was no country of these

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or "the fastness [daingen=donjon, dungeon] of Offally;" now Philipstown, King's county.

7 *Captives.* échta; lit. "deeds," but idiomatically signifying persons of great account.

8 *Aedh Dubh.* Black Hugh. He seems to have had a brother called Aedh Buidhe (Yellow Hugh). See note 2, last page.

9 *Lower Connacht.* Iochtair Connacht. A line has been drawn through these words, as if to erase them.

10 *Eastern side;* i.e. of Ireland.

centuiċc co minic é, maille re ciorr tíoc co uṁal. Acur ni héitir a ríom na a fairneirr gach anterrnaid do crechaib ocur do maḋmannuiḃ ar a erccairtiḃ conuicci rin ; ocur do raeileḋ gur bé ant Aeḋ eanccach do tairngedar fáiḋi ocur firrid é. Ocur ni tanuic do rliocht Gaeiḋil Glairr na coimaimrir neaċ ar mó do tinnlaic déigriḃ ocur dollamnaib ocur dorittaiḃ Dé na ant Aeḋ rin ; ocur in cuigeḋ lá do mí Iuil fuairré bárr, ar ndola naibid fan Froinriar a maineirtir Duin na Gall, da toil ocur da aentaiḋ rein maille rérún maiṫ ; ocur Dartaein ar aoi laiti reachtmaine terno on[t] faeċcal iar na ongaḋ, occarr iar naitriġe do molaḋ na hegclairre ; ocur a mac .i. Maċcnur O Domnaill do riċcaḋ na ionad do ċett occur do ċoṁairle Chonallach acur comarbad Coluim cille, aṁail ra rual dó. Gluaiġeḋ lairr O n'Domnaill .i. Maċcnur i miochtar Connacht, a mí ṁeaḋoin foċcmoir, dar mill mórán arḃa acur dar loirc accur dar imṫiġ ichtar Connacht .i. Tír Fhiaċrach acur Cairbre, occur in dá Luiċene, acur in Corand, acur tír Oilella roime anuarr. Ocur gaḃtur baile 1 Eġra riaḃuiċc lairr don dul rin, acur tuc eineach dO Eġra féin ar mbeiṫ for a ċomur, cu tucc lairr a mbraiġdenur é. Máġ Uiḋir .i. Cúconnacht mac Conconnacht mic Bhriain, tiġerna fer Manach, fer dércaċ daennachtach, do bá mó clú láiṁe ocur uairle ocur einech da dtainic do rliocht na cColla re cian daimrir, ocur do cuir o Chluain éir co Cael uirgi fa uṁla ocur fa rmacht ; ocur do ba maiṫ in

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1 *Aedh Engach.* Aedh the Valiant. The prophesied avenger of the wrongs of Ireland. The Annals of Connacht contain a much longer, and more extravagant, eulogium on Aedh O'Domhnaill, in which it is stated that the four elements were better represented in him than in any other man, and that as he was *not* the prophesied Aedh Engach, that personage would never come. See vol. i., p. 253.

2 *Of Gaeidhel Glas.* ċcaeiḋil Glairr, MS.

3 *Orders ;* i.e. Religious Orders.

4 *Northwards.* anuarr ; literally "down ;" the words ruar and anuar ("up" and "down") signifying relatively "southwards" and "north-

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that had not frequently recognized him, besides submissively paying tribute). And it is not possible to enumerate or relate all the depredations he committed, and all the defeats that he inflicted, on his enemies, up to that time. And it was thought that he was the Aedh Engach[1] whom prophets and wise men had foretold. And there came not, in his time, any one of the race of Gaeidhel Glas[2] that gave more to poets, professors, and the Orders[3] of God, than this Aedh. And the fifth day of the month of July he died, (after assuming the habit of Saint Francis in the monastery of Dun-na-nGall, with his own will and consent, for a good reason); and on Thursday, as regards the day of the week, he retired from the world, after he was anointed, and after doing penance according to the decision of the church. And his son, i.e. Maghnus O'Domhnaill, was made king in his place, with the permission and counsel of the Conallachs, and of the comarb of Colum Cille, as was his due. A hosting by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Maghnus, into Lower Connacht, in the middle month of Autumn, on which occasion he destroyed much corn, and burned and traversed Lower Connacht, viz., Tir-Fiachrach, and Cairbre, and the two Luighne, and the Corann, and Tir-Oilella, on his way northwards.[4] And O'hEghra Riabhach's town is taken by him on this occasion; and he gave protection to O'hEghra himself, on condition of submitting to his power, and carried him off in captivity. Mag Uidhir, i.e. Cuchonnacht, the son of Cuchonnacht, son of Brian, lord of Feara-Manach, a charitable, humane man, the most renowned for prowess, nobility, and hospitality, that had come of the race of the Collas[5] for a long while, and who placed from Cluain-Eois to Cael-uisce under obedience and government, (and this

wards." This entry would therefore seem to have been originally written by some person residing to the north of Cairbre (Carbury, co. Sligo).

[5] *The Collas.* Ancestors of the Oirghialla, or septs of Oriel, from which are descended the Maguires, O'Reillys, Mac Mahons, Mac Kennas, and their correlatives. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 361.

rinacht rin, oir ni tainic na tuthaid féin re treimtre daimrir tigerna dob ferr frecht ocus riacchail ocus arr mo do čoirc bitbenuičc occus aerr uile, ocus do čuir na tirta na ruiče co rocair riščanta, ocus ar mó dár eriuš ronus ocus raiberer re a linn. A marbad abrioll a cCreačán for Loch Erne le flicht Tomáirr Még Uiðir ocus le flicht Toirrdhelbaiġ Méig Uiðir an bliadain rin; ocus a adlacaš ar túrr i nDaiminir, ocus a čócbáil a ccionn athaid iar rin leir na bráitriš mionura, ocus a tabairt co mainistir Dúin na Gall, ocus araile. Mac Aeda mic Neill mic Cuinn mic Aeda buide .i. Niall, adbar tigerna trin Concchail, ocus fer dénma uairli ocus einicch, ocus ler cormuil lenmain luirec a finnfer a cclú ocus a ccaitem a leš le síl dam ocus deoraiš, égerr ocus aerr ealadna, ocus ar einech ocus ar uairle; ammarbaš le Albanchaib. O Conchobair Failge do gabail a tuthaide féin do nemčoil in giuistirr ocus a braitrech féin .i. clann I Conchobair; occur cuid da ndaeiniš do buain síš, ocus treirie a číri féin uile do gabail dó amail bud cóir. Barún Dealbna .i. Risderd mac Criritoir mic Tomair, fgiaš didin ocus cliath gaeiče Ghall re Gaeidheluiš, fidire cróda cogčach, do ul deg na baile fein ier mbuaidh ongča ocus aitriče; acht gerb iomda guarachť gliaš ar ar tednó conuicce fin. Mac I Maeileaclainn, .i. Sémur mac Murchada, do marbad le mac I Conchobair failge, neach bud mo clú ocus caitreim na comaeir do cinel Fhiachaiš mic Néill. Mac I Raigilligh .i. Cačaeir modarda, mac Seáin mic Caitail, do marbad a ttóraidhecht le Saxančuiš.

[1] *In despite.* do nemčoil, lit. "with non-consent."

[2] *Dealbhna.* Delvin. The MS. has Dealga, which is wrong.

[3] *Wind-hurdle.* cliath gaeiče; an epithet signifying shelter, or defence.

[4] *Warlike.* cogčach. The MS. has cogcach, which is corrupt. The correct form has been supplied from the Ann. of Connacht.

[5] *His own place;* i.e. the castle of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath.

[6] *Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill.* See

government was good, for there came not in his own country for a period of time a lord whose law and rule were better, and who more repressed thieves and evil-doers, and established the territories more quietly and peaceably, and in whose time happiness and wealth increased more), was this year slain in treachery at Creachán, on Loch-Erne, by the descendants of Thomas Mag Uidhir, and the descendants of Toirdhelbhach Mag Uidhir; and he was buried at first in Daimhinis, and was disinterred some time afterwards by the Friars Minors, and conveyed to the monastery of Dún-na-nGall, &c. The son of Aedh, son of Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, i.e. Niall, heir to the sovereignty of Trian-Conghail, and a man who practised nobility and hospitality, and who was likely to follow in the footsteps of his ancestors in reputation and liberality, as regards rewarding the learned and destitute, poets and men of science, and in bounty and excellence, was killed by Albanachs. O'Conchobhair Failghe took possession of his own country, in despite[1] of the Justiciary, and of his own kinsmen, viz., the sons of O'Conchobhair; and he took some of their people from them, and assumed the supremacy of all his own country, as was right. The Baron of Dealbhna,[2] i.e. Richard, the son of Christopher, son of Thomas, the sheltering shield, and wind-hurdle,[3] of the Foreigners against the Gaeidhel, a brave, warlike[4] knight, died in his own place,[5] after the triumph of unction and penitence, although many were the dangers of battle from which he had escaped up to that time. The son of O'Maelechlainn, i.e. James, son of Murchadh, in his time the person of greatest fame and battle-career of the Cenel-Fiachaidh-mic-Neill,[6] was killed by the son of O'Conchobhair Failghe. The son of O'Raighilligh, i.e. Cathair Modardha,[7] the son of John, son of Cathal, was slain by Saxons,[8] in pursuit *of a prey.*

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note [5], p. 500, vol. i. It has been considered necessary to alter the construction of this entry in the translation.

[7] *Cathair Modardha;* i.e. Cathair (or Charles) the Swarthy.

[8] *Saxons;* i.e. English.

Mac 1 Doċarṫaiġh .i. Niall caech, mac Ġeṙailṫ mic Domnaill mic Feilim, do maṙbaḋ a ṅġreiṙṙ oiġċe le Ruḋraiḋe mac Feilim 1 Docarṫaiġh, a mBaile na ġcananach ḟoṙ ṫeṙmann Doiṙi; ocuṙ adeṙiṫ naċ maiṫ ṙṙiosċ é. O Flannacain Thuaiṫ raṫa i. Ġiolla Iṙae, ocuṙ a mac, do maṙbaḋ leiṙin ccuid oile da cineḋ co nemmaiṫ, ocuṙ uilc iomḋa do beṫ da ndenam a bṙeṙuiḋ Manach a haiṫle baiṙṙ Méiġ Uiḋiṙ. Creaċa ocuṙ loṙcaḋ do denaḋ don Calbaċ O Domnaill aṙ clainn Amlaeib, ocuṙ creċ eile do ḋenam aṙ O Caṫain dó.

Ict. Ianaiṙ ḟoṙ Maiṙṫ; ochṫ mbliadna dec aṙ .xx. acuṙ cuiġ ceḋ acuṙ mile aoiṙṙ in Tiġeṙna. Coġaḋ aṙ neiṙġe eṫiṙ Mac n'Diaṙmada, .i. Aeḋ mac Coṙmaic Mic Diaṙmada, ocuṙ Ruaiḋṙi mac Taiḋġ Mic Diaṙmada. Ruaiḋṙi do ġuiḋe doiṙṙeoiṙeḋ an baile, ocuṙ ṙeolaḋ draġhail uaṫa aṙ an mbaile do gaḃáil; ocuṙ aṙ amlaid do cumadaṙ dó teachṫ docum in baile ṙan oiġċe, ocuṙ dréimeṙeḋa do ċuṙ leiṙin ccaṙṙuic; ocuṙ do ċuadaṙ aṙṫṫeċ ocuṙ do gaḃadaṙ Mac Diaṙmada ocuṙ a mac .i. Maelṙuanaiḋ. Ocuṙ do bádaṙ leṫ bliaġain a laim, ocuṙ do cuaiḋ ḟoiṙm eṫoṙṙa, ocuṙ aṙí ḟoiṙm do cuaiḋ eṫoṙṙa .i. O Conchobaiṙ donn ocuṙ O Beiṙn, ocuṙ maiṫe na tíṙe maille ṙṙiu; ocuṙ aṙ amlaid do ṙinnedaṙ ṙin leṫ tiġeṙnaiṙ, ocuṙ an caṙṙaic co na ṙaeiṙṙi o Aeḋ Mac Diaṙmada do Ruaiḋṙi Mac Diaṙmada aṙ ṙeṫ a beṫa ṙein. Mac 1 Domnaill .i. Aeḋ buiḋe mac Aeḋa mic Aeḋa ṙuaiḋ, ṙiḋamna tíṙe Conaill, neaċ lán daiṫne occuṙ deineaċ ocuṙ deolaṙ an

[1] *Well done.* naċ maiṫ ṙṙiosċé; lit. "that it was not found good;" i.e. that the deed was not approved of. This clause is not in the Annals of Connacht.

[2] *Wickedly.* co nemmaiṫ; lit. unwell, MS.

[3] *O'Cathain.* o ccaṫain, MS., which is corrupt, as the c should be aspirated, and not doubled, or hardened, according to the ordinary grammatical rule. At the end of this entry the scribe has added the note meiṙi Donnchaḋ mac in ṙilioḋ do ṙcṙioḃ in leo beac ṙin, ocuṙ aṙ náṁa in ceṙd can a ṙoġlaim agam, i.e., "I am Donnchadh Mac-in-fhilidh (M'Nilly), who wrote this little fragment, &c."

The son of O'Dochartaigh, i.e. Niall Caech, the son of Gerald, son of Domhnall, son of Felim, was killed in a nocturnal conflict by Rudhraidhe, the son of Felim O'Dochartaigh, in Baile-na-gcananach, in the termon of Doire; and they say that it was not well done.[1] O'Flannagain of Tuath-ratha, i.e. Gilla-Isa, and his son, were wickedly[2] slain by the rest of his tribe; and many evils were committed in Feara-Manach after Mag Uidhir's death. Depredations and burnings were committed by the Calbhach O'Domhnaill upon the Clann-Amhlaibh, and another depredation was committed by him upon O'Cathain.[3] A.D. [1537.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirty-eight years. A war occurred[4] between Mac Diarmada, i.e. Aedh, the son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, and Ruaidhri the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada. Ruaidhri solicited the doorkeepers of the place,[5] and obtained from them directions for taking it. And the plan they invented for him was, that he should go to the place in the night, and fix ladders to the Rock;[6] and they went in, and captured Mac Diarmada and his son, i.e. Maelruanaidh. And they were half a year in captivity, when an arrangement took place between them; and the persons who intervened[7] were O'Conchobhair Donn, and O'Beirn, and the principal men of the country along with them; and the arrangement they made was that half the lordship, and the Rock with its freedom, *should be given* by Aedh Mac Diarmada to Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada during his own life. The son of O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh Buidhe, son of Aedh,[8] son of Aedh Ruadh, royal heir of Tir-Conaill, a person full of knowledge, [1538.]

[4] *Occurred.* ar neirge, lit. "after arising," MS.

[5-6] *The place—the Rock;* i.e. the Rock of Loch-Cé, Mac Dermot's principal residence in the county of Roscommon.

[7] *The persons who intervened.* The original text has ari roirm do cuaid eturra, lit. "the form that went between them."

[8] *Aedh.* The Four Mast. call him Aedh Dubh (Black Hugh).

ealaḃanuib, occur dob ferr do barántа laime a ngortaiḃ gliaḃ ocus a mbermaḃuiḃ baeḃail, ocus arr mó do raeiled do rochtain tigernairr a tíre fein do fein airgenaḃ ocus tréḟe tigerna, da ttucaḃ dia raeḟal dó, ar braḟail bairr in bliaḃain sin do galar aiḃgerr a cell O nDónaig, ier ecomaesin [ocus] corp Crist, in aesne ier bréil Pádraic. Niall mac Cuinn mic Airt 1 Neill, mac síḟ maiḃ ar araiḃe uairle ocus eineaḃ, do marbaḃ le mac Neill 1 Neill ar greis oiḟḃei a gcairlen na Omuiḃe, ar braghail feolta cora amach air o cuid éigin da muintir féin; ocus Niall O Neill do brisiod in cairlein [na diaiḃ sin, ocus beḃ andiaid [an] marbta sin ar a mac fein. Mac Meg Clanncaiḟ, aḃḃar tairiḟ Dartraiḃe .i. Caṫaeir, mac Feradhaigh mic Uilliam Meg cClanncaiḃ, mortuus est a nDun Gairbri a mi Mai. Sloighed lar O Domnaill .i. Maḟnus i nichtar Connacht, dar gaḃad cairlen Sligiḃ leis co áiṫerac, do bi fa feol maiḃ bardad ocus ordonáir, ocus do bí abrad roime sin a gaḃáil re na aṫair gan gaḃáil; ocus ar ngaḃáil in cairlein sin téid O Domnaill a Moiḟ Luirg, ocus milleḋ in tír leis gu léir; ocus iar brilleḃ tar a airr dó, ar ttreachd timcell cairlein 1 Gaḃra .i. Ruaiḃri mic Céin, marḃtar mac maith 1 Domnaill co tubuirtech durchor do ḟonna, .i. Niall garḃ, mac Maḟnusa mic Aeḃa mic Aeḃa ruaiḃ; ocus tángadar slán acht sin, iar milleḃ Moiḟe Luirg ocus ichtair Connacht acht in cuid tanuic le umla docum 1 Domnuill díḃ, ocus ruc

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Dealb Muire ro miorbuileḋ do bi a mbaile Aṫa Truim, dar creidedar Erennuiḟ uile le cian daimsir roime sin, do flánuiḃed doill ocus boḃair ocus bacaiḟ, ocus gaḋ ainḋer arḋena, do lorgaḃ le Saxanḋuiḃ;

[1] *Surest hand.* dob ferr do barántа laime; lit. "the best warrant of hand."

[2] *O'Domhnaill.* The contents of three lines following this have been erased. A corresponding blank occurs in the Annals of Connacht.

bounty, and skill in sciences, and the surest hand[1] in fields of battle, and in gaps of danger, and who was most expected to reach the sovereignty of his own country, according to the characteristics and qualifications of a lord, if God would grant him life, died this year of a very short illness, in Cill-O'Tonair, after communion [and] the body of Christ, the Friday after the festival of Patrick. Niall, son of Conn, son of Art O'Neill, a good son of a king, who possessed nobility and hospitality, was killed by the son of Niall O'Neill in a nocturnal assault in the castle of the Omagh, after it had been betrayed to him by some of its own people; and Niall O'Neill demolished the castle after that, and followed up this homicide against his own son. The son of Mac Clancaigh, heir to the lordship of Dartraighe, i.e. Cathair, son of Feradhach, son of William Mac Clancaigh, mortuus est in Dun-Gairbri, in the month of May. A hosting by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Maghnus, into Lower Connacht, on which occasion the castle of Sligech, which was well defended by warders and ordnance, and which his father had been for a long time previously trying to take, without success, was triumphantly captured by him. And after capturing the castle, O'Domhnaill goes into Magh-Luirg, and the country is entirely destroyed by him. And after he had turned back, whilst going round the castle of O'Gadhra, i.e. Ruaidhri the son of Cian, O'Domhnaill's good son, i.e. Niall Garbh, the son of Maghnus, son of Aedh, son of Aedh Ruadh, is unfortunately killed by a gun shot. And they came safely, with this exception, after destroying Magh-Luirg and Lower Connacht, save such of them as came with submission to O'Domhnaill[2] * * * * *

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The very miraculous image of Mary which was in the town of Ath-truim, in which all the people of Erinn believed for a long time previously, which healed the blind, and deaf, and lame, and every other ailment, was burnt

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ocus an bachall Iosa, do bi a mbaile Átha cliath, ag dénamh feart ocus miorbuile iomda i nEirinn o aimsir Phadraic gus an ré sin, ocus do bi a laim Criost féin, do loscadh le Saxanchaib mus in cedna; ocus ni headh amáin, acht ni raibe croch naoim na dealb Muire, ná iomáig oirrdirc i nEirinn, ar andeachaid a ccumachta, gan loscadh, ocus ni mó do bí a ccumachta ar ord dona feachtaibh nordaibh nar fsiriosad. Ocus in pápa ocus in eglais toir ocus abus do beth a coinnelbáthad na Saxanach trid sin, ocus gan fuim na todradh do beth aca fan air sin, ocus araile; ocus ni derb liom nach ar an mbliadhain am diaidh thúas atá losgadh na mionn sin. Brian mac Eogain mic Conchobair mic Ruaidhri buidhe dhec in bliadain se.

Kt. Enáir for Cédaein; nai mbliadna deg ar .xx.ic u. ced, mile aeir in Tigerna. O Briain, ri Tuadmuman, .i. Conchobar mac Toirrdhelbaigh mic Taidg, dragáil báirr in bliadain ri iar dreimsi a dtigernus Túadmuman, ocus in tír gu toicteth drom conáig le na linn; ocus Murchad mac i Briain, .i. mac Toirrdhelbaigh mic Taidhg, do rigadh na hinad amail do duill a hairilleth feisin conuige sin. O Neill .i. Conn do beith i nDun na Gall an bliadain si im cáisg, ocus caithem fosdach onórach do dénamh dUa Domnaill le a linn, amail do bud cuguidh; ocus O Néill ocus O Domnaill do denamh cach uile cengal da daingne ocus da tairisi annsin, et cetera.

Sloigedh leis O Néill .i. Conn. Slóigedh leis O nDomnaill .i. Machnus, do comairle a céile fa Midhe, ocus in tír do milleadh ocus do loscadh leo co Temraig,

[1] *Saxons*; i.e. English.

[2] *Bachall-Isa.* Staff of Jesus. For some account of this relic, see Todd's *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church*; Introd., p. viii., *sq.*

[3] *Abroad and at home.* toir ocus abus, lit. "in the east and here."

[4] *Should be.* atá, i.e. "is." The Four Masters record the events under the year 1537; but Ware under 1538. At the end of this entry Brian Mac Dermot adds—Donnchad mac in fhilead do fsrub fo in luan andiaidh Domnaigh Padraig ar an

by Saxons;[1] and the Bachall-Isa,[2] which was in the town of Ath-cliath, working numerous prodigies and miracles in Erinn from the time of Saint Patrick to that date, and which had been in Christ's own hand, was burned by Saxons[1] in like manner; and not alone this, but there was not in Erinn a holy cross, or a figure of Mary, or an illustrious image, over which their power reached, that was not burned. And furthermore, there was not an Order of the seven Orders in their power that they did not destroy. And the pope, and the church abroad and at home,[3] were excommunicating the Saxons on account thereof; but they had neither respect nor regard for that, &c. (And I am not certain that it is not in the last year above the burning of those relics should be).[4] Brian, son of Eoghan, son of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, died this year.[5] A.D. [1538.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and thirty-nine years. O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, i.e. Conchobhar, the son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg, died this year, after having been a while in the sovereignty of Tuadh-Mumha; and the country was prosperous, very rich, during his time; and Murchadh, the son of O'Briain, i.e. the son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg, was made king in his place, as his own merits up to that time deserved. O'Neill, i.e. Conn, was in Dun-na-nGall this year about Easter, and a munificent, honorable, entertainment was provided by O'Domhnaill during his stay, as was becoming; and O'Neill and O'Domhnaill then concluded alliances of the most firm and friendly kind,[6] &c. [1539.]

A hosting by O'Neill, i.e. Conn, and a hosting by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Maghnus, by mutual agreement, into Midhe; and the country was destroyed and burned by

ꞇcaıꞇꞅıꞇ; i.e. "Donnchadh Mac-in-filedh that wrote this, the Monday after Patrick's Sunday, on the Rock [of Loch-Cé];" which is followed by a brief observation in the handwriting of the scribe.

[5] *Year.* This event is added in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[6] *Kind.* Here it is added in the hand of Donnchadh, son of Mac-in-filedh (Mac Nilly), that he wrote this part of the text.

ocus nar tionóilred Gaidil co Gallaib eli fluaiged ar mó leis milled do maiter na Mide na in fluaigiud sin, ocus dop airdble édála óis ocus airced ocus uma ocus iarsinn, ocus cáč uile maiter arčena; ocus co áirde in Umamá ocus baile áta Firdiad do lomarcain leo, etir innmass ocus usrad ocus cáč uile maiter archena. Ocus iar brilliod dona fluadeb sin ocus iad lán duaill ocus do diomus, do len in gluistir iad .i. Loard Linard lertinól na mbailtiod mór, ocus na Mide etir cill ocus thuaith, ocus arraibe do Saxanchaib i nEirinn, ocus ambui do coblaigiuib ar na cuantaib cača daob dib .i. coblač ro mór do bí ar Cairlinne co airče. Ocus beirid na tinóilsin in gluistir ar an fluaig Gaidhelač in Oirgiallaib .i. a bFerna do sunnrad .i. a mbeol áta hOa; ocus ni rainic leisin fluad Gaidhelač dul a norduchad amail bud coir, na ermarin ar comairle a nDeg daeine dó dénam le cornam na le cothugad, acht imtechd co anorduigde, ocus mórán da nédáluib féin ocus dédalaib Gall dracbail and sin ag fluaig in gluistir; ocus can a becc dechtuib oirrdercа dracbail doib ge do imtigred co anorduigde; comid é Maolmuire mergeč mac Eoin Mic Shuibne fcél ar mó ro rácbad do Conallchaib ann. Mag Aoncura .i. Muirchertač do gabail le cuid dOirrgiallaib, iar na bracbáil co huaide ar ndeigail le a muintir ar an fiodal sin; ocus a beč tamall a laim cor iorgal, no condernad meadal fair iarum ar comairle cuda da cineb fein, .i. cendad do gabáil do cinn a cora cum báis, et cetera. Niall óc Ó Daigill do marbad le Conchobar mac I Daigill, et cetera.

[1] *Umamá.* in Umamá. The name of this place is written nuaconghail (i.e. nova habitatio) in the Annals of the Four Masters. The place referred to is now called Navan, to which name the form in the text, allowing for the attraction over of the *n* of the article to the name Umama (=Numhama) would be a nearer approach than the form used by the Four Masters. The name is omitted in the Annals of Connacht.

[2] *Lost.* dracbail; lit. "left."

[3] *Maelmuire Mergech;* i.e. Maelmuire "the Wrinkled."

[4] *O'Baighill.* A note in the hand-

them as far as Temhair. And the Gaeidhel mustered not against Foreigners any army by which more of the property of Midhe was destroyed than this army, or which had more prodigious spoils of gold, and silver, and copper, and iron, and of all other goods besides; and particularly, the Umamá,[1] and the town of Ath-Firdiadh, were completely pillaged by them, both of treasures, apparel, and all other goods besides. And on the return of these armies, and they full of haughtiness and pride, the Justiciary, i.e. Lord Leonard, followed them with the entire muster of the large towns, and of Midhe, both ecclesiastical and lay, and all the Saxons that were in Erinn, and the fleets that were in the harbours on each side of them, i.e., at least a very large fleet which was on Cairlinne. And these musters of the Justiciary came up with the Gaeidhelic army in Oirghiall, i.e. exactly in Ferna, i.e. in Bel-atha-hOa. And the Gaeidhelic army had not succeeded in getting into proper array; nor did they act on the counsel of their chieftains, to defend or sustain themselves; but they went away in a disorderly manner, and left a great quantity of their own spoils, and of the spoils of the Foreigners, to the Justiciary's army. And they lost[2] no men of note, although they went away in disorder; so that Maelmuire Mergech,[3] the son of John Mac Suibhne, was the person of greatest account lost there by the Conallachs. Mag Aenghusa, i.e. Muirchertach, was taken prisoner by some of the Oirghialla, he having been left, with a few attendants, after separating from his people on this march; and he was secretly in captivity for a while, until treachery was afterwards practised upon him by the advice of some of his kindred, viz., to accept a reward in consideration of putting him to death, &c. Niall Og O'Baighill was killed by Conchobhar, the son of O'Baighill,[4] &c.

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writing of Brian Mac Dermot intimates that this part of the chronicle was written by Donnchadh, son of Mac-in-fhiledh (or Mac Nilly).

Ict. Enair for Dardaein, da xx^te bliadan ocus cuig ced, mile aoir in Tigerna. Diarr mac Uaitéir mic Riocairt do marbad an bliadain sin .i. Rirderc ocus Tomár. Maineirtir Cluana framfada do tabairt dona bráithrib bochta de orrerdanrie in bliadain sin, ar folairem 1 briain ocus maiche Tuadmumon, ocus do ched ocus do comairle uachtarán in da ord sin .i. san Froinsiar ocus de orrerdanrie. Saxanuigh do beith a dibirt iarrma na nord sin ar fud Eirinn cach áit ar cuirred a ccumachta, ocus co airiche mainistir Muinechán do milled doib, ocus gairdian in baile maille morán dona braithrib do dicennad doib. Cairlen Liadroma do denam in bliadain si lar O Ruairc .i. la Brian mac Eogain 1 Ruairc, ocus morán cogaid cach taob air .i. a Moig Luirc ocus a muinntir Eolais, ocus a mBreichne 1 Raigilligh, ocus a mac féin ocus cuid drerduib Breichne a ccogad sirr forr; ocus do sinne in cairlen re haimsir aéghirr, ocus do mill mórán fa moig Luirc ocus san luchd cogaid, et cetera. Diar mac 1 Baoigill .i. Niall ocus Conchobar do coimdiutim in bliadain si le céile .i. Niall do dul diarraid Conchobair a Luachair, ocus cealc oighe do denamh dó a dtempall Seancáin, ocus Conchobar do teacht ar fud na tíre ier na marad le na gnothaigib fein, ocus Niall co na muinter deirge na diaid arin tempall. Ocus od conairc Conchobar cuicce iad beit ar imdecht [do] tar tráig Luachair siar; ocus a muinter do sgaradh leis, ocus Niall da lenmain co ro gér roim a cuidechta fein, ocus breth ar Conchobar da aimdeoin, ocus Conchobar druidech le Niall; a ccoimergar ann sin co beodha laidir, ocus bualad a

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1 *By command.* ar folairem, MS., for ar fuirailem, as in the Annals of Connacht. The Four Mast. say ar forcongra, which has very nearly the same meaning.

2 *Was beheaded.* do dicennad, for do dicennad, MS.

3 *Breifne.* This name, the etymology of which is rather uncertain, is corruptly written Breichne in the MS.

The kalends of January on Thursday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty years. The two sons of Walter, son of Rickard, viz., Rickard and Thomas, were slain this year. The monastery of Cluain-ramhfhada was this year given to the Poor Friars De Observantia, by command[1] of O'Briain and the nobles of Tuadh-Mumha, and by the consent and advice of the superiors of these two orders, viz., of Saint Francis and De Observantia. The Saxons, wherever they established their power throughout Erinn, were expelling the remainder of these orders; and they destroyed, especially, the monastery of Muinechan; and the guardian of the place, together with several of the friars, was beheaded[2] by them. The castle of Liath-truim was erected this year by O'Ruairc, i.e. by Brian, the son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, although great wars were waged against him on all sides, viz., from Magh-Luirg, and from Muinter-Eolais, and from Breifne[3]-O'Raighilligh; and his own son,[4] and some of the men of Breifne,[3] were at war with him also. And he built the castle in a very short time, and destroyed much throughout Magh-Luirg, and against the militants, &c. O'Baighill's two sons, viz., Niall and Conchobhar, fell by each other this year;[5] viz., Niall went to seek Conchobhar in Luachrus, and lay a night in wait for him in Tempul-Senchâin; and Conchobhar passed along the country on the morrow, with his own servants, and Niall and his people went after him from the church. And when Conchobhar perceived them coming towards him, he was proceeding westwards across the strand of Luachrus; and his people separated from him; and Niall followed him very quickly, in advance of his own company, and overtook Conchobhar against his will. And Conchobhar waited for Niall; and they then encountered each other vigorously, strongly, and unsparingly struck each

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[1] *By command.* ᵹᵒ bṫiaṫaiṁ ṛi. Repeated in MS.

[2] *Beheaded.* ᵹᵒ ṫᵹᵹaṫ a ᵹceann.

[3] *Breifne.* ᵹᵒ bṛeiṫniḃ.

[4] *His own son.* The Annals of Connacht give his name as Conn.

[5] *This year.* ın bliaḋain ṛi. Repeated in MS.

céile can coicill doíb, ocus Niall do marbad ar in lathair sin ar tús, ocus Conchobar do beth buailte. Ocus muinter Neill do teacht ar in lathair, ocus Conchobar do tuitim leo; ocus nir bo bár iar mídlaochus eisi, connach raibe da fine fein le threnfhi roime sin diar ocmacaem do ba mó déchtaid in clann sin 1 Baoighill. Forlongport Ulla Domnaill fa cronnóic Loca Bethe fa faithrad, ar clainn 1 Domnaill .i. Donnchadh ocus Ruaidhrighe, ocus saothair iomda do dénamh cuca, ocus nar buaidhirgeb in uair sin ortha, et cetera. Clann Uilliam mic in erbuig 1 Gallcabair, .i. Aodh gruama ocus Uilliam óc, do marbad le clainn 1 Raighill .i. le Domnall ocus le Toirrdhelbach, a ndígail marbtha a nathar. Sloighedh leis O Domnaill .i. Maghnus a cuigeb Connacht in bliadain sin, dia ndeachaid a Moigh Luirc ocus a clainn Conmaigh, ocus dar mill ocus dar loisg na tírta roime .i. Mag Luirc ocus clann Conmaigh, ocus dar in Corrsliabh, ocus toisechtas slán ier mbuaid ccoscair. Sloighedh eile lar O Domnaill in bliadain cedna fa mac 1 Néill .i. Niall mac Airt óic, tanaiste tíri hEogain, ocus fa mac Domnaill na hAlban .i. Colla mac Alasdraind, maille re mórán Albanach; ocus a imtecht ar tóir a ferann Manach, ocus morán do milleb fa tír, ocus gealltas dasgail re na fiar ierum. Ocus gabail tre Breifne 1 Ruairc ocus roime co Corrsliabh, ocus forlongport in Corrsleibe do denam dó no cus gerr fé in Dealac buide; ocus clann Maolruanaid do teacht cuige na diaid sin, ocus braigdi gill do tabairt dó le na breith fein orin fuar; ocus impo slán iarum can dibail. Clann

[1] *Death after cowardice.* The text in the Annals of Connacht is a little more explicit, in stating that "the mutual fall of the pair" was not death after cowardice.

[2] *Aedh Gruama.* Aedh (or Hugh) the Surly.

[3] *O'Baighill.* O'Boyle. 1 Raighill, for 1 Baighill, MS.

[4] *Corr-sliabh.* The clause in the text, forlongport in Corrsleibe do denam dó, literally means "the encampment of the Corr-sliabh (Curlieu Hills) was made by him."

other; and Niall was first slain on that spot, and Conchobhar was wounded. And Niall's people came on the ground, and Conchobhar fell by them. And it was not death after cowardice,[1] moreover, as there were no two young men of their own kindred, for a long period before that, of greater fame than these sons of O'Baighill. O'Domhnaill had an encampment about the crannóg of Loch-Betha, in the summer, against the sons of O'Domhnaill, viz., Donnchadh and Rudhraidhe; and great exertions were made against them, but they were not vanquished this time, &c. The sons of William, son of the Bishop O'Gallchubhair, viz., Aedh Gruama[2] and William Og, were slain by the sons of O'Baighill,[3] viz., by Domhnall and Toirdhelbhach, in revenge of the killing of their father. A hosting this year by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Maghnus, into the province of Connacht, when he went into Magh-Luirg and Clann-Conmhaigh, and when he destroyed and burned the districts before him, viz., Magh-Luirg and Clann-Conmhaigh; and *he returned* across the Corr-sliabh, and arrived safely, after gaining spoils. Another hosting by O'Domhnaill the same year, with the son of O'Neill, i.e. Niall, the son of Art Og, tanist of Tir-Eoghain, and with Mac Domhnaill of Alba, i.e. Colla the son of Alexander, accompanied by a great many Albanachs; and he went at first into Feara-Manach, and destroyed much in the country; and he afterwards received pledges of submission to him. And he proceeded through Breifne O'Ruairc, and on to Corr-sliabh; and he encamped in the Corr-sliabh,[4] until he cut down the Bealach-buidhe;[5] and the Clann-Maelruanaidh came to him afterwards, and gave him hostages for the observance of his own conditions from thenceforth. And he afterwards returned safely, without injury. The sons of O'Domhnaill, viz., A.D. [1540.]

[5] *Cut down the Bealach-buidhe.* The meaning is that O'Donnell cut down the obstructions to his passage through the Bealach-buidhe, or "Yellow Pass," a celebrated pass through the Curlieu mountains.

1 Domnaill .i. Donnchad cairbrech ocus Séan Luirgg do beth a cosgad ar O Domnaill, ocus crandóc Loca Betach do beth aca, ocus iad ac buaidred in tire co mór airde; ocus O Domnaill da gabail araon; ocus do gabad Eignechan mac 1 Domnaill a[m]baile na Congmala, ocus Sean O Domnaill do crochad dó, ocus Eignechan ocus Donnchad do cor a mbraigdenus fa daoiri ocus fa docar mor; ocus crannóc Loca Betach do millead dUa Domnaill. O Docartaig .i. Gerailt mac Domnaill mic Feilim, fer cu nuairle ocus co neinech ocus co ndeilb rocrad, dragail bairr in bliadain sin ier gcaithem a aeiri nadura le maith ocus le daonacht conuige sin. O baeigill do denamh do Domnall mac Néill 1 Baoigill in bliadain sin. In giuistir do bi i nEirinn .i. Loard Linard do dol a Sarain fa cuined rig Sarran, iar milead ord ocus oirrionn ocus mhinn miorbuilig Eirend uile, ier ndenamh olc niomda pud fada le a innisin, ocus giuistir eile do cor na inad .i. Hanndalin Saleirder. Ri Alban ar ecor gairma ar maithib na coda abus dAlbanchaib, ocus teacht cuige ar in ecuan araile fé; ocus a dtabairt cuige fa luing araile féin, ocus a ngabail etir Gall ocus Gaidhel; ocus a Goill do leigen amach a gcionn tamoill na diaid sin, ocus mac Mic Domnaill .i. Semus do connmhail a láimh dó, ocus an méid fuair ar fognad maille frir da cineth ocus da daeinib do beth a mbraigdenus mur [an] cedna, ocus dibert ón rig ar araile fa réir aca ieramh. Seáan mac Cuinn 1 Domnaill do marbad le clainn Murchada mic Mic Shuibne na dtuath in hoc anno. Una ingen Maelruanaid mic Cormaic Mic Diarmada dég.

[1] *Donnchadh Cairbrech.* Donough the Carbrian. So called from having been fostered amongst the O'Conors of Carbury, co. Sligo.

[2] *John of Lurg.* Apparently so named from having been fostered by the O'Muldoons of Lurg, in the present county of Fermanagh.

[3] *Egnechan.* Eigc$_{n}$, MS.; corrected from the Annals of Connacht.

[4] *Lord Leonard.* More correctly Leonard, Lord Grey.

Donnchadh Cairbrech[1] and John of Lurg,[2] were warring against O'Domhnaill; and they had the Crannóg of Loch-Bethach, and were disturbing the country greatly from it. And O'Domhnaill captured them both; and Egnechan,[3] the son of O'Domhnaill, was captured in the town of the Congmhail. And John O'Domhnaill was hanged by him; and Egnechan[3] and Donnchadh were placed in confinement, under great bondage and hardship; and the crannóg of Loch-Bethach was destroyed by O'Domhnaill. O'Dochartaigh, i.e. Gerald, the son of Domhnall, son of Felim, a man of nobleness, hospitality, and graceful figure, died this year, after spending his natural age up to that time in *doing acts of* good and humanity. Domhnall, son of Niall O'Baighill, was made *the* O'Baighill this year. The Justiciary that was in Erinn, i.e. Lord Leonard,[4] went to Saxon-land, at the summons of the king of the Saxons, after destroying the orders, masses, and miraculous relics of all Erinn; after committing numerous evils which it would be long to relate; and another Justiciary was sent in his stead, i.e. Handalin Salesder.[5] The king of Alba sent a summons to the chiefs of the Albanachs who were here; and they went to him to the harbour in which he was; and he brought them into the ship in which he himself was, and took them prisoners, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel. And he released his Foreigners in a short time afterwards, and kept the son of Mac Domhnaill, i.e. James, in confinement; and all he found serving with him, of his kindred and people, were kept in confinement in like manner; and all that were submissive to them were afterwards exiled by the king. John, the son of Conn O'Domhnaill, was slain by the sons of Murchadh Mac Suibhne-na-ttuath in hoc anno. Una, daughter of Maelruanaidh, son of Cormac[6] Mac Diarmada, died. Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Maghnus

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[5] *Handalin Salesder.* An attempt at writing Anthony St. Leger.

[6] *Son of Cormac.* The name Tomaltaigh (gen. of Tomaltach), originally written in the text, instead of Cormaic, has been expunged.

Taḋc mac Briain mic Maġnusa Mic Diarmada ruaiḋ do baṫaḋ sa Banna, ocus é ar sluaiġhed a broċair 1 Ruairc. Cairm[1] sgoile do tabairt do Ruaiḋri mac Taidc Mic Diarmada ocus da mnaei fróṫa .i. ingen Mic Uilliam, .i. Saḋḃ a Búrc, ingen Riocaird óic, ben dob ferr da cineḋ féin na do cinneḋ eile na coimaimsir, ocus ni raiḃi a barr aice o Ruaiḋri, ar dáil iolmaeineḋ imḋa déigsib ocus dollamnaib, ocus daoss caca elada archena; ocus tánuic docum na gairma sin mac Diarmada .i. Aoḋ mac Cormaic mic Diarmada, ocus O Birn .i. Taidc mac Cairbri, ocus O Flannacain .i. Emann [mac] Uilliam, ocus Mac Diarmada ruaḋ .i. Caṫal [mac] Maġnusa, ocus clann Briain mic Maġnusa. Sliocht Conchobair mic Ruaiḋri buiḋe do teacht and .i. Fergal mac Conchobair, ocus clann Donnchada duiḃ mic Conchobair .i. Ruaiḋri buiḋe ocus Maoileċlainn donn ocus Maġnus caoċ. Tangadar ann clann Conchobair óic mic Muirchertaiġh .i. Taidc ocus Fergal ocus Brian. Tanuic ann clann Chaṫuil mic Aoḋa, Aod ocus Diarmaid. Tánaic clann Ruaiḋri glair mic Briain caoic, Brian caoch ocus Art. Tangadar clann Uilliam 1 Maoilenaiċc .i. in giolla duḃ ocus Diarmaid, Taidc ocus Muirġios. Tanuic ann Tomaltaċ mac Aoḋa mic Conchobair. Tanuic ann tigerna Airtiḋ, Caṫal mac Taidc óic Mic Diarmada gall, co maiṫiḃ Airtiġ lairr. Tanuic Conn mac Briain mic Eogain 1 Ruairc, ocus Tomaltaċ mac Taiḋc Mic Diarmada, ocus Ruaiḋri na dtolán Mac Diarmada, ocus clann Caṫail Mic Diarmada, ocus mórán oile naċ éidir dinnisin, oir tángadar éige ocus ollaman Eirend co ucranfort einiġ ocus engnama cúiceḋ Connacht .i. co cairic Loċa caomhsroiġ Cé; ocus fuaradar caċ en drem aca toil a menman ocus a haiccenta féin do réir a uairle ocus a ealadan sa

[1] *Invitation.* cairm, for gairm, MS.

[2] *Brian Caech;* i.e. Brian the Blind [O'Conor].

[3] *Son of Brian.* mac Briain, MS.

[4] *Mac Diarmada.* Repeated in MS.

[5] *For.* oi for oir, MS.

Mac Diarmada Ruadh, was drowned in the Banna, whilst on a hosting along with O'Ruairc. A school invitation[1] was given by Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and by his wedded wife, i.e. Mac William's daughter, i.e. Sadhbh Burk, daughter of Rickard Og, the best woman of her own kindred, or of any other family of her time, (and she had not the palm from Ruaidhri), for distributing various gifts to poets and ollamhs, and men of all other arts. And at this invitation Mac Diarmada came, i.e. Aedh, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada; and O'Birn, i.e. Tadhg son of Cairbre; and O'Flannagain, i.e. Edmond [son of] William; and Mac Diarmada Ruadh, i.e. Cathal, [son of] Maghnus; and the sons of Brian, son of Maghnus. The descendants of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, came there, viz., Ferghal son of Conchobhar, and the sons of Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar (viz., Ruaidhri Buidhe, and Maelechlainn Donn, and Maghnus Caech). The sons of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, viz., Tadhg, and Ferghal, and Brian, came there. Aedh and Diarmaid, the sons of Cathal, son of Aedh, came there. Brian Caech and Art, the sons of Ruaidhri Glas, son of Brian Caech,[2] came. The sons of William O'Maelenaigh came, viz., the Gilla-dubh and Diarmaid, Tadhg and Maurice. Tomaltach, son of Aedh, son of Conchobhar, came there. The lord of Airtech came there, i.e. Cathal, the son of Tadhg Og Mac Diarmada Gall, accompanied by the chiefs of Airtech. There came Conn, the son of Brian,[3] son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, and Tomaltach, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and Ruaidhri-na-dtolán Mac Diarmada,[4] and the sons of Cathal Mac Diarmada, and many more that cannot be mentioned; for[5] the poets and ollaves of Erinn came to the seat of the hospitality and generosity of the province of Connacht, i.e. to the Rock of the smooth-flowing Loch-Cé. And every one of them obtained the desire of his own mind and nature, according to his dignity and learning, on that illustrious, honourable

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bréil uarail onoraiġ roin .i. ra nollaic. Ocus tabrad cač aen léigrius ro beannacht ar anmain na deiri daenachtuiče rin a dubramar romainn. Cond mac Briain mic Eogain i Ruairc do marbad arrioll le cloinn mic Maġnusa Tire Tuathail, ar rusailem a ačar rein, a dTamnaiġ bó čaoice, et cetera.

Ictt. Enair for Sačarn; birix ruirre; bliadain ocus da .xx^ti. ocus cuig ced ar mile aoir in Tigerna; ocus doinend dermair a dtúr na bliadna rin etir rioc ocus rneachta, nar leig dreabaď do denam i nEirinn. Tuaťal balb mac Seáin mic Ruaiďri i Gallcoďair, raoi duine oirechta, déġ. O Domnaill do dol a ceand in giuirdir connuige in Caban, ocus ceangal ocus riť do denam re ceili doib, maille re onóir móir ocus robersin draġail dUa Domnaill, et cetera. Maidm mór do tabairt do Mac Aibilin ar cloinn Aoďa i Néill, dú ar marbaď Aongus mac Donnchada mic Maolmuire Mic Shuibne, ocus morán do gallóglaechaib Conallach maille rrir; ocus do marbaď mur in cedna córuchad gallóglaech do clainn Domnuill gallóglaeč, ocus a lán eile ar cač taob nač airimter annro; ocus Mac Uibilin do dul rluag ra cend gairid na diaid rin ar cloinn Aoda i Neill, ocus clann Aoďa .i. Conn ocus Domnall do marbaď leir. O Cerbaill .i. Fer can ainm mac Maolruanaid do marbad a briall ocus é dall, re clann Donnchada mic Seáin i Cerbaill, ocus re mac i Maoilmuaid .i. Séan mac Domnaill čaoič i Maoilmuaid; ocus ge do bi é dall diraďairc annrin, do rinne cornam ocus cungnam, ocus láin maič do cuaid a cclú ocus a náirem dó, ar luchd in marbďa.

[1] *Instigation.* rulairem, for rurailem, MS.

[2] *Tamhnagh-bó-chaich.* This name signifies "the tamhnagh (or 'fine field') of the blind cow." The scribe, Donough Mac-an-filedh, here adds the memorandum na tabrad aon da leigre ro guth in leitir rin, oir do crap in curli agam le imarcad modraine; i.e. "let no one who reads this pronounce that letter [i.e. the last letter in the word čaoice, which is redundant], for my pulse shrank through excess of labour."

festival, i.e. at Christmas. And let every one who reads this give a blessing on the souls of the humane couple we have mentioned above. Conn, the son of Brian, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, was killed in treachery by the sons of Mac Maghnusa of Tir-Tuathail, at the instigation[1] of his own father, in Tamhnagh-bó-chaich,[2] et cætera. A.D. [1540.]

The kalends of January on Saturday; after a bissextile;[3] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-one years. Excessive bad weather in the beginning of this year, both frost and snow, which allowed no cultivation to be done in Erinn. Tuathal Balbh, the son of John, son of Ruaidhri O'Gallchubhair, a most eminent assembly man, died. O'Domhnaill went as far as the Cabhan to meet the Justiciary; and they concluded a compact and peace with each other; and O'Domhnaill received great honour and reverence, et cætera. A great defeat was given by Mac Aibhilin to the sons of Aedh O'Neill, in which Aenghus, son of Donnchadh, son of Maelmuire Mac[4] Suibhne, was killed, and a great number of the Conallian gallowglasses along with him; and a corps of gallowglasses of the Clann-Domhnaill Galloglaech, and a great many more on both sides not enumerated here, were slain in like manner. And Mac Uibhilin went with an army, a short time after that, against the sons of Aedh O'Neill; and the sons of Aedh O'Neill, viz., Conn and Domhnall, were killed by him. O'Cerbhaill, i.e. Fer-gan-ainm,[5] son of Maelruanaidh, was slain in treachery, (he being blind), by the sons of Donnchadh, son of John O'Cerbhaill, and by the son of O'Maelmhuaidh, i.e. John, the son of Domhnall Caech O'Maelmhuaidh; and though he was then blind, sightless, he performed acts of defence, assistance, and vigour against the slayers, which redounded to his fame and reputation. [1541.]

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[3] *Bissextile.* bipiz puippe; lit. "a bissextile upon it," which is a very loose mode of expression.

[4] *Mac.* mc; repeated in MS.

[5] *Fer-gan-ainm;* lit., "man without [a] name," or Anonymous.

An cranóc oirtherach ar loch Glinne Alláin do gabail do clainn Domnaill mic Donnchaidh 1 Ruairc ar Donchadh mac Donnchaidh 1 Ruairc; ocus fa cend gairid na diaid sin tucadar clann Donnchaidh 1 Ruairc .i. Domnall ocus Fer can ainm innraidid ar in crannóc, ocus do lorgrad in baile can fiorr. Ocus mothaigther ied ocus lentus fa loch ied, ocus beirid clann Domnaill O Ruairc orra. Marbtar Fer can ainm mac Donnchaidh; gabtar and Domnall, ocus crochtar ierum le clainn Domnaill 1 Ruairc. Sloiged lar O Domnaill .i. Maghnus mac Aeda duib mic Aeda ruaid, agcoinne in giuirtir a tír Eogain, ocus in tír do millead leo don toirg sin. In giuirtir dimdecht ar a agaid fa Mide, ocus O Domnaill drilled tar a air co tír Connaill, ocus gan tachar na tegmáil dragail do a[g] gabáil tre tír Eogain ag teacht no ag imteacht in uair sin. O Domnaill do dul fa cend gairid na diaid sin don taob foir do loch a brefuib Manach, ocus Cuil na noiter ocus an taob toir do loch do millead leir do tír ocus do loch don dol sin, oir do bádar baid ocus artruidi aige ac millead i noilén, ocus in sluag ac millead in tíri, cur fágaib ar diob arba co mór in bliadain sin iad. Sloiged oili lar O nDomnaill .i. Maghnus a brefuib Manach, don taob tiar do loch Erni; .i. do cuir a báid ocus a artraide ar an loch, ocus do ceab féin a slúaig do tir, co ro millred accoinn a céile do loch ocus do tír, no co rancadar Innis Sgéitlend; ocus do brisiodar ocus do legadar cairlen Innsi Ceitlionn don dol sin; ocus tancadar slán iar ccorgar. Domnall mac Neill gairm

[1] *Glenn-Allain. Rectè* Glenn-Dallain (Dallan's Glen), now generally called Glencar. It is a valley in the parish of Killasnet, barony of Rossclogher, and co. of Leitrim.

[2] *O'Ruairc.* The name is written ouṙc in the MS.; the scribe adding the characters ṡi (vel i) over the ou, to signify that the proper form was 1 ṙc (or 1 Ruairc). At the end of the entry the scribe adds meisi Donc.: "I am Donnchadh." See note [1], p. 306 *supra.*

[3] *The.* in; repeated in MS.

[4] *The lake;* i.e. Loch-Erne.

[5] *For.* oi for oir, MS.

[6] *Inis-Sgéithlend—Inis-Ceithlionn.*

The eastern crannóg on the lake of Glenn-Alláin[1] was captured by the sons of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh O'Ruairc, against Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh O'Ruairc. And in a short time afterwards the sons of Donnchadh, viz., Domhnall and Fer-gan-ainm, made an attack on the crannóg, and secretly burned the place. And they are observed, and pursued into the lake; and the sons of Domhnall O'Ruairc[2] overtake them. Fer-gan-ainm, the son of Donnchadh, is slain; and Domhnall is taken prisoner there, and is afterwards hanged by the sons of Domhnall O'Ruairc. A hosting to Tir-Eoghain by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Maghnus, the son of Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh, to meet the Justiciary; and the[3] country was ruined by them on this expedition. The Justiciary advanced into Midhe, and O'Domhnaill turned back to Tir-Conaill; and he received neither battle nor encounter this time whilst passing through Tir-Eoghain, in coming or going. O'Domhnaill went in a short time afterwards along the eastern side of the lake,[4] into Feara-Manach; and Cuil-na-noirer, and the eastern side of the lake, were destroyed by him, both country and lake, on this occasion; for[5] he had boats and vessels pillaging the islands, and the army destroying the country; so that he left them greatly in want of corn this year. Another hosting by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Maghnus, into Feara-Manach, along the western side of Loch-Erne; viz., he placed his boats and vessels on the lake, and he conducted his army by land, so that they conjointly destroyed both by lake and land, until they reached Inis-Sgéithlend.[6] And they broke and threw down the castle of Inis-Ceithlionn[6] on that occasion,[7] and returned safely in triumph. Domhnall, the son of Niall Garbh[8] O'Domhnaill, was killed by

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Different forms of the name of the town at present called Enniskillen. The latter is the correct form.

[7] *On that occasion.* ꝺo ꝺol ꝸin, for ꝺon ꝺol ꝸin; lit. "on that going."

[8] *Garbh.* The MS. has gaꞃm for gaꞃb; the sound of b when aspirated, as it should be here, being like that of aspirated m. The orthography is here very corrupt.

1 Domnaill do marbad leis O mBaoigill in bliadain si, ar ndol do Domnall do congnaḋ le Toirrdhelbach mac 1 Baoigill anagharo 1 Baoicill; ocus ruaig do tabairt do Baoigill doib ar tús, ocus O Baoigill drilleḋ orrta ran, ocus ruaig do tabairt doiḃ, ocus briseḋ orrta; ocus in mac sin Neill 1 Domnaill do marbaḋ ar in ruaig sin. Mac in Bairdi tíri Conaill .i. Conchobar ruaḋ mac Fergail .i. raoi fir dána a brocelaim ocus a breithemnacht dána, ocus fer ḋíge naoiḃḋ do commail ruar da caċ ndae aréena, déc in bliadain sin. Hansi buiḋe mac Dathḃi mic Emainn .i. tigerna cloinde Connmuig, do marbad do Toirrdhealbach ruad mac Taiḋg buiḋe meic Cathail ruaiḋ.

Kal. Enair for ḋómnach; da bliadain ocus da .xx. ocus cuig ced ocus mile aois an Tigerna. Saḃḃ ingen Ricaird oig mic Uilleg ruaiḋ mic Uilleg an fina .i. ben fóssa Mhic Diarmada .i. Ruaidri mic Taiḋg mic Ruaidri óig mic Ruaiḋri ċoeich, ocus mathair a ċlainne, dragail ḃaigh ar cairdis na rig .i. longport oinig ocus oirdhercuis clainni Maolruanaiḋ; ocus ir tesc ma ḋo ṫainic diarmaid Uilliam cuncuir riaṁ ben a haoirda dob fesir inárr dheile ocus dionnsucuir, do connla ocus do craiḃḋiġe, do ḋeisc ocus do deslucad. Daradaoin mandáil rus deġuil a hanum ocus a corp re roile iar mbúaiḋ ongṫa ocus aiṫrige. Slóigeḋ do ḋenum do mac Uilliam Chlainne Ricaird sa maċaire Chonnacht, ocus so ṫairsingset clann Taiḋg Mic

1 *O'Baighill.* O'Boyle; incorrectly written 1 Baoiciḃ in the MS.

2 *Year.* Here the scribe adds meisi Donnchad mac in fhileaḋ do sgriḃ do Brian mac Diarmada sin; "I am Donnchadh Mac-in-fhiledh, who wrote that for Brian Mac Diarmada." The note is not in the Ann. of Connacht.

3 *Cathal Ruadh;* i.e. Cathal the Red; one of the sept of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, or O'Conor Roe. This entry ends at the top margin of fol. 91a. The remainder of the page is occupied by an entry relating to the year 1595, in a contemporary handwriting, two entries of events belonging to the year 1636, and one to 1648, the latter written in 1652 by Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh MacDermot. These entries are

O'Baighill this year, Domhnall having gone to assist Toirdhelbhach, son of O'Baighill, against O'Baighill:[1] (they had first given an onset to O'Baighill; and O'Baighill turned upon them and gave them an onset, and routed them; and this son of Niall O'Domhnaill was slain in that onset). Mac-in-Bhaird of Tir-Conaill, i.e. Conchobhar Ruadh, the son of Ferghal, an eminent poet in learning and poetry, and a man who maintained a house of hospitality for all persons, died this year.[2] Henry Buidhe Mac David, the son of Edmond, i.e. the lord of Clann-Conmhaigh, was killed by Toirdhelbach Ruadh, the son of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh.[3] A.D. [1541.]

The kalends of January on Sunday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-two years. Sadhbh, daughter of Rickard Og, son of Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-an-fhina, i.e. the wedded wife of Mac Diarmada, i.e. of Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, and his children's mother, died on Carraig-na-righ, i.e. the abode of the hospitality and dignity of the Clann-Maelruanaidh; and it is doubtful if there ever came of the posterity of William the Conqueror,[4] a woman of her age better than she in hospitality and worth, in prudence and piety, in charity and liberality. On Maunday Thursday her soul and body separated from each other, after the triumph of unction and penitence.[5] A hosting was made by Mac William of Clann-Rickard through[6] Machaire-Connacht; and the sons of Tadhg [1542.]

printed at the end of the volume. In the lower margin of the folio the name of Ꝺaḃíḋe O Ꝺuiḃgennain (David O'Duigennain) appears in a reversed form. The rest of the MS. is in the handwriting of the scribe who copied the portion containing the events from 1170 to 1257.

[4] *William the Conqueror;* i.e. William Fitz Aldelm de Burgh.

[5] *Penitence.* Brian Mac Dermot has added the marginal note "a mbaile Átha na rig do cuireadh í;" i.e. in the town of Ath-na-righ [Athenry, county of Galway] she was buried."

[6] *Through.* ꝛ., for ꝑa or ꝑo, against, or about. This entry is not in the Annals of Connacht.

Diarmada atimcell Bhél áta uachtair e; ocus ro brissedh an baile leó don dol sin, ocus ro marbad ann cenn giomanach Mic Uilliam, ocus a galloglaeich cúlcometa. Teid Mac Uilliam tar sliab sior don dol sin, ocus tuc bráiged iochtair Chonnacht lais don Fhersin .i. braiged Taidg óig mic Taidg mic Aeda, ocus braiged Taidg mic Cathail óig, ocus iochtair Chonnacht; ocus tesda Maolmuire mac Colla Mic Shuibne isin mbraigdenus sin a gclainn Ricaird. O Conchobar ruad .i. Toirrdhelbach ruad mac Taidg buidi do gabáil le Ruaidri mac Taidg Mic Diarmada in hoc anno. Comforba tesmuinn Mhég Craich .i. Toirrdhelbach mac Aindriasa Mhég Craich mortuus est. Mac Conmide .i. Brian dorchu mac Solaim .i. raoi re dán ocus re fogluim, ocus fer toictech tromchonaig tige aoidhed coitchinn do chach, dhec do galur obann aitgerr um Féil Coluim Chille do shunnrad. Cormac mac Diarmada hI Chleirig, .i. an brathair minúr dob fhirre egnaide na aimsir, dhéc isin Fheil Coluim Cille cedna. Sloigedh mor leis O nDomnaill .i. Magnus mac Aeda duib a niochtar Chonnacht, gondesna creca mora ar Mac nDonnchada an Chorainn. Reitech dO Dhomnaill ocus niochtar Connacht re roile, ocus filled dUa Dhomnaill iar mbuaid gcorgair, ocus iar nioc a chiorra sis. Slóigedh ele leis O nDomnaill ocus leisin gCalbach O nDomnaill, ocus le hUa Ruairc .i. Brian mac Eogain I Ruairc; ocus dul doib sin uile ar Mac Uidilin. Dá chuid no tri do denum dont sluaig re huchd na banna. Mac Uidilín iliomad daoineb don taob araill don bhanna; gidedh cena teid O Domnaill ocus O Ruairc tar an abuinn dia naimdeoin.

[1] *The mountain;* i.e. Sliabh-Seghsa, or the Corrsliabh, between the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

[2] *Aedh.* Hugh [O'Conor Sligo].

[3] *In that captivity.* The Four Masters, in their account of this expedition, state that Maelmuire Mac Suibhne was one of the hostages taken by Mac William.

[4] *Mortuus est.* mortuus esst, MS.

[5] *The Festival of Colum Cille;* i.e. the 9th of June.

Mac Diarmada brought him to invest Bel-átha-uachtair; and the town was demolished by them on this occasion, and Mac William's chief hunter, and his rear guard of gallowglasses, were slain there. Mac William goes down beyond the mountain[1] on that occasion; and he brought the hostages of Lower Connacht with him on that journey, viz., the hostages of Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, son of Aedh,[2] and the hostages of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, and of Lower Connacht: and Maelmuire, the son of Colla Mac Suibhne, died whilst detained in that captivity[3] in Clann-Rickard. O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Toirdhelbach Ruadh, the son of Tadhg Buidhe, was taken prisoner by Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, in hoc anno. The comarb of Termon-MagCraith, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Andrias MagCraith, mortuus est.[4] Mac Conmidhe, i.e. Brian Dorcha, son of Solomon, an eminent professor of poetry and literature, and a rich, opulent man, who kept a general house of hospitality for all, died of a sudden, brief illness, on the festival of Colum Cille[5] exactly. Cormac, the son of Diarmaid O'Clerigh, i.e. the most perfect,[6] learned, friar minor in his time, died on the same festival of Colum Cille. A great hosting by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Maghnus, the son of Aedh Dubh, into Lower Connacht, when he committed great depredations upon Mac Donnchadha of the Corann. O'Domhnaill and *the people* of Lower Connacht arranged with one another; and O'Domhnaill returned after gaining triumph, and after the payment to him of his rent. Another hosting by O'Domhnaill, and by the Calbhach O'Domhnaill, and by O'Ruairc, i.e. Brian, the son of Eoghan O'Ruairc; and all these went against Mac Uibhilín. The army was divided into two or three parts in front of the Banna. Mac Uibhilín, with a great number of men, was on the other side of the Banna; but nevertheless, O'Domhnaill and O'Ruairc go across the river in spite

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[6] *Perfect.* foirpe, for foirbthe, MS.

Acht chena ro baidhed Taḋg mac Briain mic Mhaḟnusa MicDiarmada ruaiḋ, .i. fer a oerra dob arrachta oirrderca a maiṫ ocus a laiṁ dia ċinel feirrin, ocus do ṁorán eli. Ní heidir a rioṁ no a áiremh a bḟuair O Domnaill co na slúaiḟ daiṙgniḋ ocus dédalaib ar feḋ an tire co huilidi, iar milled ṁórain nach eidir dairemh. Tanic Mac Uidilin a ġcenn i Dhomnaill, ocus tuc a bṙeṫ féin dechaib ocus dédeḋ ocus do ḃuaiḋ ḋo, ocus do niad síṫ arr a haitle, ocus tic O Domnaill iar mbúaid ġcoscair don ċur sin. Mac Uidilín .i. Ruḟraidhe mac Ualtair do ḋul ar siubal creiċe ar Ua gCaṫain. Creċ ṁór do ġlacad ḋó. O Caṫán .i. Maḟnus mac Donnchada do ḃreṫ orra a toraiḟecht, ocus buannaḋa móra ċlainne Suiḃne maille rir. Briṫed ḋoiḃ ar Mac Uidilín ocus ar Albanchuiḃ badar maille rir, ionnus ġur ráḟgbad ár mór daoineḋ díḃ ra mac Aluradhain Mic Domnaill, ocus ra mac Mic tSheain, ocus ra ṁorán eli nach airiṁter ro baidhed ocus ro marbad diḃ. Maolmuire mac Eoġain Mic Shuiḃne do ṁarbad le clainn Moelmuiri mic Colla, ocus e aġ ioḋlucad ċlainni i Dhuḃda; ocus ra cenn raiṫi na ḋiaiḋ rin iad fein dionnsorbad ocus a mbailte do ḃrirreḋ; ocus fer diḃ ṗréin do marbad, ocus moran da luchd lenṁuna. Félim duḃ mac Aoḋa hi Neill do ṁarbad in hoc anno. Feṙġal mac Pilip hi Dhuiḃġennain .i. roi Ereann re fenċus dhec. Dáiḃíṫ mac Aṫairni hi Dhuiḃġennáin dhéc in hoc anno. Ingen mic Daḃi .i. ben Taiḋg Meic Diarmada dhec; ocus uaidhe derċa sliocht ingeine mic Daḃi, ocus Siuḃan a hainm.

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1 *Returned.* tic=do-ic, lit., comes.

2 *Bonaghts.* Bodies of mercenaries.

3 *Conveying.* aġ ioḋlucaḋ. This entry is not very explicit. It does not appear whither the sons of O'Dubhda (or O'Dowd) were going.

4 *They;* i.e. the sons of Maelmuire, son of Colla Mac Suibhne.

5 *Hoc.* oc, MS.

6 *Slicht-inghine-Mic-David;* lit. "the posterity of Mac David's daughter." The word sliocht is inaccurately

of them. Tadhg, the son of Brian, son of Maghnus Mac Diarmada Ruadh, i.e. the most famous, eminent man of his age, of his own tribe, and of many more, in goodness and in prowess, was drowned there. It is not possible to calculate or enumerate all the preys and spoils that O'Domhnaill and his army obtained throughout the entire country, after destroying much that cannot be reckoned. Mac Uibhilín came to meet O'Domhnaill, and gave him his own award of horses, and armour, and cows; and they forthwith concluded peace; and O'Domhnaill returned,[1] after gaining triumph on that occasion. Mac Uibhilín, i.e. Rughraidhe, the son of Walter, went on a predatory expedition against O'Catháin. He took a great prey. O'Catháin, i.e. Maghnus, the son of Donnchadh, along with whom were great bonaghts[2] of the Clann-Suibhne, overtook them in pursuit. They defeated Mac Uibhilín and the Albanachs who were with him, so that a great many men of them were lost, including the son of Alexander Mac Domhnaill, and the son of Mac Shane, and many more of them that were drowned and killed, who are not enumerated. Maelmuire, the son of Eoghan Mac Suibhne, was killed by the sons of Maelmuire, the son of Colla, whilst he was conveying[3] the sons of O'Dubhda; and before the end of a quarter after that they[4] were themselves expelled, and their towns demolished; and one of themselves was killed, and several of their followers. Felim Dubh, the son of Aedh O'Neill, was killed in hoc[5] anno. Ferghal, son of Philip O'Duibhgennain, i.e. the sage of Erinn in history, died. David, son of Athairne O'Duibhgennain, dièd in hoc[5] anno. Mac David's daughter, i.e. the wife of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, died; (and from her the Slicht-inghine-Mic-David[6] were so called, and her name was Sibhán).[7]

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written ꝯlıoꝯc in the MS. This entry is added in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot, and is not contained in the Annals of Connacht.

[7] *Sibhán*; pronounced *Shivawn*; Anglicè, Johanna.

Ict. Enair for Luan; tri bliadna ocus dá fichett ocus cuig ced ocus mile aoir an Tigerna. Comairle na hErenn eoir iarla ocus Barún, ocus urṁor Gaoidel Connacht [ocus] a nGaill ar an gcomairle sin .i. an dá Mac Uilliam, ocus na tri Ua Conchobair, ocus Mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidri mac Taidg Mic Diarmada. Lecbaile Chluana fenmaoil, ocus lecbaile Chille na manach do gnodachad do Ruaidri Mac Diarmada ar an gcomairle sin ón airdeargob, ocus ó na hergobaid eli fo badar ann, ocus ón ngiuirdíg; ocus tuc Ruaidri a lecbaile fein don maimistir do fidir ar grad do Dhia. Mac Mic Shuibne Fánad .i. Moelmuire mac Domnaill óig do marbad le clainn Mic Shuibne Fánad, .i. le clainn Toirrdhelbaigh mic Ruaidri mic Maolmuiri. Mac Mic Suibne tire Bógaine, .i. Eoin mac Neill, dragail bair a túr a aoigri ocus a imme an bliadain si. Mac I Bhaoigill, .i. Brian mac Neill mic Thoirrdelbaig, do marbad a bfioll le clainn Neill oig hI Bhaoigill, ocus iad ar a mhuinnterus ocus ar a cuarusdail fein aige. Earpuc Rada bod .i. Emonn mac Briain mic in erpuic I Ghallcubair do ég ar bragail coinntinne moire a timcell a tigernuis. O Domnaill .i. Magnus do dul docum na comairle moire, ocus a braitri do bí a laim aige re fada roime sin do breith lair dó, ocus a leigion do comairle an giuirdíg ocus Ghall, ocus a techt fo fíd ocus fó reitech. Conn O Domnaill do bí a brad a nGalloib roime sin do rédugad re hUa nDomnaill mur an cedna; ocus Conn do dul a sagranaib a cenn an rig iar sin, ocus O Domnaill do fillead flán ar ndenum focraidechta moire caidme don chur sin. Muirgerr mac Paidín hI Maolconaire .i. fói Erenn

[1] *His lordship*; i.e. the bishopric of Raphoe. O'Gallchubhair's name is not in the list of Bishops of Raphoe published by Ware and Harris.

[2] *Kinsmen.* The Four Masters call them Egnechan and Donough [O'Domhnaill].

[3] *O'Maelconaire.* O'Mulconry. The Maurice O'Mulconry whose obit is here recorded made a copy of the old

A.D. [1543.]

The kalends of January on Monday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-three years. The council of Erinn *met*, both earls and barons; and the majority of the Gaeidhel [and] Foreigners of Connacht were at this council, viz., the two Mac Williams, and the three O'Conchobhairs, and Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada. The half-bally of Cluain-senmail, and the half-bally of Cill-na-manach, were purchased by Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, at this council, from the archbishop and the other bishops who were there, and from the Justiciary; and Ruaidhri gave its own half-bally again to the monastery, for love of God. The son of Mac Suibhne Fánad, i.e. Maelmuire, the son of Domhnall Og, was killed by the sons of *the previous* Mac Suibhne Fánad, viz., the sons of Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Maelmuire. The son of Mac Suibhne of Tir-Bóghaine, i.e. John, the son of Niall, died in the beginning of his age and estate, this year. The son of O'Baighill, i.e. Brian, son of Niall, son of Toirdhelbhach, was killed in treachery by the sons of Niall Og O'Baighill, who were in his own friendship and pay. The Bishop of Rath-both, i.e. Edmond, son of Brian, son of the Bishop O'Gallchubhair, died after receiving great opposition regarding his lordship.[1] O'Domhnaill, i.e. Maghnus, went to the great council, and took with him his kinsmen[2] whom he had in confinement for a long time previously; and he released them by the advice of the Justiciary and the Foreigners; and they returned in peace and amity. Conn O'Domhnaill, who had been for a long time previously in England, made peace with O'Domhnaill in like manner; and Conn went afterwards to England, to meet the king; and O'Domhnaill returned safely, after exercising great hospitality on that occasion. Maurice, the son of Paidín O'Maelconaire,[3] i.e. the sage of Erinn in history and

Book of Fenagh, in 1516, for Tadhg O'Rody, comarb of Fenagh. A transcript of this curious MS., made by the late Dr. O'Donovan from O'Mulconry's copy, is in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

re renčur ocur dílišechd, ocur fer go dtoice ocur go dtrom conách, dhéc an bliadnai. Rí Alban do dol dhéc an bliadain ri a túr a oirri ocur a inmhe, ar mbrirred mádma moir ar Sacranachaib reimhe rin, ocur gan oigri dráthail ina diaid achtmad aon lenam inšine a gcinn a hochd reachtmuine; ocur ri Sacran ar ngabail neird ar Alban a haitle bairr ris Alban fein. Mac 1 Dhočartaiš, .i. Cathár mac Gerailt mic Domnaill mic Felim, do marbad le clann 1 Dhočartaiš .i. Ruaidri ocur Sean, clann Felim mic Conchobair čarraiš; ocur mac Aoda gruamma hi Dočartaiš do marbad leirin clann cedna rin 1 Dhočartaiš. O Domnaill do dul flúaš mor a nInir Eogain do díšuil na marbtha rin, ocur millead mór do šenum dó; ocur braišde an tíre dráthail ina diaid rin dó. Slicht Eogain Mic Suibne ocur flicht Cormaic Mic Donnchada do dul ar riubal creiče ar O nEšra mbuide. O Conchobair .i. mac Taidš mic Aoda ocur O hEšra do breit orra, ocur maite na clainni Suibne rin do šabail .i. Ruaidri mac Dubšaill, ocur clann Maolmuire mic Eogain; ocur marbtar ann cuid do flicht Cormaic ocur do muinntir clainni Suibne. O Maoileačlainn .i. Félim óg do marbad le Mág Eočagáin. Mac Suibne na Túath ocur a mac .i. Brian do šabáil le coblač o iartar Connacht ar innri mic Duirn, ocur a mbreš leo allaih. Cogad mor etir Mág Uidir ocur flicht Toirrdhelbaiš még Uidir, ocur flicht Toirrdhelbaiš do dul a tir Chonaill, ocur millead mor do šenum ar Mág Uidir a huchd hi Dhomnaill dóib. Mas Uidir do dul a gcend 1 Domnaill agcinn athaid iar rin, ocur fiš do denum dó fri O nDomnaill; ocur Mág Uidir dá šabairt fein ocur a tíre dO Dhomnaill, ocur O Domnaill do šabairt Tuaš ráta ocur Luirg do

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[1] *Aedh Gruama*; i.e. Aedh (Hugh) the Surly.

[2] *Inis-mic-Duirn*; i.e. "the island of Dorn's son." The Four M. call it *Inis-mic-an-duirn*. It is now known as Rutland Island, and belongs to the parish of Templecrone, barony of Boylagh, co. Donegal.

poetry, and a man of wealth and great prosperity, died this year. The king of Alba died this year, in the beginning of his age and estate, after having previously inflicted a great defeat on Saxons; and he left no heir behind him, except one infant daughter, in her eighth week; and the king of the Saxons assumed power over Alba after the death of the king of Alba himself. The son of O'Dochartaigh, i.e. Cathair, the son of Gerald, son of Domhnall, son of Felim, was slain by the sons of O'Dochartaigh, viz., Rudhraidhe and John, the sons of Felim, son of Conchobhar Carragh; and the son of Aedh Gruama[1] O'Dochartaigh was killed by the same sons of O'Dochartaigh. O'Domhnaill went with a large army to Inis-Eoghain, to avenge these homicides, and committed great destruction; and he afterwards obtained the hostages of the country. The descendants of Eoghan Mac Suibhne, and the descendants of Cormac Mac Donnchadha, went on a predatory march against O'hEghra Buidhe. O'Conchobhair (i.e. the son of Tadhg, son of Aedh) and O'hEghra overtook them, and the chiefs of those Clann-Suibhne were captured, viz., Ruaidhri, son of Dubhgall, and the sons of Maelmuire, son of Eoghan; and some of the descendants of Cormac, and of the Clann-Suibhne's people, were killed there. O'Maelechlainn, i.e. Felim Og, was killed by Mag Eochagáin. Mac Suibhne-na-Túath and his son, i.e. Brian, were taken prisoners by a fleet from the West of Connacht, on Inis-mic-Duirn,[2] and carried off in captivity. A great war between Mag Uidhir and the descendants of Toirdhelbhach Mag Uidhir; and the descendants of Toirdhelbhach went to Tir-Conaill, and committed great injuries on Mag Uidhir, in the interest of O'Domhnaill. Mag Uidhir went to meet O'Domhnaill some time after that, and made peace with O'Domhnaill; and Mag Uidhir delivered himself and his country to O'Domhnaill; and O'Domhnaill gave Tuath-rátha and Lurg, which were in his possession for

A.D. [1543.]

Mhág Uidir, ocus iad aige re fada feinn sin. Mac Uilliam clainni Ricaird, .i. Uilleg na gcenn mac Ricaird, dragail bairr an bliadain si, .i. tigerna go ndromus ocus go nuabair, do draod ocus do ṫoirbir moran do Ghaoidealaib do ṁamus feisin; ocus cogad mór ar neirge a gclainn Ricaird dia éis, .i. Mac Uilliam do ġairm do Uilleg mac Ricaird oig, ocus a lan do ṫír ocus do ṫoicsiḋ na aghaid le mac Mic Uilliam .i. Tomár mac Uilleg na gcenn. Ocus a túr na bliadna sin do ṫuadar urṁór uaislib Erenn a Sagsuin a gcend ṫing Hanorai; .i. téid O Neill .i. Conn mac Cuinn i Neill, ocus mac Uilliam Chlainni Ricaird .i. Uilleg na gcenn, ocus Murchad mac Toirrdhelbaig i Briain .i. O Briain, ocus na tri hiarlaḋa .i. iarla Desmuman ocus iarla Urmuman ocus iarla Cille dara, ocus Donnchad mac Conċobair i Briain. Iadsin uile dṫagail onora moire on ri, ocus iarla do ḋenum do O Neill ocus do O Briain ocus dUilleg na gcend; ocus cóiced na Gaillṁe do ḃuain dUilleg na gcend ar an gcomairle sin, ocus é féin dṫagail ḃáir a ndeired na bliadna sin. Maġnus mac Muircheartaig Mic Diarmada ruaid dhéc in hoc anno.

Kal. Enáir for Mairt; ceithri bliadna ocus da fichet ocus cuig ced ocus mile aois an Tigerna. Iarla Desmuman .i. Semmus mac Seain dṫagail ḃáir iar bṫagail a lán do ḃogad ocus doimperuin a torach a tigernuis, ocus iar corg a luchd imperna ocus eraonta a tír ocus a coigcriċ. Mac i Domnaill .i. an Calbach

[1] *Og*; i.e. "young." The entries for the year 1543 in the Trin. Coll. (Dublin) Copy of the Annals of Connacht terminate with this word, after which occurs the note mis Miolus OMaoilconaire, "I am Miles O'Mulconry;" this being apparently the name of the scribe who made the copy from which Maurice O'Gorman made his transcript. See note [2], p. 346.

[2] *Neighbourhood.* ċoicriċ. This is the concluding word of the original text on folio 92 b, after which Brian Mac Dermot has added the note—"Uilliam mac Taidg duiḃ i Cheallaig dhec, ocus ba haċbail int echt mac ingine Mic Diarmada;" i.e. "William, the son of Tadhg Dubh O'Cellaigh, died; and the son of Mac Diarmada's daughter was a prodigious loss."

a long time previously, to Mag Uidhir. Mac William of Clann-Rickard, i.e. Ulick-na-gcenn, son of Rickard, died this year, i.e. a haughty and proud lord, who reduced and subjected a great number of Gaeidhel under his own yoke. And a great war broke out in Clann-Rickard after him; viz., Ulick, the son of Rickard Og,[1] was proclaimed the Mac William, and a great part of country and neighbourhood[2] was opposed to him, along with the son of Mac William, i.e. Thomas, the son of Ulick-na-gcenn. And in the beginning of this year the majority of the nobles of Erinn went[3] to Saxon-land to meet King Henry, viz., O'Neill went, (i.e. Conn, the son Conn O'Neill), and Mac William of Clann-Rickard (i.e. Ulick-na-gcenn), and Murchadh, the son of Toirdhelbhach O'Briain (i.e. *the* O'Briain), and the three Earls (viz., the Earl of Des-Mumha, the Earl of Ur-Mumha, and the Earl of Cill-dara), and Donnchadh, the son of Conchobhar O'Briain. All these obtained great honour from the King; and O'Neill, O'Briain, and Ulick-na-gcenn, were made earls. And the province of the Gaillimh was taken[4] from Ulick-na-gcenn at that council; and he himself died in the end of this year. Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Mac Diarmada Ruadh, died in hoc[5] anno. A.D. [1543.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-four years. The Earl of Des-Mumha, i.e. James, the son of John, died after encountering[6] much war and contention in the beginning of his lordship, and after subduing his opponents and enemies in country[7] and neighbourhood. The son of O'Domhnaill, i.e. the Calbhach, went to meet [1544.]

[3] *Went.* Ware (*Annals*), and also the Four Masters, have this entry under the year 1542, which is the proper date.

[4] *Taken.* This is not exactly correct. The first Earl of Clann-Rickard surrendered his vast estates into the hands of the king, who regranted them to him by letters patents bearing date the 1st of July, 1543.

[5] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[6] *Encountering.* ıαṁ bḟαgαıl; lit., "after getting."

[7] *Country;* i.e. his own district.

do dul a gcenn an Giuirdír, ocus caiptín no dó Sagranach go ndaoineb mora do tabairt leis a tir Chonaill; ocus dul leo um cairlén Lisbep, ocus briaigde flechta Aodha hi Gallcubair do bí ag O n'Domnaill fada reimhis in do bred umon gcairrlén dona Sacranachaib, .i. Cathaoir mac Tuathail, ocus Toirrdhelbach mac Felim finn; ocus marbtar Sagranach imon mbaili don ced fgathad, ocus marbuid na Sagranaig Cathair mac Tuathail ina glarraib prein; ocus tuc Aodh O Domnaill ocus an cuid eli do flicht Aodha hi Gallcubair an baile ar mac Felim finn, ocus ar mac eli Tuathail do bí a laim, ocus fágbuid na Saranaig an tir ar nic tuarustail mór do Dhomnaill fri. Mac I Néill .i. Niall mac Airt óig ar bfagail báis an bliadain si .i. ant én mac rig ir mo dfulaing do buaid ocus do dochur cogaid etir cinel Eogain ocus cinél Conaill dá dtainic do flicht Eogain mic Neill fiam, ocus roidech dingmála do rige cinil Eogain dá roiched i .i. fer lán daibne ocus dealadaim leb re légdoreacht ocus re litir gaoidilge, ocus re fonn beoil ocus laime. Sluaged leis O n'Domnaill don Rúta gur gabad bailti iomda do cairlénaib ocus do crannógaib lais inte, ocus go bfuair edála iomda; ocus toiseacht flán dorisir. Mac Suibni Fánad .i. Toirrdhelbach mac Ruaidri mic Maolmuire .i. fer lan do beodhacht ocus do croide, do marbad le clainn Domnaill óig Mic Suibni, ocus triar eli do clainn tShuibni do tuitim maille ris; ocus Mac Suibni do gairm do Ruaidri carrach mac Domnaill óig na diaid. Cogad etir O n'Domnaill ocus O Neill an bliadain si. Clann Domnaill .i. Semus ocus Colla do teacht fecht

[1] *Many.* mora; lit. "great," MS.

[2] *To besiege.* um; i.e. "about," or "around."

[3] *Tuathal;* i.e. Tuathal O'Gallchubhair [or O'Gallagher).

[4] *Felim Finn.* Felim the Fair. Another member of the family of O'Gallchubhair, or O'Gallagher.

[5] *Died.* ar bfagail báis; lit. "after obtaining death."

[6] *Expertness.* fonn. This word has

the Justiciary, and brought with him one or two Saxon captains, with many[1] men, to Tir-Conaill. And he went with them to besiege[2] the castle of Lithbher; and the hostages of Aedh O'Gallchubhair's descendants, whom O'Domhnaill had *in his power* for a long time previously, viz., Cathair, the son of Tuathal,[3] and Toirdhelbhach, son of Felim Finn,[4] were taken about the castle by the Saxons. And a Saxon is killed before the place at the first discharge, and the Saxons kill Cathair, son of Tuathal, in his own fetters; and Aedh O'Domhnaill, and the rest of the race of Aedh O'Gallchubhair, gave the place for the liberation of the son of Felim Finn, and of Tuathal's other son who was in confinement; and the Saxons leave the country, after the payment of great wages to them by O'Domhnaill. The son of O'Neill, i.e. Niall, son of Art Og, died[5] this year; i.e. the king's son who, of all that came previously of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall, had most experienced the success and misery of war between the Cenel-Eoghain and Cenel-Conaill; and a vessel worthy of the sovereignty of Cenel-Eoghain, if he attained it: i.e. a man full of knowledge and learning in regard to reading, and Gaeidhilic literature, and to expertness[6] of mouth and hand. A hosting by O'Domhnaill to the Rúta, when a great number[7] of castles and crannógs were taken by him in it; and he obtained numerous spoils, and came back safely. Mac Suibhne of Fánad, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Ruaidhri, son of Maelmuire, i.e. a man full of vigour and heart, was killed by the sons of Domhnall Og Mac Suibhne; and three more of the Clann-Suibhne fell with him; and Ruaidhri Carragh, the son of Domhnall Og, was proclaimed Mac Suibhne in succession to him. War between O'Domhnaill and O'Neill this year. The Clann-Domhnaill, viz., James

A.D. [1544.]

[1] *many*. many other meanings, as "desire," "longing," "readiness," "harmony," "air," "land," &c.

[7] *Great number*. ḃuiḋi iomḋá; lit., "numerous towns," or numerous places.

Albanach a nEirinn ar tairsiugh mic Uibilín, ocus milleadh mor do Genum ar O gCathán do baoithibh ocus tairnéis. Murchadh mac Mic Shuibhne na Túath, .i. fer a neineach ocus a nuaisli, dhec. Donnchadh mac Mic Suibhne a brathair eli dhéc, ocus cogadh mor ir na Túathaibh dia néis.

Kett. Enair for Ceadaoin; cuig bliadna ocus dá fichet ocus cuig ced ocus mile aois an Tigerna. O Conchobair Sligigh .i. Tadhg óg mac Taidhg mic Aodha do marbadh le flicht Cormaic mic Ruaidri Mic Diarmada a nAth Cinn Lacha, ocus do budh tesc Gaoidheal dob oirrdercca a neneach ocus a nuairle nárr. Mac Goisdealbh .i. Bhaiter mac Uilliam Mic Goisdealbh do dul ar fiobal go bun an fedáin ar clainn hi Conchobair, go soiridh déis a nathar do marbadh. Clann i Conchobair do bréth orra, ocus cuid do clainn tShuibhne, a tosaighecht. Mac Goisdealbh ocus a mac .i. Rugraighe do marbadh, ocus maidhm do thabairt orra; a rúscath na gaoithi ro brisfed forra. Sluaighedh leis O Ruairc .i. Brian mac Eogain mic Tigernáin, no go rainic Dun mór Mic Fheorais, ocus gurro loisc an baile co bfuair bráighe; ocus tuc braighe Mic Daibhidh clainni Connmaigh, ocus Mainech uile leis donit fluaigedh sin. Báiter fada a burc do marbadh a bfeall le Domnall O bFhlaithbertaigh .i. an mac rig dob uaisle árrachta a nuirthor Erenn na aimsir féin. Teabóid riabach mac Bháiter a burc do marbadh le flicht Uilleg a búrc. Maoilsechluinn mac Briain hi Cheallaigh do marbadh isin

[1] *Wednesday. Rectè* Thursday; the Dom. Let. being D. Mistakes of this kind are frequent in the remainder of the work.

[2] *Years.* Instead of the year 1545 the Dublin copies of the Annals of Connacht have an entry belonging to the year 1562, containing a bombastic account of the death of Brian Ballagh O'Rourke; after which occurs the following note, in the hand of the transcriber:—iar na graifneadh ar leabar aosda meamruim, ocus iar na chruachnugadh an .xxix. la don mí Octobir, aois an Tigerna an tan sin 1764. Mise Muiris O Gormain; i.e. "written out of an old parchment book, and finished the 29th day of the month of October, the age of the Lord 1764. I am Maurice O'Gormain." See note [1], p. 342.

[3] *Their father;* i.e. O'Conchobhair

and Colla, came to Erinn with a force of Albanachs, at the invitation of Mac Uibhilín; and they committed a great depredation upon O'Catháin, both in men and cattle. Murchadh, the son of Mac Suibhne-na-Túath, i.e. a most eminent man in hospitality and nobility, died. Donnchadh, son of Mac Suibhne, his other brother, died; and a great war *occurred* in the Túatha after them. A.D [1544.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday;[1] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-five years.[2] [1545.] O'Conchobhair Sligigh, i.e. Tadhg Og, the son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, was slain by the posterity of Cormac, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, at Ath-chinn-locha; and there were few Gaeidhel more illustrious in bounty and nobility than he. Mac Goisdelbh, i.e. Walter, the son of William Mac Goisdelbh, went on an expedition to Bun-an-fhedáin, against the sons of O'Conchobhair, soon after their father[3] was killed. The sons of O'Conchobhair, and some of the Clann-Suibhne, overtook them in pursuit. Mac Goisdelbh and his son, i.e. Rughraidhe, were slain, and they[4] were routed: at Rúscach-na-gaithi[5] they were routed. A hosting by O'Ruairc, i.e. Brian, the son of Eoghan, son of Tighernan, until he reached Dun-mór-Mic-Feorais; and he burned the town until he received hostages; and he brought with him the hostages of Mac David of Clann-Connmhaigh, and of all the Mainechs,[6] on this occasion. Walter Fada[7] Burk, i.e. the noblest, bravest, son of a king in the greater part of Erinn in his own time, was killed in treachery by Domhnall O'Flaithbhertaigh. Tibbot Riabhach,[8] son of Walter Burk, was killed by the posterity of Ulick Burk. Maelsechlainn, the son of Brian O'Cellaigh, was killed in the Turrac by the sons

Sligigh, whose death is recorded in the preceding entry.

[4] *They;* i.e. Mac Goisdelbh's people.

[5] *Rúscach-na-gaithi.* The "*Ruscach* (or rough pasture) of the wind." There are many places in Ireland called *Rúscach* (or Rooskey).

[6] *Mainechs.* The people of Hy-Many, or O'Kelly's country.

[7] *Walter Fada;* i.e. Walter the Tall (or literally, the "Long").

[8] *Tibbot Riabhach.* Tibbot (or Theobald) the Swarthy.

Tuppac le clann Maoileċlainn mic Uilliam hi Cheallaiġ, ocup le Moelpuanaiḋ mac Ruaiḋpi Mic Diapmada, ocup an tip do ċpechad ḋoiḃ. Taḋg mac Ruaiḋpi mic Copmaic Meic Diapmada do ṁapḃaḋ le cloinn Eogain Meic Diapmada a ceṙṫpuin na capall,[2] ocup pa coip do Dia pin a tuitim, ip olc do puaip pe O Conchobaip Sligiġ do mapḃaḋ a peall ag Aṫ ċinn laċa pup Loċ Tead. Pepgal mac Aoḋa meic Tomaltaiġ ḋuiḋe meic Copmaic óig dhec. Bpian mac Maġnupa Meic Diapmada puaiḋ dhec ap Inopi na puapach, ocup a aḋnacail a mainiptip na Duille; ocup ba mop int echt pin.

Ktt. Enaip pop ḋapdaoin; pe bliadna ocup dá ṙiċet ocup .u. ced ocup mile aoip an Tigepna. Bpáiġde ċlainni Maolpuanaiḋ do ḋoiġeachd o clann Ricaipd .i. Bpian mac Ruaiḋpi Mic Diapmada ocup Taḋg mac Tomaltaiġ Mic Diapmada, ocup ochd bṙiċit map do ḋul apda. Tomap pappánta mac Uilleg na gcenn, ocup Donnchad piabach mac Taiḋg ḋuiḃ hi Cheallaiġ do ḋul ap piobal go Siol nAnmchada, ocup creċ mop do ġlacad doiḃ, ocup toip trom do ḃpeiṫ oppa. Mapḃtap Tomapp pappánta dupchop do ġunnai, ocup do buḋ déchtaiḃ mora a ṙine ḋó. Bpiptep oppa app a haiṫle, ocup bentap a gcpeċa ḋíḃ, ocup tig Donnchad piabach ocup upṁóp a ṁuintipe ap éigin. Peall do ḋenum do ċlainn Aluṙdoinn Mic Cába ap O Ruaipc ina ḃaile féin .i. an baile núa. An peall pin dṙillead oppa ppéin, ocup a mapbad apoen .i. Sean ocup Maoilpechlainn. Ant O Ruaipc cedna pin .i. Bpian mac Eogain i Ruaipc do ḋul ap gceiṁliḋ go Sligech,

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[1] *Them.* The remaining entries for this year are in the handwriting, and very inaccurate orthography, of Brian Mac Dermot.

[2] *Cartron-na-capall.* The "cartron (or quarter) of the horses." This was seemingly the name of some place in the county of Roscommon. It is no longer preserved.

[3] *Cormac Og.* Cormac the Younger. Apparently a member of the Mac Dermot family.

of Maelechlainn, son of William O'Cellaigh, and by Maelruanaidh, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada; and the country was plundered by them.[1] Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, was killed by the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, in Cartron-na-capall;[2] and it was right of God that he should fall, for he acted badly in killing O'Conchobhair Sligigh, in treachery, at Ath-chinn-locha on Loch-Teched. Ferghal, the son of Aedh, son of Tomaltach Buidhe, son of Cormac Og,[3] died. Brian, the son of Maghnus Mac Diarmada Ruadh, died on Insi-na-suarach,[4] and was buried in the monastery of the Buill: and that was a great calamity. A.D. [1545.]

The kalends of January on Thursday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-six years. The hostages of the Clann-Maelruanaidh returned from Clann-Rickard, viz., Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, and Tadhg, the son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada; and eight score marks were paid for them. Thomas Farránta,[5] the son of Ulick-na-gcenn, and Donnchadh Riabhach, the son of Tadhg Dubh O'Cellaigh, went on an expedition to Sil-Anmchadha, and took a great prey; and a heavy pursuing party overtook them. Thomas Farránta is killed by a shot of a gun: (and he was of the great notabilities of his sept). They are afterwards routed, and their preys are taken from them; and Donnchadh Riabhach, and the majority of his people, escape with difficulty. Treachery was practised by the sons of Alexander Mac Caba against O'Ruairc, in his own town, i.e. the Baile-núa.[6] This treachery recoiled upon themselves, and they were both slain, viz., John and Maelsechlainn. The same O'Ruairc, i.e. Brian, the son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, went on a scouting party to Sligech; and the [1546.]

[4] *Insi-na-suarach.* This name would signify "the island of the paltry objects." It was a second time written ınʒı na Suaċṛach, but this form was afterwards expunged.

[5] *Thomas Farránta.* Thomas the Athletic, or Powerful.

[6] *Baile-núa;* i.e. New-town; a castle in the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim.

ocus mac hI Raighilligh, .i. Toirrdhelbach mac Fergail hI Raighilligh, do marbad don fgeimliud sin le bardaib Sligigh. O Conchubair donn .i. Carbri mac Eogain caoich drabail bair.

Ictt. Enair for Coine; feacht mbliadna ocus dá fichit, cuig ced ocus mile aois an Tigerna. Mac Mic Diarmada .i. Brian mac Ruaidri mic Taidg do lott le Siurtán mbuidhe mac Sean mic Bháiter Mic Goisdealbh; ocus is amlaid do sinnedh sin .i. Siurtán buidhe do doighechd a mag Luirg ocht ndoilimnigh dég diarrad gada, ocus Brian do bualad uime aon feisear amháin. Do thomloitted Brian; de sin téid an buidhen só láimh, ocus do thomloitted an Giolla dubh mág Pilip le Brian féin. Gort na tigedh do chrechadh ocus do lorcad le clann Ruaidri Mic Diarmada in bliadain si. Clann Ruaidri Mic Diarmada mur an cedna, ocus clann Mic Dhabidh do dul ar fiobal a gCrúdonn O Maine, ocus an tir do lorcad ocus do chrechadh dóibh, ocus tóir mhór do breith orra. Ro marbad leo Hanradi mac Sean mic Uilliam mic Emuinn, ocus Uilliam carrach mac Emuinn mic Thommáis, ocus morán eli; ocus tangadar fein ar éigin. Printra Sagran ocus Erenn .i. cinn Hanri dragail bair, ocus is deimin nach tainic a neiredh aimsire rig dob ferr na in rig sin, ocus do rigad a ingen na inadh .i. cinn Maria.

Ictt. Enair for fadorn; ocht mbliadna ocus dá fichit

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1 *Died.* This entry is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot, who adds the note—is anord aibur is coir bar Cinn Hanrigh do beith, ("it is here that the death of King Henry should be,") in allusion to the entry of the king's death under the year 1547.

2 *Himself.* This entry concludes folio 93 b of the MS. H. 1, 19, where the scribe adds fcuirim dfuacht, "I desist, from cold."

3 *Cruthonn-O'Maine;* Cruthonn (or Crumthann) of Hy-Many, a district in the county of Galway, comprising the barony of Killyan, and part of that of Ballimoe. See the map prefixed to O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many.*

4 *Thomas;* i.e. Thomas O'Cellaigh (or O'Kelly).

5 *Daughter.* a ingen This mistake, as well as the very flattering

son of O'Raighilligh, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Ferghal O'Raighilligh, was killed on this scouting party by the warders of Sligech. O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e. Cairbre, the son of Eoghan Caech, died.[1] A.D. [1546.]

The kalends of January on Friday, (*rectè* Saturday); the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-seven years. The son of Mac Diarmada, i.e. Brian, son of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, was wounded by Jordan Buidhe, the son of John, son of Walter Mac Goisdelbh; and in this wise it was done: i.e. Jordan Buidhe came to Magh-Luirg, with eighteen followers, to seek stolen property, and Brian encountered him with only six men. Brian was heavily wounded, whereupon the band submitted; and the Gilla-dubh, son of Philip, was heavily wounded by Brian himself.[2] Gort-na-tighedh was plundered and burned by the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, in hoc anno. The sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada likewise, and the sons of Mac David, went on an expedition to Cruthonn-O'Maine,[3] and the country was burned and plundered by them; and a large pursuing party came up with them. Henry, the son of John, son of William, son of Edmond, and William Carragh, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas,[4] and many more, were slain by them; and they returned with difficulty themselves. The prince of the Saxons and of Erinn, i.e. King Henry, died; and it is certain that there came not in later times a better king than this king; and his daughter[5] was crowned in his place, i.e. King Mary.[6] [1547.]

The kalends of January on Saturday;[7] the age of the [1548.]

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encomium passed upon King Henry VIII., attracted the attention of some reader, who has added the word "perperam" in the margin.

[6] *King Mary.* Cinɡ Maṙia, MS. This entry is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot. At the end he adds the note—Meṙi Bṙian mac Diaṙmada do ṙgṙiḃ ṙin, ocuṙ taḃṙad ɡaċ aon leiɡ-ṙeṙ ṙin benḋachṫ aṙ uanmain. Is anḋra ċaḷḷainn ṙin ċaḷḷ is coiṁ baṙ a[n] ṙiɡ; i.e. "I am Brian Mac Diarmada who wrote that; and let every one who reads that give a blessing on my soul. It is in the other kalend yonder [i.e. under the year 1546] the death of the king [Henry VIII.] should be."

[7] *Saturday.* *Rectè* Sunday.

ocus cuig ced ocus mile aoir an Tigerna. O Concobair donn .i. Diarmaid mac Cairbri mic Eogain čaoič, ocus Mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidri mac Taiδg Mic Diarmada, ocus Tomaltach mac Taiδg Mic Diarmada, ocus clann Mic Diarmada, .i. Maolruanaid ocus Brian, iadrin uile ocus cuid do gallóglaečaiδ clainni Suiδni ocus člainni Duδgaill, ocus morán do δaoinib eli nach áirmiδter funn, do δul ar fiobal fluaiged a gclainn Mhuirir, ocus Ricard mac Muirir do marbad leó .i. ant ab óg, ocus cairlén Mic Gerailt .i. an cairlén caol do gabáil, ocus ced no δo duine do bágruzad etir an dá δaile sin; ocus tucadar a noei no a .x. do cediuδ bó ocus .x. neich leo; ocus tancodar fein slan. Loč na cuanradha do gabail, ocus an tir do lorcad, le hUa Ruairc ocus le Mac nDiarmada, an mí cedna. Aongus mac Toirrdhelbaig mic Colla Mhéz Dhomnaill do marbad le Moelruanaid mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, ar δealač an dairin, ocus tuc srech o člainn nDomnaill isin ló cedna. Mor ingen Maolruanaid meic Sean I Cerδaill, in ben ir ferr do δi a nen aimsir ria fein a nErinn .i. in ben do δí ag Iarla De[r]muman, dhec. Clond Taidg δuiδe meic I Conchobair δuinn do marbad a nUaran le sliocht Feilimi čleirig I Chonchobair .i. Sean ocus Feilimi.

Ett. Enair for domnach; noi mbliadna ocus dá ficet, cuig ced ocus mile air an Tigerna. Aod mac Cormaic mic Ruaidri mic Diarmada, ocus ab na δuille, ocus tigerna člainni Mhaolruanaid a naon ferrsin, dfagail δair comna ocus tfacarbuic iar nguarachtaiδ iomδa on fine fein ocus ó ergcairdib eli. Acht chena nir δó ró diamad leir tigernus Connacht, daiδδle a oinig ocus a uairle, ocus do méd a čiδluiceδi ocus a čuarusdail; Dia δa ioc sen anmuin. Ruaidri

[1] *Caislén-cael;* "the narrow castle;" Castlekeel, bar. of Clanmorris, co. Mayo.

[2] *These two places.* There is some mistake here, as only one place is mentioned in the text.

[3] *Day.* The next two entries are in Brian Mac Dermot's hand.

[4] *Wife.* She was the wife of James, 15th Earl of Desmond. See Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland.*

Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-eight years. A.D. [1548.]
O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e. Diarmaid, the son of Cairbre, son of Eoghan Caech, and Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and Tomaltach, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Mac Diarmada, viz., Maelruanaidh and Brian—all these, and some of the gallowglasses of Clann-Suibhne and Clann-Dubhgall, and a great many other people who are not enumerated here, went on a hosting to Clann-Maurice; and Rickard Mac Maurice i.e. the young abbot, was killed by them, and Fitz Gerald's castle, i.e. the Caislén-cael,[1] was taken; and one or two hundred men were put to death between these two places.[2] And they brought nine or ten hundred cows with them, and ten horses, and came safely themselves. Loch-na-cuanfadha was occupied, and the country plundered, by O'Ruairc and Mac Diarmada, the same month. Aenghus, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Colla Mac Domhnaill, was killed by Maelruanaidh, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, on Bealach-an-dairín; and he brought a prey from the Clann-Domhnaill on the same day.[3] Mor, daughter of Maelruanaidh, son of John O'Cerbhaill, the best woman that was in Erinn in her own time, i.e. the Earl of Des-Mumha's wife,[4] died. The sons of Tadhg Buidhe, son of O'Conchobhair Donn, were slain in Uaran by the descendants of Felimy Clerech O'Conchobhair, viz., John and Felimy.

The kalends of January on Sunday;[5] the age of the [1549.]
Lord one thousand, five hundred, and forty-nine years. Aedh, son of Cormac, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, abbot of the Buill, and lord of the Clann-Maelruanaidh, in one person, died after communion and sacrifice, after suffering numerous dangers from his own tribe, and from other enemies. Nevertheless, it would not be too much if the lordship of Connacht belonged to him, from the extent of his bounty and nobility, and the amount of his gifts and wages. May God repay it to his soul.

[5] *Sunday.* Should be Tuesday.

mac Taidg mic Ruaidri oig Mic Diarmada do figad na ionad; acht ger mór fe hinnisin maith Aeda ní fil do cloich an ionad uige Ruaidri na ionad. Gairm fgoile do ṫabairt do Mac Diarmada .i. do Ruaidri a nodluic na bliadna fa, ocus ni heidir a fiom ina fo áiremh ar ṫíḋluic fé deigfiḋ ocus dollamnaiḋ ocus daoir ealadna Erenn, ocus da gach duine airchena. Mac maiṫ do Mac Diarmada .i. Maolruanaiḋ mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada do ṫabairt na gairma cedna, ocus iolfomad do maiṫerr ant faogail do fgaoilead ar feruiḋ Erenn ar lorg a athar. Ro ḃaingniġ ocus ro ḋeġforaiḋ an Ruaidri fin Mac Diarmada fo na ṫigernus ocus fo na troim ċior moran do na tirib a gcian ocus a bfogus, oir do ḃen fé da ced bó don da Mhag Raġnaill, ocus ced bó do Mac Donnchada an Chorainn, ocus tri fiċit bo dUa Gadra; ocht mba ocus dá fiċet dUa Ailiġe, ocus ocht mba ocus dá fiċet o Mac Branáin; ocus cetra ba fiċed o Ua Flannagáin, ocus cetra ba fichet o Crúdonn O Maine; ocus ceḃra ba fichet ó ṫ-Lichtaib Toirrdhelbaigh ḃarraigh i Conchobair, ocus fiċe bert buandachta ó ṫ-Lichtaib Taidg mic Briain mic Donnchada, ocus fiċe fgillinn do ċior gacha bliadna maille friu; ocus ciorr ar ṫ-Lichtaib Ruaidri Mic Donnchada a gcúil Dega; ocus ciorr ar ṫ-Lichtaib Aeda buide ocus ar flichtaib Muirġerra; ocus cirr ar flicht Dubġaill gruama. Crecha mora do ḋenum do Mac Diarmada ar flichtaib Donnchada hi Cheallaiġ, ocus a gcuid tire do lorcud; ocus tri fiċit bo ó Mac Goirdealḃ an bliadain cedna. Crecha mora ó ċlainn Filip ina raiḃe da ced dhéc bó ocus deiċ neiċ dila maille

[1] *School invitation.* An invitation to an assembly where poets and learned men competed for prizes.

[2] *Of Erinn.* eṙ, MS.

[3] *Twenty pair of bonaghtmen.* Fiċe bert buandachta. It is not quite clear whether the word buandachta should be rendered *bonaghtmen* (i.e. military retainers) or translated "reapers;" but the first is the more probable meaning.

[4] *Aedh Buidhe.* Aedh (or Hugh) the Yellow; one of the family of Mac Donnchadha, or Mac Donough.

[5] *Slicht-Muirghesa*; i.e. "the descendants of Maurice," who was also a member of the Mac Donough family.

A.D. [1549.]

Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og Mac Diarmada, was made king in his place; and although Aedh's excellence was great, Ruaidhri in his place was not a stone in the place of an egg. A school invitation[1] was given by Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, at Christmas of this year; and it is not possible to count or over-reckon all that he gave to the poets, and professors, and learned men of Erinn,[2] and to all men besides. A good son of Mac Diarmada, i.e. Maelruanaidh, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, gave the like invitation, and distributed much of the world's riches to the men of Erinn, after the example of his father. This Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada secured, and firmly established, many of the neighbouring and distant territories under his government and heavy tribute, for he exacted two hundred cows from the two Mag Raghnaills, and one hundred cows from Mac Donnchadha of the Corann, and sixty cows from O'Gadhra; forty-eight cows from O'hAinlighe, and forty-eight cows from Mac Branáin; and twenty-four cows from O'Flannagáin, and twenty-four cows from Cruthon-O'Maine; and twenty-four cows from the descendants of Toirdhelbhach Carragh O'Conchobhair; and twenty pair of bonaghtmen[3] from the descendants of Tadhg, son of Brian Mac Donnchadha, and twenty shillings rent every year therewith. And *he imposed* a tribute on the descendants of Ruaidhri Mac Donnchadha, in Cúil-Degha, and a tribute on the descendants of Aedh Buidhe,[4] and on the Slicht-Muirghesa,[5] and a tribute on the descendants of Dubhgall Gruama.[6] Great depredations were committed by Mac Diarmada on the descendants of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh; and he burned their portion of country. And *he took* three score cows from Mac Goisdelbh the same year, and great preys from Clann-Philip,[7] in which were twelve hundred cows, and ten saddle horses along with them;

[6] *Dubhgall Gruama.* "Dubhgall the Surly;" ancestor of the Mac Dubhgaill, or Mac Dowalls, of Connacht.

[7] *Clann-Philip;* i.e. the sons of Philip Mac Goisdelbh, or Mac Costelloe.

rú; ocus iadsin tuile do ṫindlucad a nen lo dollamnaiḃ ocus degsib Erenn .i. la fel Sdefain. Cathal óg mac Cormaic Meic Donnchada do marbad le Mac Donnchada in Chorainn, .i. le Cairbre, ar Siḃ riaḃaċ. Cairlen do ḃenam a Leim na girra do clainn Donnchada ḃuiḃ mic Conchobair, ocus do buḃ maiṫ in congnam Ruaḋri mac Taiḋg mic Diarmada ocus a clann, .i. Maolruanaiḋ ocus Brian, doċum in ċairlein sin do ḃe[n]aṁ.

Kll. Enáir for Luan; x. mbliadna ocus da ficheṫ, .u. ceṫ ocus mile air an Tigerna. O Conchobair donn .i. Aoḋ mac Eogain ċaoiċ daiṫriogad dlasta ċlainni Ricaird .i. Ricard Sacranach, ocus tigerna do ḃenum do Diarmaid mac Cairbri mic Eogain ċaoiċ.

Kll. Enair for ṁairt; en bliadain dég ocus dá ficheṫ, ocus cuig ceṫ ocus mile, air an Tigerna. Iarla ċlainni Ricaird do ṫeachd co Ror Comáin diarraid Rorra Comáin ar clainn Taiḋg ḃuiḃe hi Conchobair; ocus ni bṡuair an baile; ocus teid roime co torur Aiḃe cona sluaiġ, mur araiḃe forlongport Mic Diarmada .i. Ruaidri mic Taiḋg Mic Diarmada, ocus ro leṫnoigsed an slúaġ sin an Iarla ar ṡeḋ forlongsuirt Mic Diarmada ḋá lo co noiḋċe. Acht chena is tesc má ḋo ḃí a nErinn forlongport inar lia ba ocus eiċ, eideḋ ocus ordanárr, ceol ocus sion, ina in forlongport sin Mic Diarmada; óir ni raiḃe ó Chul ṁaoile co Sliaḃ Buiḃiunn, na o ḃel Aṫa hachaid co Sionuinn, aon duine nach raiḃe isin bforlongport sin Mic Diarmada. Fáġḃur and Iarla an forlongport arr a haiṫle, ocus berid Mac Diarmada allaim leis co clainn Connmaid, ocus téid mac Táḃiṫ .i. Uillec mac Tomáis do

[1] *And.* The remainder of the sentence is interlined in a different handwriting from that of the scribe. The last entry for the year has been added by Brian Mac Dermot.

[2] *Sith-riabhach.* The "swarthy *sith* (pron. *shee*)," or fairy mound. Now Sheerevagh, barony of Tirerrill, co. Sligo.

[3] *Leim-na-girra*; "the leap of the *girr*," (some kind of animal—a hare?). This place has not yet been identified.

and[1] all these were given to the professors and poets of Erinn in one day, i.e. the day of Stephen's festival. Cathal Og, son of Cormac Mac Donnchadha, was killed by Mac Donnchadha of the Corann, i.e. by Cairbre, on Sith-riabhach.[2] A castle was erected in Leim-na-girra,[3] by the sons of Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar;[4] and Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and his sons, viz., Maelruanaidh and Brian, were good assistance towards erecting that castle. A.D. [1549.]

The kalends of January on Monday;[5] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty years. O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e. Aedh, the son of Eoghan Caech, was deposed by the Earl of Clann-Rickard, i.e. Rickard Saxanach; and Diarmaid, the son of Cairbre, son of Eoghan Caech, was made lord. [1550.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday;[6] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-one years. The Earl of Clann-Rickard went to Ros-Comáin, to demand Ros-Comáin from the sons of Tadhg Buidhe O'Conchobhair; and he did not get the town. And he advances with his army to Tobur-Ailbhe, where the fortress of Mac Diarmada was, i.e. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada; and this army of the Earl was distributed throughout Mac Diarmada's fortress during two days and a night. But truly, it is doubtful if there was in Erinn a fortress in which cows and horses, armour and ordnance, music and wine, were more plentiful than that fortress of Mac Diarmada; for there was not a man from Cúl-Mhaile to Sliabh-Badhun, nor from Bel-atha-hachaidh to the Sionainn, that was not in that fortress of Mac Diarmada. The Earl leaves the fortress soon after, and takes Mac Diarmada with him, in captivity, to Clann-Conmhaigh; and Mac David, i.e. Ulick, the son of Thomas, goes [1551.]

[4] *Conchobhar;* i.e. Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, or Conor Mac Dermot.

[5] *Monday. Rectè* Wednesday: Dom. Let. E.

[6] *Tuesday.* This should be Thursday.

brágaid arr, ocus réidigter gan ro díghbáil iad aroen. Muilenn Adam do gabail do mac Mic Diarmada .i. Brían mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada; ocus cuirir techta ar a braithrechaib eli .i. Cormac ocus Maolruanaid, ocus do riad creca móra a gCorann; ocus tic Cormac ocus Maolruanaid lé na nedáil, ocus anair Brían irin mbaile. Ro gab an riabrur é; do riad a muintir reacht gcreacha an fed do bi ré fein na luide; ocus tuc Tadg carrach mac Mic Donnchada an Chorainn ced marg arr an mbaile sin do clainn Ruaidri Mic Diarmada; ocus tangadar fein slan edalach ar. Loclainn mac Raidin mic Loclainn mic Maoilechlainn mic Thanaidhe .h. Mhaoilconaire, .i. ard ollam tíreola Muiredaig, tigearnail baili an bliadain sin, ocus a adlucad a nOilfinn, iar mbreith buaide o doman ocus o deman. O Briain dhéc .i. Murchad mac Toirrdhealbaig; ocus ni tainic do thriochd Briain mic Cinneidig re fada riam fgel bud mo na he. Maidm na Muinchinde uachtair do dabairt ar dShiurtan mbuide mac Seain mic Uateir mic gCoirdealb, re thriochd Muircertaig Mic Diarmada ruaid, du and ar tuit fiched no do, ocus do marbad in la sin Domhnall O Laimin ocus Cathal O Mochain le Siurtan.

Kll. Enair for Cedaoin; dá bliadain dhec ocus dá fichet, ocus cuig ced ocus mile, air an Tigerna. O Conchobair Sligigh, .i. Tadg mac Cathail oig hi Conchobair, tigearnail báirr; ocus aderaid aroile gurab tesc má tainic do flicht Briain Laignig tigerna dob ferr féile ocus foighide, dealb ocus denum inárr. Ruigraide mac Taidg buide mic Cathail ruaid do marbad le Mac Diarmada, ocus cairlén Tulcha do

[1] *In redemption of.* arr; lit., "out of," MS.

[2] *Spoils.* This sentence is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot. The next entry has been added by the same person who wrote the addition to the text referred to in note [1], page 356. The remaining entries are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[3] *Wednesday.* This should be Friday, the Dom. Lett. for the year

security for him; and they are both reconciled without injury. Muilenn-Adam was taken by the son of Mac Diarmada, (i.e. Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada); and he sends messengers to his other brothers, viz., Cormac and Maelruanaidh, and they commit great depredations in Corann. And Cormac and Maelruanaidh return with their spoils, and Brian remains in the place. Fever seized him; and his people commit seven depredations whilst he himself was confined to bed. And Tadhg Carragh, son of Mac Donnchada of the Corann, gave one hundred marks, in redemption of[1] the place, to the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada; and they themselves came safely from it, laden with spoils.[2] Lochlainn, son of Paidin, son of Lochlainn, son of Maelechlainn, son of Tanaidhe O'Maelchonaire, i.e. arch-ollamh of Sil-Muiredhaigh, died this year, and was buried in Oilfinn, after triumphing over the world and the devil. O'Briain died, i.e. Murchadh, the son of Toirdhelbhach; and there came not of the race of Brian, son of Cennedigh, for a long time previously, a person of greater account than he. The defeat of the upper Munchind was given to Jordan Buidhe, the son of John, son of Walter Mac Goisdelbh, by the descendants of Muirchertach Mac Diarmada Ruadh, in which a score or two fell; and Domhnall O'Laimhin, and Cathal O'Mochain, were killed on that day by Jordan. A.D. [1551.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday;[3] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-two years. O'Conchobhair Sligigh i.e. Tadhg, son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, died; and some say that it is doubtful if there came of the race of Brian Laighnech a lord of better hospitality and charity, figure and form, than he. Rughraidhe, son of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh,[4] was killed by Mac Diarmada, and the castle of Tulach [1552.]

1552 being CB. The criteria employed in this portion of the Chronicle are altogether wrong.

[4] *Cathal Ruadh.* Charles the Red. He was one of the sept of O'Conor Roe. See under A.D. 1553; p. 361.

bpipped. Bél na muilneð do bpipped, ocup a barda do marbad le Mac nDiarmada ocup le na élainn. Ruaidri mac Felim mic Mhaghnusa do righad a nionad hi Conchobair .i. Thaiðg mic Cathail oig. Clann Donnchada ðuið mic Conchobair, .i. Ruaidri buiðe ocup Maoilečlainn donn, dragail báir an bliadain ri. Cogad mór do eirge etir O Conchobair .i. Ruaidri mac Félim mic Mhaghnusa, ocup mac hi Conchobair .i. Domnall mac Taiðg mic Cathail óig; ocup do badar clann Maolruanaid ina dá rann anaghaid aroile maille rir ant rhol Conchobair rin; .i. do bi Mac Diarmada ocup a élann, ocup Mac Donnchada éire hOilella, ag mac hi Chonchobair, ag Domhnall, ocup do bi clann Eogain Mic Diarmada ocup Mac Donnchada an Chorainn ag O Conchobair; ocup ni heidir a riom ina áireamh gach ar milled ar an gcogad rin. Maolruanaið mac Taiðg mic Eogain mhic Diarmada do marbad durchor do gunna le cuid dá éineð rein .i. rliocht ingine Meg Raghnaill. Cormac carrač mac Eogain Mic Diarmada dragail báir a tig a muine ar Corrrliaþ, ocup ra mor in fer millte ocup uile do genamh in fer rin, oir do marð re Diarmaid an inig mac Ruaidri Meic Diarmada a feall ar lior Aoðain. Taðg mac Taidg mic Eogain 1 Ruairc do marbað a feall a mboðaig 1 Fhialain don Dauine mac Ločluind.

Kll. Enair for ðardaoin; tri bliadna dhéc ocup da fichet, ocup cuig ced ocup mile, air an Tigerna. O Conchobair ruað .i. Toirrdhelbach ruað mac Taiðg ðuiðe mic Cathail ruaid do ðarraing ðaramhuin Dealðna ar Mhag Luirg, ocup crecha nach eidir do

[1] *O'Conchobhair*; i.e. O'Conor Sligo, whose death is the first entry under this year.

[2] *Kindred.* The remainder of the entries for this year are in Brian Mac Dermot's handwriting.

[3] *Mag Raghnaill's daughter.* She was the wife of Cathal Mac Diarmada.

[4] *Tech-a-muine*; "i.e. the house of the brake." The place has not been identified, as the name seems now altogether obsolete.

was demolished. Bél-na-muilnedh was demolished, and its warders were slain, by Mac Diarmada and his sons. Ruaidhri, son of Felim, son of Maghnus, was made king in the place of O'Conchobhair,[1] i.e. Tadhg, son of Cathal Og. The sons of Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar, viz., Ruaidhri Buidhe and Maelechlainn Donn, died this year. A great war broke out between O'Conchobhair, i.e. Ruaidhri, son of Felim, son of Maghnus, and the son of O'Conchobhair, i.e. Domhnall, the son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og; and the Clann-Maelruanaidh were in two divisions, opposed to one another, with this Sil-Conchobhair, viz., Mac Diarmada and his sons, and Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella, were with O'Conchobhair (i.e. with Domhnall), and the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, and Mac Donnchadha of the Corann, with O'Conchobhair; and it is not possible to calculate or over-reckon what was destroyed in that war. Maelruanaidh, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, was killed with a gun shot by some of his own kindred,[2] viz., by the descendants of Mag Raghnaill's daughter.[3] Cormac Carrach, son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, died in Tech-a-muine[4] on Corr-sliabh: and this man was a great destroyer and evil-doer, for he killed Diarmaid-an-enigh, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, in treachery, on Lis-Aedhain. Tadhg, the son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, was slain in treachery in Bothach-Ui-Fhialain,[5] by the Davine,[6] son of Lochlainn.[7] A.D. [1552.]

The kalends of January on Thursday;[8] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-three years. O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, son of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh, brought the Baron of Delbhna upon Magh-Luirg; and innumerable preys, in [1553.]

[5] *Bothach-Ui-Fhialain.* O'Fialain's (O'Phelan's) bothy;" not identified.

[6] *Davine.* This name is probably a phonetic form of ᴅᴀᴍ́ɪɴ, which signifies "little ox."

[7] *Son of Lochlainn.* mac Lᴏċʟᴀɪɴᴅ, MS. Lochlainn was a Christian name in the family of O'Ruairc; and the person here alluded to was perhaps one of the sept.

[8] *Thursday.* This should be Sunday; Dom. Let. A.

rríoṁ do ḋenum ar slicht Maoilsechlainn duinn, du ina raḃadar da ced dhec bo uel ampliur; oiḋċe sele croir do sinneḋ na crecha sin. Maolruanaid mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, .i. an mac siġ dob oirrdercca drer aorra doinech ocus duairle ocus doirbeirt, do ṁarḃad durchur do ġunna le na brathair fein .i. Taḋg mac Eogain Mic Diarmada, in hoc anno. Acht chena nir ḃo ró maiṫ dian dingnad an té sur torchair annsin, oir ni raiḃe a gcoiged Chonnacht mac athar ocus mathar dob ferr oldárr in gach uile maiṫ, do throime ċiḋluiceċ ocus tabairtair ocus tigernduir, drele ocus diocht, doinech ocus droigide .i. Ruaidri mac Taiḋg mic Ruaidri óig, ocus Saḃḋ ingen Riocaird óig mic Uilleg ruaiḋ mic Uilleg an fiona. Acht chena do ni Mac Diarmada siṫ a haiṫle báir a ṁeic, acht ger ḋoilig lair a digdhuin lé na ċaraid ocus le na comfoigsiḃ féin. Srech mor do ḋenum do Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada ar cloinn Loeirsiġ mic Dhuḃġaill an bliadain sin. Sreċ eli le Siurtan mbuiḋe mac Seain mic Bháiter ó ċuid do ṁuinntir mic Mic Diarmada .i. Brian, ocus nir bo ġuin gan ċumaoin sin. O Briain dhec .i. Donnchad mac Conchobair .i. roġa Gaoidel Erenn. Cinġ Eḃḃord .i. priomsra Saxran ocus Erenn, [do éc] iar mbeiṫ ocht la ocus ocht mí ocus re bliadna na ċiġerna ḋó, ocus an feisseḋ la do ṁí ṁeḋoin tṡaṁraḋ sur dealaiġ anam ocus corp re roile aige; ocus ré bliadna roime sin sur torchair a athair .i. cinġ Hannraoi; naoi mbliadna ocus ceitri ced ó ċainic iarla O Sranġbo go hErinn, ocus ocht mbliadna eoir sin

[1] *Posterity of Maelsechlainn Donn.* A branch of the Mac Dermots of Moy-Lurg.

[2] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[3] *Killed.* a digh. (for a digdhuin), MS. This is not the way in which the word digdhuin is usually abbreviated; but the orthography of this portion of the MS. is very loose.

[4] *Jordan Buidhe;* i.e. Jordan the Yellow [Mac Goisdelbh, or Mac Costello].

[5] *A wound without retaliation.* ġuin gan ċumaoin. This expression is in the nature of a proverb. The next entry is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[6] *Nine years.* This calculation is

which were twelve hundred cows, vel amplius, were taken from the posterity of Maelsechlainn Donn.[1] On the night of the festival of the Cross these depredations were committed. Maelruanaidh, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, i.e. the most illustrious prince of his age for hospitality, nobility, and prowess, was killed with a gun shot by his own kinsman, i.e. Tadhg, the son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, in hoc[2] anno. However, no good that the person then killed could do would be excessive, as there was not in the province of Connacht a son of a better father and mother in every good quality; for extent of munificence, generosity, and lordship; for hospitality, clemency, bounty, and charity—viz., Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Ruairdhri Og, and Sadhbh, the daughter of Rickard Og, son of Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-an fhina. Nevertheless, Mac Diarmada made peace soon after his son's death, though it grieved him that he should have been killed[3] by his own friends and relations. A great depredation was committed this year by Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, on the sons of Laisech Mac Dubhgaill. Another prey *was taken* by Jordan Buidhe,[4] the son of John, son of Walter, from the people of Mac Diarmada's son (i.e. Brian); and that was not a wound without retaliation.[5] O'Briain died, i.e. Donnchadh, the son of Conchobhar, i.e. the choice of the Gaeidhel of Erinn. King Edward, i.e. Prince of the Saxons and of Erinn, [died] after having been king six years, and eight months, and eight days; and the sixth day of July his soul and body separated from one another; and six years before that his father, i.e. King Henry, died. (Four hundred and nine years[6] since Earl Strongbow came to Erinn, and eight years[7] between that and his death: and it was

A.D. [1553.]

of course inaccurate, if based on the year of Edward's demise, as Strongbow (or the Earl O'Strangbo, as his name has been written by Brian Mac Dermot), came to Ireland in A.D. 1170. But the writer probably reckoned from the year 1579, when he may have actually penned the entry.

[7] *Eight years;* ocht mbliadna; repeated in MS.

ocus a ég; ocus irré ant iarla fin táinic le Diarmait Mac Murchada go hEirinn, ocus tuc fé a inḟen ocus cuid da ḃuthaid dó. Tomaltach mac Mhaoilruanaid meic Cormaic Mic Diarmada do marbaḋ le clainn Eogain Mic Diarmada, ocus le Siúrtan mbuiḋe mac Sean meic Uatер, a feall air Luing Airt[iḟ] uchtleaḃain. Taḋg mac Ruaidri i Choṁḋain, .i. ollam Erenn ocus Alban re linn, deg. Inḟen i Domnaill .i. Siuan, .i. in ben do bí ag Taḋg mac Cathail óig, dhec.

Ict. Enair for Aoine; ceitri bliadna dhec ocus dá ficher, cuig ced ocus mile aois an Tigerna. Crech ṁór do ḋenum do clainn Mic Diarmada ar Siurtán mbuiḋi mac Sean mic Bhaiter Mic Goisdealḃ. Albanaiḟ ocus gallóglaeċ ḟarsó don ċloinn ceudna fin Mic Diarmada. Dún Neill ocus an Grainsech ḃeg do creċaḋ do Chormac Mac Diarmada, ocus Brían do ḋul ar fhicht Conchobair Mhég Raḟnaill, ocus creċaḋ ocus marbta do ḟenum ḃó orra, ocus an tír do losccad achtmad beg. O Flannagáin cona ċineḋ do ḟabairt innroiged ar Bhrían mac Mic Diarmada riar go hiorċán, mur araiḃe cuid dá ṁuintir, ocus ní ḟarla ḋédail riú acht miarra ocus taiplis Brían. Téid na sgéla sin go Brían, ocus do bí sé seḋan cruinn ar Sgiaċ na bfert mun am sin. Ro len Tomaltach mac Taiḋg Mic Diarmada, ocus Brían ocus flicht ingine Mhég Raḟnaill na miarra sin, ocus an taiplis; ocus tucadar dá fichit dhec bó o Bel Aṫa Iomḋáin a ndíġuil na taiplisi. Ro creaċsat muintir Fhlannagáin clainn an persúin Mic Mhuirḟerra ar ḃuaile

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[1] *Tomaltach.* This and the two following entries are in Brian Mac Dermot's handwriting.

[2] *Jordan Buidhe.* See note [4], p. 362.

[3] *Lung - Airtigh - uchtleathain;* lit., "the *lung* (ship) of Airtech of the wide breast;" now the river Lung, which flows through the district of Airtech [the parish of Tibohine, co. Roscommon], and discharges itself into Loch-Gara, co. Sligo. With regard to the ancient limits of the district of Airtech, see O'Donovan's Four Mast., A.D. 1228, n. *z*.

this Earl that came to Erinn with Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, who gave him his daughter, and a part of his territory). Tomaltach,[1] the son of Maelruanaidh, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, was killed by the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, and by Jordan Buidhe,[2] son of John, son of Walter, in treachery, on Lung-Airtigh-uchtleathain.[3] Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri O'Comhdhain, i.e. the ollamh[4] of Erinn and Alba in music, died. O'Domhnaill's daughter, i.e. Sivan, i.e. the wife of Tadhg,[5] son of Cathal Og, died. A.D. [1553.]

The kalends of January on Friday;[6] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-four years. A great depredation was committed by the sons of Mac Diarmada on Jordan Buidhe,[2] the son of John, son of Walter Mac Goisdelbh. Albanachs and gallowglasses were retained by the same sons of Mac Diarmada. Dún-Neill and the Grainsech-beg were pillaged by Cormac Mac Diarmada; and Brian went against the descendants of Conchobhar Mag Raghnaill, and committed depredations and murders upon them, and burned nearly the entire country. O'Fiannagáin, with his kindred, advanced against Brian, the son of Mac Diarmada, westwards to hIorchán, where some of his people were; but they got no spoils except Brian's dishes and chess-board.[7] The news of this reached Brian, who was with a compact band on Sgiath-na-bfert at that time. Tomaltach, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and Brian, and the descendants of Mag Raghnaill's daughter,[8] followed those dishes and the chess-board; and they brought twelve score cows from Bel-atha-Iomdháin, in retaliation for the chess-board. Muinter-Flannagáin preyed the sons of the Parson Mac Maurice on Buaile-ant-soilchéin, whilst they were under [1554.]

[4] *Ollamh;* pron. *ollave;* i.e. chief doctor, or professor.

[5] *Tadhg;* i.e. Tadhg O'Conor Sligo. His death is the first entry under the year 1552.

[6] *Friday. Rectè*, Monday.

[7] *Chess-board.* ταιβλιγγ; doubtless a corrupt form of the English word "tables," and usually signifying a backgammon (or chess) board.

[8] *Mac Raghnaill's daughter.* See note [2], p. 360.

ant foilcéin, ocus iad ar cáthus hi Conchobair thuinn boi na comthaltа aca; ocus ro thói tri cet bó co brúilliuth irin greich rin cona noioll capall. Tadg mac Ruaidri thuithe, ocus Brian mac Maoilsechlainn duind, do mharbadh leis O Flannagain, .i. Emand mac Uilliam i Flannagaind do roinde an marbadh. Baile na huamha do thionscna le Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, iar na thriceth roime sin do Domnaill, eis do thain se tri ceathrna ar.

Ecth. Enair for fathorn; u. bliadna dhéc ocus tá fichet, ocus cuig cet ocus mile, aois an Tigerna. Clann Ruaidri Mic Diarmada do thul ar innsoigeth a gCruthonn O Maine, flúagh thoáirmhe, .i. Cormac ocus Brian, ocus tucadar creacha móra leo, ocus ro loiscset an tir go huilithe; ocus tangadar go fuaran Mhoighe hOi a bforlongport an aghaid sin. Ro gabh galur a éga Cormac mac Ruaidri mic Diarmada an oidhche sin, ocus fuair barr a gcinn tseachtmhuine arr a haithle; ocus do bui do sgélaigh móra Connacht an mac sin Mic Diarmada alleith uairle ocus innsoigthe, oinigh ocus oirbertа. Cathal óg mac Eogain Mic Diarmada thagail Bair, ocus do bui mór an sgel sin. Cogad deirge etir clainn Eogain Mic Diarmada ocus Mac Diarmada cona clainn. Mainistir na Buille do gabail do Brian mac Mic Diarmada ar clainn Eogain, ocus ab na Buille do gabail ann .i. Tomaltach mac Eogain Mic Dhiarmada. Nír bo cian doib iar sin gurro loiscedh an baile cedna ar Brian le clainn Eogain Mic Diarmada, ocus rucsat seacht neich leo. Ted Brian ro na Rennaibh dorisiur, ocus tuc tri fichit capoll lair, ocus ro gab Muircheртach og O Maoilenaigh. Ro crech

[1] *Of horses.* capall=caballus, Fr. cheval. The next entry is in Brian Mac Dermot's hand.

[2] *Tadhg—Brian.* Members of the Mac Dermot family.

[3] *Out of it.* This entry is added at the bottom of a page, in the hand of Brian Mac Dermot, with the note "cuir sin leis an calainn sin thuas; "add this to that kalend above" [i.e. the year 1554].

[4] *The Rinns;* i.e. "the Points." This name, formerly applied to a district containing 15 quarters of land, is still preserved in that of Rinn, a townland in the parish of Ardcarne,

the protection of O'Conchobhair Donn, who was their foster-brother; and there were three hundred cows, and more, in this prey, with a proportionate number of horses.[1] Tadhg,[2] the son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, and Brian,[2] son of Maelechlainn Donn, were killed by O'Flannagain; i.e. Edmond, the son of William O'Flannagain, that committed the homicides. Baile-na-huama was begun by Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, after it had previously been demolished by O'Domhnaill, for he took three quarters out of it.[3] A.D. [1554.]

The kalends of January on Saturday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-five years. The sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, viz., Cormac and Brian, went on an expedition into Cruthonn-O'Maine, with an immense army; and they brought large preys with them, and burned the country entirely. And they came to Fuaran-Maighe-hOi, where they encamped that night. His mortal illness seized Cormac, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, that night, and he died in the course of a week afterwards: and this son of Mac Diarmada was of the celebrities of Connacht as regards nobility and daring, bounty and prowess. Cathal Og, the son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, died; and that was a great calamity. A war broke out between the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, and Mac Diarmada with his sons. The monastery of the Buill was taken by Brian, the son of Mac Diarmada, against the sons of Eoghan; and the abbot of the Buill was captured there, i.e. Tomaltach, the son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada. It was not long after that until the same place was burned against Brian, by the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, who carried away seven horses. Brian went again towards the Rinns[4]; and he brought sixty horses[5] with him, and apprehended Muirchertach Og O'Maelenaigh. He plundered Coill-Feachtna in like [1555.]

in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

[5] *Horses.* capoll. See note [1], last page.

coill Feachtna mur an ceona; ocur téid Brian mac Eogain Mic Diarmada ar lámh Mic Diarmada le na breith féin do gid ocur do reitech, a haitle ar milled etorra dibhlionaib. O Flannagain do thairring clainni Oilefer mic an iarla ocur mhic hI Fergail Buidi .i. Loeirech O Fergail. Ant fochaide throm sin do theacht ar Mac nDiarmada, ocur fgemealta do leigion uatha no co rangadar tochur an cába. Mac Diarmada ocur a mac .i. Brian do beith a ndiaid Núdan mun am sin. Gabáil dóib ocur na hairgthe do buain amach do c. neich dóib. Bruiged ar an slúag arr a haitle, acus maidm do beit orra ó ath mharbtha Cathail go bél Atha uachtair; ár diarmhe dhágbáil dóib um mac I Fergail .i. Loairech, ocur um mac maith I Flannagain .i. Emonn óg mac Emuinn mic Uilliam I Flannagáin, ocur um ced fer go fuilliud maille frú. Domhnall mac Mhaoilfechluinn hI Cheallaigh dhágail báir a gcairlén an mhaga,.i. aon rogha fleachta Maine mic Echach alleith oinig ocur adhbhlorra, ocur a áthnocal a Ror Chomáin. Emonn buidhe mac Tomair Bacaig a Burc do thuitim le clainn Oiluéfur a Búrc, ocur Eoin mac Dhuibhfich do thuitim maille fris. Sean glarr mac hI Dhubda dhágail báir an bliadain si. Sean mac an fhiora Mic Dháibich dég. Mac Goifdealb .i. Piarus do mharbad do chuid dia bráithrib fein a bhfoll a gcairlén Manuinne. Meadhb ingen Domnaill mic Eogain I Chonchubair dhec, in ben i[f] fern do bi a nEirinn na hamsir sein. Aodh mac Eogain mic Conchubair mic Ruaidri buidhe dhec.

Kal. Enair for Domnach; sé bliadna dhec ocus da sichet .u. ced ocus mile air an Tigerna.

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[1] *Oliver.* This was probably Oliver Fitzgerald, fourth son of Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare, by his second wife, and one of the five brothers executed, with their nephew, Silken Thomas, in 1536.

[2] *Ath-marbtha-Cathail;* "the ford of the killing of Cathal."

[3] *Bel-átha-uachtair;* "the mouth of upper ford." This was the name of O'Flannagain's residence, in the co. Roscommon.

manner; and Brian, son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, placed himself in Mac Diarmada's hands, consenting to accept peace and an arrangement according to his own award, after all that had been destroyed between them both. O'Flannagain invited the sons of Oliver,[1] son of the Earl, and the son of O'Ferghail Buidhe, i.e. Laisech O'Ferghail. This heavy army went against Mac Diarmada; and they sent out scouting parties who went as far as Tochar-an-caba. Mac Diarmada and his son, i.e. Brian, were at Disert-Nuadhan at that time. They attacked, and recovered the herds of all kinds. The army was afterwards defeated, and routed from Ath-marbtha-Cathail[2] to Bel-átha-uachtair.[3] They left a countless slaughter, including the son of O'Ferghail, i.e. Laisech, and the good son of O'Flannagain, i.e. Edmond Og, son of Edmond, son of William O'Flannagain, and more than one hundred men along with them. Domhnall, son of Maelsechlainn O'Cellaigh, i.e. the choicest of the race of Maine, son of Eochaidh, as regards bounty and renown, died in the castle of the Magh, and was interred in Ros-Comáin. Edmond Buidhe, the son of Thomas Bacagh Burk, fell by the sons of Oliver Burk; and John Mac Duibhsith fell along with him. John Glas, the son of O'Dubhda, died this year. John, son of the Prior Mac David, died. Mac Goisdelbh, i.e. Piers, was killed by some of his own kinsmen, in treachery, in the castle of Manuinn.[4] Medhbh, daughter of Domhnall, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, the best woman that was in Erinn in her own time, died. Aedh, son of Eoghan, son of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe,[5] died.

A.D. [1555.]

The kalends of January on Sunday.[6] The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-six years. [1556.]

[1] *Oliver.* Now Mannin, bar. of Costello, co. Mayo. The two following entries are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[5] *Ruaidhri Buidhe.* "Ruaidhri (or Rory) the Yellow;" one of the family of Mac Dermot.

[6] *Sunday. Rectè* Wednesday.

O Conċubair donn .i. Diarmaid mac Cairbri, ocus mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidri, ocus Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, ocus Brian mac Mic Diarmada, do ḃul fluag mor ar an bpopal gcaoċ; ocus ni hétir a fiom gach andernat do creċaiḃ ocus do loiscib, ocus a tucad dédail léo. Cn coimṫinól cedna do ḋul ar O Ruairc .i. Brian mac Eogain 1 Ruairc, ocus creċa mora do tabairt ó Mhullaċ ṫuir, ocus o glend buiḋi ḃoiḃ; ocus an breisne do loscud co huiliḋi. Diarmaid O Maeilenaiġ ṫhéc in hoc anno. Forlungfor[t] do ġenaṁ [do] Domnall mac Taiḋg mic Cathail óig ar in Grainiṫ, ocus Semus mac Seain mic Ruaidri ocus a mac do tabairt ar an mbaile, ocus braiġde trleachta Briain do breṫ ar in baile.

Ktt. Enair for [Coine]; reacht mbliadna ṫhéc ocus dá fichet, cuig céd ocus mile, air an Tigerna. Brian mac Eogain mic Thaiḋg Mic Diarmada do ṁarbad le Mag Shaṁradain, ocus le cuid do flicht Tomaltaiġ an oiniġ Mic Diarmada, do ṫairing ocus do ṫórcnaḋ a mionnroiged; ocus robud mór an gél an té rus torchair annsin, óir ir tesc ma ḋo ḃói fer a aoisa ir mó ro ṫoirbir ocus ro ṫíḋluic deicniḃ ocus dollamnaiḃ, ocus do luchd iarrata aṫċuinnge. Cogad mor deirġe etir O Ceallaiġ .i. Donnchad mac Emuinn ocus Brian mac Mhaoilsechlainn 1 Cheallaiġ, ocus ro fardó Brían dolaiḃ .i. Rirderc Urdár, cetra fichit giomanach. Ro loisced liss dá lon lair .i. baile 1 Cheallaiġ, ocus ro marbad a ċonrabal lair .i. mac Duḃġaill .i. Toirrdhealbach mac Loeiriġ Mic Duḃġaill, ocus ro milled an tir o Shuca co Sionuinn. Cuisir O Ceallaiġ tairing ar clainn Cathail mic Ruaidri Mic Diarmada,

[1] *Pobal-caech;* i.e. "populus cæcus;" otherwise written Pobal-in-chaich, or "populus cæci;" the name of a district lying around Clonbrock and Clogher, in the barony of Kilconnell, and county of Galway.

[2] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[3] *Cathal Og.* O'Conor Sligo. This entry is in Brian Mac Dermot's handwriting.

[4] *James.* A member of the family O'Conor Sligo.

O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e. Diarmaid, the son of Cairbre, and Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, and Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, and Brian, son of Mac Diarmada, went with a great army upon the Pobal-caech,[1] and all the depredations and burnings they committed, and the spoils they brought with them, cannot be reckoned. The same assemblage went against O'Ruairc, i.e. Brian the son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, and brought great preys from Mullach-thuir, and from Glenn-buidhe; and they entirely burned the Breifne. Diarmaid O'Maelenaigh died in hoc[2] anno. An encampment was made [by] Domhnall, the son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og,[3] against the Grainsech; and he brought James,[4] the son of John, son of Ruaidhri, and his son, out of the place; and he brought the hostages of the Slicht-Briain[5] out of the place. A.D. [1556.]

The kalends of January on [Friday]; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-seven years. Brian, the son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, was killed by Mag Samhradhain, and by some of the descendants of Tomaltach-an-einigh Mac Diarmada, who invited and procured their advance;[6] and the person who was then slain was a great loss, for there was hardly a man of his age who gave and presented more to poets and professors, and to persons soliciting requests. A great war arose between O'Cellaigh, i.e. Donnchadh son of Edmond, and Brian son of Maelsechlainn O'Cellaigh; and Brian retained a band, i.e. Richard Eustace and four score mercenaries. Lis-dá-lon, i.e. O'Cellaigh's residence, was burned by him,[7] and his constable, i.e. Mac Dubhgaill, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Laisech Mac Dubhgaill, was killed by him,[7] and the country from the Suca to the Sinainn was injured. O'Cellaigh sends an invitation to the sons of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri Mac [1557.]

[5] *Slicht-Briain*; i.e. the descendants of Brian [O'Conor], the ancestor of sept of O'Conor Sligo.

[6] *Their advance*; i.e. the advance of Mag Samhradhain's forces.

[7] *By him*; i.e. by Brian O'Cellaigh.

ocus ar Ruaidri na dtulán mac Diarmada Mic Diarmada .i. a bráithrecha féin, ocus tigid don tir marcslúag mór. Ocus éirgir O Ceallaig ocus a mac .i. Aod a gcuinne na fednach, ocus tiagaid an comdáil do cnoc an Daingin ocus do bóthar na tacaltaig. Ocus ro buailed Brían O Ceallaig ocus iad féin fá céli, ocus tucadar troid dároile; ocus ro brisfed ar Bhrían, ocus ro marbad Concobar O Nechtain ocus fiche duine maille frisin; ocus ro gabad Risderd Urdar. Cred mór do genum do Brián mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada ar mac Goisdealb, ocus Tulach Fruthain do losgad. Tóis mor do bred air, ocus a tocht slán étalach air eigin uatha. Mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidri do gabáil dia charaid féin go nemmaith, .i. Brían mac Mhaoilechlainn hi Cheallaig; ocus do gabad ann Toirrdhealbach mac Eogain Mic Diarmada, ocus cuid dia marcsluag maille friu. Acht chena nir bó cred gan tóis an gabáil sin Mic Diarmada ó na charaid ocus ó na muinntir feisin. Ro len O Conchobair donn ocus Mac Dáithi, ocus galloglaech clainni Duibgaill, Mac Diarmada go Mainechaib a gcionn tri noidche iar ná gabáil, ocus ro bensat arr caisleén nua Cobthaig hi Fhallamhuin ar éigin hé; ocus do sinnedar marbta ocus loiscthi ann, ocus tucadar tríar brágad ar Mac Diarmada tegla a loiscthe ir in mbaile; ocus ni dérnad a ndered aimsire tóraigechta bud fesir ná an tóraigechta sin. In Gilla Coluim O Clábaig .i. comarba Padraicc ar Mag Aói .i. fer toictech trom donáig tige aided coitchinn, dhec in hoc anno.

Kctt. Enair for mairt; ocht mbliadna dhec ocus da

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1 *Ruaidhri-na-dtulán.* "Ruaidhri (Rory) of the *tuláns*," (i.e. hillocks, or mounds).

2 *Kinsmen.* bráithrecha. This word is also used to signify "brothers."

3 *The Mainechs;* i.e. the inhabitants of Ui-Maine (O'Kelly's country), in the counties of Galway and Roscommon.

4 *New castle.* Apparently the castle of Milltown, in the parish of Dysart, barony of Athlone, county of Roscommon, where Cobhthach O'Fallamhain (pron. Covagh O'Fallon) lived in the

Diarmada, and to Ruaidhri-na-dtulán,[1] son of Diarmaid Mac Diarmada, i.e. his own kinsmen;[2] and they come into the country with a large force of cavalry. And O'Cellaigh and his son, i.e. Aedh, go to meet the force; and the whole assemblage proceeds by Cnoc-an-daingin, and by Bothar-na-tachaltaigh. And Brian O'Cellaigh and they met; and they gave battle to each other, and Brian was defeated; and Conchobhar O'Nechtain was killed, and twenty men along with him; and Richard Eustace was taken prisoner. A great depredation was committed by Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, upon Mac Goisdelbh; and he burned Tulach-sruthâin. A large pursuing band overtook him, and he escaped safely from them, by force, loaded with spoils. Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, was wickedly apprehended by his own friend, i.e. Brian, the son of Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh; and Toirdhelbhach, son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, was taken prisoner there, and some of their cavalry along with them. This capture of Mac Diarmada, however, was not a depredation without pursuit on the part of his own friends and people. O'Conchobhair Donn, Mac David, and the gallowglasses of Clann-Dubhgaill, followed Mac Diarmada to the Mainechs,[3] before the end of three nights after his capture, and forcibly took him out of Cobhthach O'Fallamhain's new castle;[4] and they committed homicides and burnings there; and they gave three hostages for Mac Diarmada, through fear of his being burned in the place: and there was no pursuit conducted in later times better than that pursuit. The Gilla-Coluim O'Clabaigh, i.e. the comarb of Patrick on Magh-Ai,[5] i.e. a rich, opulent man, who kept a general house of hospitality, died in hoc anno. A.D. [1557.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday;[6] the age of the [1558.]

year 1585. See O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19.

[5] *Magh-Ai.* The Four Mast., who have his obit under the year 1556, say that Gilla-Coluim O'Clabaigh was comarb (successor) of Patrick in "Uaran-Maighe-hOi," i.e. Oran, barony of Ballymoe, co. Roscommon.

[6] *Tuesday.* This is wrong; for, as the Dominical Letter for the year is B, the first of January must have fallen on a Saturday.

fichet, ocus cuig cet ocus mile, air an Tigerna. Mac Diarmada ocus a mac .i. Brían do dul ar innroigeð ar Briáin O Ceallaig. Mac Diarmada ocus bun ant slúaig danḿuin a mbaile an ḿuilinn. Teid Brían ocus an čuid eli donc slúaig tar Bruigél arteč, ocus tuc creč ocus groiḋ Choḃthaigh 1 Fhallaḿain leis. Do chuaid suas a teithed ocus ro loisc an tír go huiliḋe o Bhruigél suas; ocus tigid slan édalach. Baile hI Choinčenainn do črečaḋ ocus do loscaḋ le Brian Mac Diarmada mar an cedna .i. an Fedan.

Ictt. Enair for Cedaoin; naoi mbliadna dhec ocus da fichet ocus u. ced ocus mile air an Tigerna. O Conchobair ruad, .i. Toirrdhealbach ruadh mac Taiḋg Buiḋe mic Cathail ruaidh, mortuus est; ocus do bu do sgélaiḃ mora Erenn na aimsir é; ocus a mac .i. Félim ruadh do rigḋaḋ na ionaḋ ar čluaintiḃ člainni mic Fhélim. Mac Diarmada ocus a mac, .i. Brían, do ḋul ar Mac Donnchada an Chorainn, ocus an tir do loscaḋ leó, ocus tech a templa do črečaḋ. Clann Fhuadach do črečaḋ ocus do loscaḋ le hO Conchobair ndonn, ocus le Brían mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada. Maiḋm Ata na beiṫiġe allaniar do Liorr ḃalligaile do ṫaḃairt le Tomaltach mac Taiḋg Mic Diarmada, ocus le Brían mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, ocus ro marbaḋ ann Eoin mac Mhaolmuiri mic Colla Mic Shuiḃne, ocus Colla Mac Suiḃne, ocus daoine iomḋa eli; ocus tangadar fein slán co nédáil iomḋa leó, ocus creč Baile na gcloč acca; ocus air O Chonču Baiġ Sligiġ .i. Ruaiḋri mac Feiḋlim mic mic Maġnusa, ocus ar Mac Donnchada in Chorainn tugaḋ an maoidm sin.

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[1] *Baile-an-mhuilinn.* "The town of the mill," or Milltown. The place referred to is probably Milltown, in the parish of Dysart, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, O'Fallon's residence, referred to in note [4], p. 372.

[2] *Wednesday.* The Dom. Letter for the year 1559 being A, the first of January fell on a Sunday.

[3] *Cluainte;* i.e. "the plains;" the name of a district in the barony and county of Roscommon, the inheritance of the sept of O'Conor Roe, which contained 72 quarters of land in the year

Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-eight years. Mac Diarmada and his son, i.e. Brian, went to make an attack upon Brian O'Cellaigh. Mac Diarmada, and the rear of the army, remained in Baile-an-mhuilinn.[1] Brian and the rest of the army went in past Bruighél, and he brought with him a prey, and Cobhthach O'Fallamhain's stud of horses. He retreated upwards, and burned the country entirely from Bruighél up; and he returned safely, loaded with spoils. O'Conchenainn's town, i.e. the Fedan, was plundered, and burned, by Brian Mac Diarmada in like manner. A.D. [1558.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday;[2] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and fifty-nine years. O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, son of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh, mortuus est; (and he was of the celebrities of Erinn in his time); and his son, i.e. Felim Ruadh, was made king in his stead over the Cluainte[3] of the descendants of Felim's son. Mac Diarmada and his son, i.e. Brian, went against Mac Donnchadha of the Corann; and the country was burned by them, and Tech-a-templa was plundered. Clann-Fhuadach was plundered and burned by O'Conchobhair Donn, and by Brian son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada. The defeat of Ath-na-beithighe, to the east of Lis-ballghaile, was given by Tomaltach, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and by Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada; and John, son of Maelmuire, son of Colla Mac Suibhne, and Colla Mac Suibhne, and many other persons, were slain there; and they came home safely themselves, with numerous spoils, and having the plunder of Baile-na-gcloch: (and on O'Conchobhair Sligigh, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Fedhlim, grandson of Maghnus, and on Mac Donnchadha of the [1559.]

1585. See the composition between Sir John Perrott, Lord Deputy, and the chieftains of Moylurg, &c., printed for the first time in Hardiman's ed. of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, p. 354, where the district of *Cluainte*, or the *Clonties*, is called by the alias name of "Cowrine M'Brenan."

Murchadh Gránna, mac Ruaidri Mic Suibne, dhec in hoc anno.

Ecc. Enair for Bardaoin; tri fichit bliadan ocus cuig ced ocus mile aoir an Tigerna. Tadg mac Briain mic Eogain mic Tigernain i Ruairc do bathad ar Loch an Chlochair, .i. fer a aora ir mó oirbert ocus oirrderccus, oinech ocus uairle, do flicht Tigernain re cian daimrir roime, ocus adbar rig Uá mBriúin gan adced diamad cian a ré. Felim ruad O Conchobair do crochad le Tomaltach mac Taidg Mic Diarmada, ocus le flicht Conchobair mic Ruaidri Buide. Ruaidri na dtulán, mac Diarmada an oinig mic Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, dragail Báir an Bliadain ri; ocus do bud mor an fgél frin .i. mac ingine hi Briain, ocus an té do bud mó a méin ocus a méid, ocus a ngniom ocus a láidirechd, da dtainic do flicht Mhaoilruanaid mhóir re fada roime; ocus ro hadlucad a nothurligi a fen é .i. a mainirdir na Duille. Crech mhór do denum do flicht Felim finn i Conchobair ar Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada. Creach eli le Brian fein o Shiurtan Buide mac Sean mic Bháiter Mic Gofraidh, ocus clann Hanrái hi Grádaig do marbad leif. Crech eli le Brian ó enoc na fíche, ocus creach o mhuinntir Fhlannagáin, ocus reacht neich. Ath gallda do brifred le hUa Conchobair ndonn, ocus lé Brian Mac nDiarmada. Maidm ádbail a Tuadmumain ar larla Tuadmuman, ocus ar larla Clainni Ricaird, le hIarla Desmuman, ocus le Tadg mac Murchada hi Bhriain; ocus ro marbad anndin Emonn mac Ruaidri moir Mic Shuibne, ocus Emonn óg a mac, ocus Colla mac Murchada mic Ruaidri mhóir, ocus clann Murchada Mic Shuibne, ocus conrabail Thúadhmuman go huilidi; ro fagbad nói mbratacha do

[1] *Inflicted.* This clause, which is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot, is transposed in the MS.

[2] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[3] *Thursday. Rectè* Monday; the Dom. Lett. for the year being G F.

Corann, this defeat was inflicted).[1] Murchadh Gránna, son of Ruaidhri Mac Suibhne, died in hoc[2] anno. A.D.

[1559.]

The kalends of January on Thursday ;[3] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty years. Tadhg, the son of Brian, son of Eoghan, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, was drowned on Loch-an-chlochair : i.e. the man of his age of greatest prowess, dignity, bounty and nobility, of the race of Tighernan for a long time previously, and the intended king of Ui-Briuin, without dispute, if his life was long. Felim Ruadh O'Conchobhair was hanged by Tomaltach, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and by the descendants of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe. Ruaidhri-na-dtulán, son of Diarmaid-an-oinigh, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, died this year; (and he was a great loss, i.e. the son of O'Briain's daughter, and the greatest in mien and size, in action and strength, that had come of the race of Maelruanaidh the Great for a long time before); and he was buried in the tomb of his ancestors, i.e. in the monastery of the Buill. A great depredation was committed by the descendants of Felim Finn O'Conchobhair upon Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada. Another prey *was taken* by Brian himself from Jordan Buidhe, the son of John, son of Walter Mac Goisdelbh; and the sons of Henry O'Gradaigh were killed by him. Another prey *was taken* by Brian from Cnoc-na-síthe; and a prey, and seven horses, from Muinter-Flannagáin. Ath-gallda was demolished by O'Conchobhair Donn, and by Brian Mac Diarmada. A prodigious victory in Tuadh-Mumha, over the Earl of Tuadh-Mumha, and over the Earl of Clann-Rickard, by the Earl of Des-Mumha, and by Tadhg, son of Murchadh O'Briain; and Edmond, the son of Ruaidhri Mór Mac Suibhne, and his son Edmond Og, and Colla, son of Murchadh, son of Ruaidhri Mór, and the sons of Murchadh Mac Suibhne, and all the constables of Tuadh-Mumha, were slain there. Nine standards of the descendants of [1560.]

tríchtˢ Domnaill na máthmann, et alii multi. Hannri mac Uilliam meic Tomair mic Taibíth mic Emainn théc; ocus fa mor int echt an mac sin meic Dábíth a leith uairle ocus inis.

Ictt. Enáir [for] Aoine; bliadain ocus tri fichit, .u. cet ocus mile, aoir an Tigerna. Tadhg mac Cairbre i Birn .i. O Birn, sracail dáir a nEcanach, ocus is terc ma do bí a nErinn sgél dub mó inárr do méit ocus do mairi, do deilb ocus do deg cuma, degna ocus dealadhain, doinech ocus doirrderc, ocus in gach uile gné dub cormail do duine maith; bennacht lé nanam. Maoilsechlainn mac Tuathail hi Domnallain théc .i. ollam uirrígh Connacht re dán, ocus fer doige aoidhed do grés. Felim buidi mac Cairbri mic Aodha mic Phelim finn do marbadh a Tuillsi le Brian mac Ruaidri mic Diarmada, ocus le clainn Tomaltaig Mic Diarmada. Creca mórdaibhle le Mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidri mac Taidg Mic Diarmada, ar Mac Donnchada an Chorainn. Brian mac Mic Diarmada ocus clann Tomaltaig Mic Diarmada, ocus a gcuid slúaig, do dul go baile an múta, ocus ar ndul fón mbaile doidh mac Tomaltaig Mic Diarmada do marbad duscbor do gunna .i. Cathal Mac Diarmada; ocus marbthar Eogan mac an fir dorcha Mic Diarmada fuair daon uscbor do gá isin lo cedna. Siurtán buidhe mac Sean mic Bhaiter Mic Goisdealb do marbad le clainn Dábidh dáin a búrc a mbaile loca Deala a tír Amalgaid, ocus fa huabal aidhmillte an fer sin. Aodh mac Eogain Mic Diarmada do marbad do slicht ingine Mhég Raghnuill .i. clann Cathail Mic Diarmada a gcluain na mónadh. Maoilsechlainn, mac Aodha mic Thaidg mic Tomaltaig an oinig Mic Diarmada, do

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[1] *Alii.* ali, MS.

[2] *Henry.* This entry is added in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[3] *Friday.* Should be Wednesday.

[4] *Felim-Finn;* i.e. Felim the Fair [O'Conor Roe].

Domhnall-na-madhmann were lost there, et alii[1] multi. A.D.
Henry,[2] the son of William, son of Thomas, son of David, [1560.]
son of Edmond, died; and this son of Mac David was a great loss as regards nobility and hospitality.

The kalends of January [on] Friday;[3] the age of the [1561.]
Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-one years. Tadhg, son of Cairbre O'Birn, i.e. *the* O'Birn, died in Echanagh; and it is questionable if there was in Erinn a person more celebrated than he for stature and beauty, form and stateliness, for wisdom and learning, for hospitality and dignity, and in every other quality incident to a good man: a blessing be with his soul. Maelsechlainn, son of Tuathal O'Domhnallain, died: i.e. the ollamh of the greater part of Connacht in poetry, and a man who always kept a guest-house. Felim Buidhe, the son of Cairbre, son of Aedh, son of Felim Finn,[4] was killed in Tuillsce by Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, and by the sons of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada. Enormous depredations *were committed* by Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, upon Mac Donnchadha of the Corann. Brian, the son of Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, and their army, went to Baile-an-mhúta; and after they had attacked the town the son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, i.e. Cathal Mac Diarmada, was killed by a gun shot; and Eoghan, son of the Ferdorcha Mac Diarmada Ruadh, was killed with one cast of a spear on the same day. Jordan Buidhe, the son John, son of Walter Mac Goisdelbh, was killed by the sons of David Bán Burk in Baile-Locha-Deala, in Tir-Amhalghaidh; and this man was noble, destructive. Aedh, the son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, was killed by the descendants of Mag Raghnaill's daughter, viz., the sons of Cathal Mac Diarmada, in Cluain-na-mónadh. Maelsechlainn, the son of Aedh, son of Tadhg, son of Tomaltach-an-oinigh Mac Diarmada, was killed by the

mharbad le clainn Fhir gan ainm mic Conchobair óig Mic Diarmada, a port Inir Dóighe. Forlongport Mic Diarmada, .i. Ruaidri mic Taidg Mic Diarmada, do beith um Sgeitín na gcenn, ocus um Fhuaráin mhoighe hOi, ag milleadh na gcluaintead ocus Mhainech, o Bhealltoine co feil Michil, oir nír fagaibh fé tech gan lorcad, ina gort gan gerradh, ó thochur Choille an chairn co hOilfinn dar ben re flicht Donnchada hI Cheallaigh, na re flicht Cathail ruaid I Conchobair; ocus ni heidir a fiom ina fofoillriugad gach ar ben fé thairgnibh ocus déadalaibh dib; ocus ni roibhe a nEirinn forlongport inar lia eich ocus éidedh, feoil ocus fion, aor ciúil ocus oirfidigh ocus ealadhna, gallogladh ocus giomanaigh ocus Albanaigh, iná in forlongport sin Mic Diarmada. Mac Dabhidh Clainni Connmaidh, .i. William mac Tomáir mic Dabhidh mic Emuinn, dhec in hoc anno; (a lot a Ros Chomain). Maoilsechlainn balb mac Uilliam hI Cheallaigh, .i. mac ingine hI Bhriain, do mharbad isin Fubal gcaoch, ocus fa mor ant échtach. Maoilre mac Cithruaidh, ant aon duine ir binde do bí a nEirinn, do badhadh ar loch Gile, ocus a ben, ingen Mic Donnchada, ocus Athairne mac Matha Glais; ocus fao mor in fséil mac I Duibgeannain. Maidm Sligigh do thabairt air Cathal óg Ua Chonchubair dO Domhnaill .i. dAodh mac Maghnusa; ocus do marbadh andsa maidm sin an Dubaltach mac Taidg in triubair Meic Donnchada, ocus Eogan mac Maoilmuire Mic Suibne,

[1] *The Cluainte.* See note [3], page 374.

[2] *The Mainechs.* See note [3], page 372.

[3] *Tochar-choill-an-chairn.* "The causeway of the cairn wood;" now probably Togher, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

[4] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[5] *Ros-Comain.* The clause within parentheses is interlined in the original.

[6] *Fubal-caech.* See note [1], p. 370. The remaining entries for this year are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[7] *Cithruadh.* This was apparently the Cithruadh, son of Diarmaid Caech Mac Firbisigh, who assisted in the

sons of Fer-gan-ainm, son of Conchobhar Og Mac Diarmada, in Port-Inis-Doighre. Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, had an encampment about Sgeithín-na-gcenn, and about Fuaran-Maighe-Ai, pillaging the Cluainte,[1] and the Mainechs,[2] from May day to Michaelmas, for he left not a house without burning, nor a corn field without cutting down, from Tochar-choill-an chairn[3] to Oilfinn, of all that belonged to the posterity of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, or to the posterity of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair; and it is not possible to reckon or over-explain all the plunder and spoils that he took from them; and there was not in Erinn a camp in which horses and armour, meat and wine, musicians, minstrels, and men of science, gallowglasses, mercenaries, and Albanachs, were more numerous than that camp of Mac Diarmada. Mac David of Clann-Connmhaigh, i.e., William, the son of Thomas, son of David, son of Edmond, died in hoc[4] anno: (he was wounded in Ros-Comain).[5] Maelsechlainn Balbh, the son of William O'Cellaigh, i.e. the son of O'Briain's daughter, was killed in the Pobal-caech;[6] and it was a great calamity. Naisse, the son of Cithruadh,[7] the most eminent musician that was in Erinn, was drowned on Loch-Gilè, and his wife, the daughter of Mac Donnchadha, and Athairne, the son of Matthew Glas;[8] and the son of O'Duibhgennain was a great loss. The defeat of Sligech was given to Cathal Og O'Conchobhair[9] by O'Domhnaill, i.e. by Aedh, son of Maghnus; and the Dubhaltach, son of Tadhg-in-triubhais[10] Mac Donnchadha, and Eoghan, son of Maelsechlainn Mac Suibhne, and

A.D. [1561.]

erection, in 1560, of the castle of Lecan, in Tireragh, co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 168, 169, and 408.

[8] *Matthew Glas*; i.e. Matthew the Gray; one of the family of O'Duibhgennain, or O'Duigenan.

[9] *Cathal Og O'Conchobhair*; i.e. Charles the Younger O'Conor. He was *the* O'Conor Sligo at the time. The O' is represented by Uaó (*rectè* Ua) in the text.

[10] *Tadhg-in-triubhais.* "Tadhg (or Thaddeus) of the Trews."

ocus Toirrdealbach caoch mac Toirrdealbaigh óig, ocus Dubgall mac Emainn mic Shuibne, et alii multi.

Kal. Enair for fadorn ; da bliadain ocus tri fichit, u. ced ocus mile, aoir an Tigerna. Clann Eogain mic Taidg Mic Diarmada tfardób dolaid mór anaghaid Mic Diarmada .i. Ruaidri, gan fir dó féin, óir tucadar clann Aluradraind gallda Mhég Dhomnaill móra, ocus Brian óg mac Briain an choblaigh Mic Shuibni, ocus ro badar tri ced Albanach ocus gallóglaech. Ro cairrigedar an dolaid rin ar Mac Diarmada, ocus ro loiscfet ocus ro crechrat ar ben re feicréid Mic Diarmada don tír ; ocus ro loiscfet an longport co huilidi, ocus baile na huama, ocus ar gach taob dé ; ocus ro marbad Murchad mac Briain choich .i. marcach maith do mhuinnter Mic Diarmada leó irin Chlochair ; ocus ni heidir a fiom na innisin gach ar millfed dechaib ocus do buaib, do chairlib ocus dá gach uile énaid airchéna. Ro bói an dolaid rin lá ocus feachtmhuin ar fed an tíre agá milled, ocus Mac Diarmada ar an Cairrig na comnaide ar an Breifin. Ar mochughad an tíre do milled do Mac Diarmada .i. do Ruaidri, ro cuir tairring ar Domhnall mac Murchada Mic Suibni, ocus ar flicht Emuinn Mic Shuibne ; ocus tuc lair tar Coirrfliab bud chuaid a tri no a cethair do cedaib lúirech, cona ndíol giomanach léo. Dob é rin uair ocus aimsir ro bádar clann Eogain Mic Diarmada cona ndolaid ag filled arr an gcenn tuarr don tír iar milled mórdin innti, ocus do ronrat iornaide beg a mbaile meic Murchada ; acht chena ruc rgéla orra ocus tiagaid a norduthad. Beirid fáirt do torach

[1] *Toirdhelbhach Caech.* Toirdhelbhach (or Turlough) the Blind [Mac Swiney].

[2] *Saturday.* The Dom. Letter for 1562 being D, the first of January fell on a Thursday.

[3] *Mac Domhnaill.* This name is followed by the word mhóra, pl. of mor, "great;" from which it would seem that some other word had been omitted.

[4] *Brian-an-chobhlaigh;* pronounced nearly *Brian-an-kovley;* i.e. "Brian of the Fleet."

Toirdhelbhach Caech,[1] son of Toirdhelbhach Og, and Dubhgall, son of Edmond Mac Suibhne, et alii multi, were slain in that defeat. A.D. [1561.]

The kalends of January on Saturday ;[2] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-two years. [1562.] The sons of Eoghan, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, retained a large band against Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, without his own knowledge; for they brought the sons of Alexander Gallda Mac Domhnaill,[3] and Brian Og, son of Brian-an-chobhlaigh[4] Mac Suibhne ; and there were three hundred Albanachs and gallowglasses. They brought this band against Mac Diarmada, and burned and pillaged all that belonged to Mac Diarmada's confidants[5] of the country ; and they burned the fortress[6] entirely, and Baile-na-huamha, and on every side of it. And Murchadh, the son of Brian Caech, i.e. a good horseman of Mac Diarmada's people, was killed by them in the Clochar ; and it is not possible to reckon or tell all the steeds, cows, horses, and property of every other kind they destroyed. This band was a week and a day going through the country, destroying it, and Mac Diarmada residing on the Rock[7] during that time. As soon as Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, perceived that they were wasting the country, he invited Domhnall, the son of Murchadh Mac Suibhne, and the descendants of Edmond Mac Suibhne ; and he took with him across Corr-sliabh, northwards, three or four hundred coats of mail, with their complement of mercenaries. This was the hour and time when the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, with their band, were returning from the upper end of the country, after destroying much in it; and they made a short stay in Baile-mic-Murchadha ;[8] but news reached them, and they went into array. A part of the

[5] *Confidants.* ꝛeıcṗéıꝺ (= secret?), MS.

[6] *Fortress;* i.e. Mac Dermot's fortress, on the southern shore of Loch-Cé.

[7] *The Rock;* i.e. Mac Dermot's Rock, in Loch-Cé.

[8] *Baile-mic-Murchadha;* the town of Murchadh's son; probably the Domhnall, son of Murchadh Mac Suibhne, mentioned a few lines before.

fluaig Mic Diarmada orra ag dul tar Cara an feda dóib. Tomaltach mac Taidg Mic Diarmada, cur Brian mac Mic Diarmada, do dol greamma orra don taob dall do daraib, cur brisfed orra arr a haidle, cur an maidm sin do beid orra no go rangadar Brattrliab. Brian óg mac Brian an dablaig Mic Suibni drágbail annsin, maille ré dá ced fer maroen fris. Mainistir na Búille do gabáil do Mac Diarmada isin lá ceona don chur sin. Cluain Muiredhaig do brisfed le Mac n'Diarmada, cur Domnall mac Taidg óig cur feisear dá muintir do marbad innte. Mac Eochaid cur O Fallamhuin do crecad le Tomaltach mac Taidg Mic Diarmada cur le Brian Mac Diarmada. Mac Dabid .i. Uilliam mac Tomais dhec, cur Teaboid mac Uilleag do rigad na nad, cur a eg ra bliadain ceona sin. Tomár óg mac Tomais mic Daibid mic Emainn do rigad na ionad sin; cur ra hadbail na hechtra sin.

Kal. Enair for Domnach; tri bliadna cur tri fichit, cuig ced cur mile air an Tigerna. Slicht Felim Cleirig, cur slicht Donnchada duib mic Conchobair, do dul ar na puplinib, cur ar nurnaide doib ann slicht Cathail ruaid i Conchobair cur muintir Flannagáin do teacht futha, cur brisfed orra sior go Cill mic Coimsi. Diar mac Cairbri mic Brian ruaid do marbad ann .i. Felim cur Aod, cur Diarmaid mac Cairbri ciottaig, cur Brian mac Donnchada duib mic Conchobair, drágbáil ann maille ris. Crech mór do denum do clainn Oilbérur a Burc a nAirtech, dú na raibe x. ced bó, cur ro millred muintir Brain Mic Diarmada go hiomarcach don ruathar. Mác i Chonchuban duine .i. Conn mac Diarmada mic Corbri do marbad le Brian O Ceallaig, a Cluain etir dá ad.

[1] *Cara-an-fedha;* i.e. "the weir of the wood;" a weir on the Boyle river.

[2] *Sunday.* Should be Friday.

[3] *Felim Clerech;* i.e. Felim the Cleric [O'Conor].

van of Mac Diarmada's army came up with them as they were going across Cara-an-fedha.[1] Tomaltach, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and Brian, the son of Mac Diarmada, hemmed them in on the other side of the weir; and they were subsequently routed; and this rout continued as far as Brad-sliabh. Brian Og, the son of Brian-an-chobhlaigh Mac Suibhne, was lost there, together with two hundred men. The monastery of the Buill was taken by Mac Diarmada on the same day, on that occasion. Cluain-Muiredhaigh was demolished by Mac Diarmada; and Domhnall, son of Tadhg Og, and six of his people, were killed in it. Mac Eochaidh and O'Fallamhain were plundered by Tomaltach, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and by Brian Mac Diarmada. Mac David, i.e. William, the son of Thomas, died; and Tibbot, son of Ulick, was inaugurated in his place; and he died in that same year. Thomas Og, the son of Thomas, son of David, son of Edmond, was inaugurated in his place; and those were prodigious calamities. A.D. [1562.]

The kalends of January on Sunday;[2] the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-three years. The descendants of Felim Clerech,[3] and the descendants of Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar, went upon the Publina; and whilst waiting there the descendants of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, and Muinter-Flannagáin, went against them, and they were routed down as far as Cill-Mic-Coimsi. The two sons of Cairbre, son of Brian Ruadh, were slain there, viz., Felim and Aedh; and Diarmaid, son of Cairbre Cittach, and Brian, the son of Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar, were lost there along with them. A great prey, in which there were ten hundred cows, was taken by the sons of Oliver Burk in Airtech; and they plundered Brian Mac Diarmada's people excessively in the foray. The son of O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e. Conn, the son of Diarmaid, son of Cairbre, was killed by Brian O'Cellaigh in Cluain-etir-dá-ath. [1563.]

Kal. Enair for Luan ; ceitri bliadna ocus tri fichit, u. ced ocus mile aoir an Tigerna. Cogad derge etir O Conchobair ruad ocus Mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidri. Ror Chomáin do gabáil do clainn Taidg óig mic Thaidg mic Thoirrdealbaig i Conchobair ar O Conchobair ndonn, ocus tucadar an baile iar ná gabáil dO Conchobair ruad .i. Tadg óg mac Taidg duibe, ocus ro milled mórán ar fed Connacht uile iomón ngabail sin. Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, ocus clann Tomaltaig Mic Diarmada, do dul a gcealgaib a timcell Rorra Comáin daoine iomda. Conchobar mac hI Chonchobair ruaid deirge amach ar an gcuirt an lá sin, ocus na cealga sin deirge dó fein ocus dá muinntir ar gach leith, ocus a cur docum na mainistrech, ocus a neich do buain re huchd an dorais óig, ocus iad féin do dul don clogárr. Acht chena nír bo díon dóib ant ionad sin ; ro lensad cách iad, ocus tainic Dia fo cend a raogal, oir gér daingen ant ionad for a radadar do benad a gcinn uile díb. Ro marbad Conchobar mac Toirrdelbaig ruaid hI Conchobair annsin, ocus aon duine dhec da muintir maille fris; ocus ro benad deich neich díb. Sadarn domnaig Padraic do sinned na héchta sin. Téid Brian mac Mic Diarmada an Luan ina diaid sin ar Mac nDonnchada an Chorainn, go bun an fedáin, ocus ro loisced an baile go dorus lais ; ocus tuc dá ced bó air, ocus do sinne marbta ann. O Neill .i. Sean mac Cuind do teachd fluag diaraile go sine gall, ocus Goill do cruindachad na agaid, ocus ruaig do dabairt dO Neill ar na Gallaib don daoib atuaid dArd mača Brege, ocus Ainnsiu buide Diud, ocus Brunach Cille Padraig, ocus fe tigernaoi deg maraon

[1] *The court.* O'Conor's chief residence in Roscommon.

[2] *Patrick's Sunday*; i.e. the Sunday within the octave of St. Patrick's day (17th March).

[3] *There.* The remaining entries for this year are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[4] *Fell.* go dtuitim, MS., which is corrupt.

A.D.
[1564.]

The kalends of January on Monday, (*rectè* Saturday); the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-four years. A war arose between O'Conchobhair Ruadh and Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri. Ros-Comain was taken by the sons of Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, from O'Conchobhair Donn; and they gave the town, after taking it, to O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e. Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg Buidhe; and much was destroyed throughout all Connacht on account of this capture. Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, with many men, went into ambush around Ros-Comain. Conchobhar, the son of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, went out from the court[1] that day, and the ambuscaders attacked himself and his people on all sides; and they were driven to the monastery, and their horses were taken from them before the door; and they themselves went into the belfry. But this place was no defence to them. All followed them, and God decreed the termination of their lives; for, though strong the place in which they were, their heads were taken off them all. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach Ruadh O'Conchobhair, was killed there, and eleven of his people along with him; and ten horses were taken from them. On the Saturday of Patrick's Sunday[2] these deeds were committed. Brian, the son of Mac Diarmada, went on the Monday after against Mac Donnchadha of the Corann, to Bun-an-fedhain; and the place was burned to the door by him; and he brought two hundred cows out of it, and committed homicides there.[3] O'Neill, i.e. John, son of Conn, came with a countless host to Finè-Gall; and the Foreigners mustered against him; and O'Neill gave an onset to the Foreigners on the northern side of Ard-Macha-Brege; and Andrew Buidhe Tuit, and Brown of Cill-Patraic, and sixteen of the principal lords of the Foreigners along with them, fell[4] there. Hubert, son of Fergus, son

ꝛiu do maiḃiuḃ Gall do tuitim and. Hoiberd mac Fergusa mic Emuind, tigeasna clainni Conchobair, dhec; ocus anngha ḃallaind go ꝛum ata bar Hoiberd mic Fergusa.

Kett. Enair for ṁairt; cuig bliadna ocus trí ꝛichit, cuig cet ocus mile aoir an Tigerna. Maiḋm Glenna reirg le hO Neill .i. Sean mac Cuinn hI Neill, ar ḃlainn Mic Dhomnaill na hAlban, inar ḃuidred diar mac Mic Domnaill .i. Sémus ocus Alusdrann uaiḃrech, et alii multi. O Conchobair donn ocus Brían mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada do dol go Moig ꝛinn a tír Mhaine, ocus riḃe ced bo do ḃabairt dóiḃ ó Ard na gclog ocus ó tochur ḃoille an ḃairn; ocus ro loisgred an tir go huilidi; ocus ro benaḋ fer bratdaige Briain Mic Diarmada diḃ .i. Conn mac Briain ḃoeich. Creċ ṁór le clainn Tomaltaig Mic Diarmada ó Ua Conchobair ruaḋ, do gliaḋ Baḋna. Ro ḃói nert clainni Taiḋg Mic Diarmada ar feḋ urṁóir Chonnacht .i. o ḃaile Aḋa an rig co ró Droḃaoir, diomad a nech ocus a néidig, a ndoine ocus a nindile, ocus do treigri a gcarad in gach ionad. Dun gar do ḃionnscna le Brían mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada do toil Mic Diarmada Gall ocus a ḃineḋ go huilidi. An Diudach .i. Ricard Diúid dhec, ocus ba mór an sgél sin. O Ragallaig .i. Maolmórḋa mac Sean mic Cathail, and oen duine ir ferr tanic dá ḃineḋ fein riam, ocus ir ainminic tánic do slicht Gaoidel gláir nech ba ferr náir do sein aiḋni ocus eóluir ḃáig air, .i. fer dár ḃoirḃir Dia na subáilċe co hiomlán ar dúr .i. buaiḋ ndealḃa ocus ndénmusa, búaid ninnscni ocus nuslabra, buaid naiḋni ocus neolusa, búaid ceille ocus comairle, búaid noinig ocus nengnuma; ocus

[1] *Kalends under*; i.e. under the year 1565.

[2] *Should be.* ata, lit. "is," MS.

[3] *Glenn-sheisg.* The Four Masters incorrectly write the name "Glenntaisi." See O'Donovan's ed., note ᵏ, A.D. 1566. Glenshesk is the name of a valley near Ballycastle, co. Antrim.

of Edmond, lord of Clann-Conchobhair, died; (and in these kalends under[1] the death of Hubert, son of Fergus, should be[2]). A.D. [1564.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday (*rectè* Monday); the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-five years. The victory of Glenn-sheisg[3] by O'Neill, i.e. John, son of Conn O'Neill, over the sons of Mac Domhnaill of Alba, in which fell Mac Domhnaill's two sons, viz., James and Alexander Uaibhrech,[4] et alii[5] multi. O'Conchobhair Donn, and Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, went to Magh-Finn in Tir-Maine, and brought two thousand cows from Ard-na-clog and from Tochur-choille-an-chairn; and they burned the country entirely; and Brian Mac Diarmada's standard bearer was taken from them, i.e. Conn, the son of Brian Caech. A great prey *was taken* by the sons of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada from O'Conchobhair Ruadh, from Sliabh-Badhna. The sway of the sons of Tadhg Mac Diarmada was over the greater part of Connacht, viz., from the town of Ath-an-righ as far as Drobhais, owing to the quantity of their horses and armour, of their men and flocks, and the power of their friends in every place. Dun-gar was commenced by Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, with the consent of Mac Diarmada Gall, and of all his kindred. The Tuit, i.e. Richard Tuit, died; and that was a great calamity. O'Raghallaigh, i.e. Maelmordha, son of John, son of Cathal, the best man that ever came of his own sept, and than whom there seldom came of the race of Gaeidhel Glas a better person, according to the information and knowledge of all regarding him—i.e. a man to whom God granted all the virtues at first, viz., the palm of figure and shape, the palm of speech and eloquence, the palm of knowledge and learning, the palm of sense and counsel,[6] the palm of bounty and prowess; (and it would not be [1565.]

[4] *Alexander Uaibhrech.* Alexander the Haughty, the son of John Cahánagh Mac Donnell.

[5] *Alii.* ali, MS.

[6] *Of Sense and counsel.* gceille ocus gcomairle, MS.

mirb ingnad fad do beid a coimlenmain fir na mbuadfrin, gur tosgad do druim na nadbar sin na airdri ar lé Raigallaig é, gur iomrair bár fair ocus é a láim as Gallaib.

Ktt. Enáir for Cedaoin; fe bliadna ocus tri fichet, ocus .u. ced ocus mile, ar an Tigerna. Tomaltach mac Taidg mic Ruaidri óig mic Ruaidri čaoič Mic Diarmada do dul a gclainn Connmaig, ocus a mac maróen fair .i. Maolruanaid; ocus ar ndol don tír dóib ro čaidmigfed ó roile .i. ro an Tomaltach a nDún Iomdan, ocus ted Maolruanaid .i. a mac go Cill Degnad allaited do Geimir, ocus uathad dá deg muinnter maille fair. Ar dtornad do Mhaolruanaid ocus dá mhuinnter ar an brion ruaradar irin mbaile, gurrat mercda medončaoin iad, ni ro airigfed aon ní gurro tuirlingfed a nercairde ar na doirrrib acu .i. Brian mac Maoilfechlainn hi Cheallaig, cona fianlač áig ocus iorgaile na fočair. Ro éirig Maolruanaid co na uathad deg daoineb, ocus ro brirr for a bíodbadaib, ocus ro imdig ar eigin orra do nert a laime, no gur deglaig a muinntir fair o iomad anbforluinn ocus o merughad na meirce; gur ro marbad Maolruanaid ann .i. fer a aorra dob árrachta a nuairle ocus a noinech ocus a noirrdercur, ocus ir mo do čuir ar ollamnaib ocus ar aoir ealadna na aimrir; ocus do marbad ann maille fair Diarmaid riabach

[1] *Foreigners.* The construction of this sentence is very faulty. Brian Mac Dermot adds a marginal note in the following words:—O Domnaill .i. an Calbach mac Maghnuis mic Aeda duib hi Domnaill, ocus Mag Uidir .i. Sean mac Conconnacht, dragail bair adgairid an aon imi; ocus ni raibe do Ghaoidealaib Erenn dir do bud mó do fgeluib ina iadt: i.e. "O'Domhnaill, viz., the Calbhach, son of Maghnus, son of Aedh Dubh O'Domhnaill, and Mag Uidhir, i.e. John, the son of Cuconnacht, died within a brief period, in the same month; and there were not of the Gaeidhel of Erinn two persons of greater account than they."

[2] *People.* muinntir. This is the last word of the text on fol. 97*a*, on the lower margin of which Brian Mac Dermot has added the following entry:—"Maidm do dabairt ar muinntir inn Iarla .i. Riocaird Sagranach, do Murchad na dtuat, du ann ar barrid Emann

wonderful that luck should attend the man of these virtues; and for these reasons he was elected chief king over the Ui-Raighilligh)—was put to death whilst detained in captivity by Foreigners.[1] A.D. [1565.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, (*rectè* Tuesday); the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-six years. Tomaltach, the son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech Mac Diarmada, went to Clann-Connmhaigh, accompanied by his son, i.e. Maelruanaidh; and on going into the country they separated from one another, viz., Tomaltach remained in Dun-Iomdhain, and Maelruanaidh, i.e. his son, went to Cill-Begnad, on the inner side of Geimhis, accompanied by a few of his chief people.[2] When Maelruanaidh and his people applied themselves to[3] the wine which they found in the place, so that they were confused, intoxicated, they observed nothing until their enemies, viz., Brian, son of Maelsechlainn O'Cellaigh, with his band of valour and conflict, appeared[4] at the doors close by them. Maelruanaidh arose, with his few good men, and defeated his enemies; and he escaped from them forcibly, by the strength of his hand, until his people separated from him, being oppressed by superior force, and through the confusion of intoxication, so that Maelruanaidh was killed there; i.e. the most distinguished man of his age in nobility, bounty, and excellence, and who conferred most on professors and men of science in his time. And there were slain along with him Diarmaid Riabhach, the [1566.]

óg mac Éamainn mic Uilleag, ocus trí cet maraon ris, taob tiar don Gaillim. Do marbad and Eremhon mac Éamainn Meic Suibne, ocus Domnall óg Mac Suibne, et alii multi;" i.e. "a defeat was given to the people of the Earl (i.e. Rickard Saxanach), by Murchadh-na-tuath, in which Edmond Og, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, was slain, and three hundred along with him, to the west of the Gaillimh. Eremhon, the son of Edmond Mac Suibhne, and Domhnall Og Mac Suibhne, were slain there, et alii multi." This battle is not noticed in the other Irish annals.

[3] *Applied themselves to.* The actual meaning of the original is "had fallen upon."

[4] *Appeared.* Gurro tuitsiget; lit. "alighted."

mac Cathail mic Aoda, ocus Emonn an macaire mac Maoilrechlainn duinn mic Donnchada duib, .i. fer a aorra ir mó do derlaic do dáil ocus do deóraigid na aimsir féin do mac fir Lenna, ocus Eogan mac an Baird .i. maor Mic Diarmada; ocus ro benad eich ocus édalaca iomda oíb ann. Tomaltach mac Taidg Mic Diarmada féin dragail báir aigsiud an feised lá dhéc a haidle báir a mic; ocus aderaid aroile gurab do duma a mic ocus a muintiri torcair; dé Domnaig ocus lá féli ran Seain ar aon lá, ir ann torcradar na druim échta sin. Fer gan ainm mac Briain Mic Diarmada ruaid dragail báir an bliadain si .i. fói duine in gach uile maid. Creć mór le Mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidri, ocus le na mac .i. Brian, ó Brian mac Maoilrechlainn hi Cheallaig; ocus ro fágbadar marcach maid dia muinntir isin Cuirrech mbuidi duschur do gunna .i. Pelim mac Briain coeich; ocus ro hadluiced Domnach na Trinóidi é a mainistir na Trinóide fein. Brian mac Mhaoilrechlainn hi Cheallaig .i. roga duine uasail a gcennus fedna ocus a crećairecht, ocus fer írligdi a ercarad, dhéc in hoc anno. Creć mór le Brian mac Mic Diarmada ó Ath liag an bliadain si. Clann Dubgoill meic Donnchaid cáim, ocus clann Giolla erbuig mic Dubgoill mic Aillin, do marbad le iarla cloinde Riocaird; .i. le Ricard Sagranach tugad in maidm sin, ocus do tuit and ocht gced Albanać; ocus air Richerd inn iarainn do tugad an maidm sin a Cluain i ag traig Bain na neanigedh; ocus fa hadbal díb Albanać andsin.

Kett. Enair for Aine; birex puirre; feacht mbliadna ocus tri fichet, cuig ced ocus mile, air in Tigerna. Maidm feirrde móire ór loć na Súilide

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[1] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[2] *Richard-an-iarainn.* "Richard of the Iron;" familiarly called "Iron Dick." This entry is in the hand of Brian Mac Dermot, who writes the name of this celebrated personage Richerd ainn iarainn.

son of Cathal, son of Aedh, and Edmond-an-Mhachaire, son of Maelsechlainn Donn, son of Donnchadh Dubh, (i.e. the man of his age who gave the most to guests and exiles in his own time, the son of a faithful pair), and Eoghan Mac-an-bhaird, i.e. Mac Diarmada's steward; and numerous horses and spoils were taken from them there. Tomaltach, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, died himself soon after, the sixteenth day after his son's death; and some say that it was of grief for his son, and for his people, he died. On Sunday, which was the day of Saint John's festival, these heavy losses occurred. Fer-gan-ainm, the son of Brian Mac Diarmada Ruadh, died this year; i.e. an eminent man in every kind of good. A great prey *was taken* by Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, and by his son, i.e. Brian, from Brian son of Maelsechlainn O'Cellaigh; and they lost a good horseman of their people in the Cuirrech-buidhe, from a gunshot, i.e. Felim, the son of Brian Caech; and he was buried on Trinity Sunday in the monastery of the Trinity. Brian, the son of Maelsechlainn O'Cellaigh, i.e, a choice gentleman in captainship and depredation, and the humbler of his enemies, died in hoc[1] anno. A great prey *was taken* by Brian, the son of Mac Diarmada, from Ath-liag, this year. The sons of Dubhgall, son of Donnchadh Cam, and the sons of Gilla-esbuig, son of Dubhgall Mac Ailin, were slain by the Earl of Clann-Rickard; i.e. by Rickard Saxanagh this defeat was given; and eight hundred Albanachs fell there; and on Richard-an-iarainn[2] this defeat was inflicted, in Cluain-I, at Traigh-bhan-na-neanighedh;[3] and the destruction of Albanachs there was prodigious. A.D. [1566.]

The kalends of January on Friday;[4] after a bissextile; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-seven years. The victory of Fersad-mór, above [1567.]

[3] *Traigh-bhan-na-neanighedh.* "The White Strand of the *eanachs* (or swamps)." It is still called the White Strand, and is about three miles to the west of Galway.

[4] *Friday.* Should be Wednesday.

ar O Néill .i. ar Shean mac Cuinn hi Neill, le hUa n'Domnaill .i. Aod mac Magnais mic Aoda hi Dhomnaill; acus ni heidir a fiom ina innisin ar fágbad ocus ar báithed ann. O Néill .i. an Sean cedna sin mac Cuinn .i. tigerna an čóigid Ulltaig, ocus adbar rí Erenn gan fresrabra, ocus an fer ar mó ro tiðluic ocus ro čoisrðir a nErinn, do marbad a ðíoll dAlbanachaið, iar ná ðul uathad daoineð ar a mionchaib fein ina bforlongphuirt čuca. Mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidri mac Taiðg Mic Diarmada do gabáil do muintir Flannagáin, ocus adeiraid aroile gurab ar sið do sinneð an gniomsin. Muinter Flannagáin dia fečadað dO Conchobair ruað, ocus O Conchobair da fečadað do Murchad mac Taiðg mic Doinnaill hi Fergail, go clainn Aililaoið, dia čoimed. Nír fuilnged na gnioma sin le mac Mic Diarmada .i. le Brían mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada; .i. ro gað for buaiðreð ocus for biðbaidib, ocus ag fogail go fír arrachta for a ercaiðiðð, andiaið a athar, gurbur cred ocus gurbur loisc Muinter Flannagáin go hiomlán, ocus na Cluainti co huiliði; oir ni ro fágaib gort gan gerrað ina teč gan loscad ar sliab bádna ina ar gach taob ðe. Ar milleð ocus ar mórargain na gcrioc ocus na gcinnedach sin do mac Mic Diarmada, ro čairsing mac hi Ruairc .i. Brían mac Briain mic Eogain hi Ruairc lais ar élainn Aililaoið. Ro loiscedh ocus ro credad an tír uile léo, ocus ro marbad Cathal mac Taiðg mic Doinnaill hi Fergail leis, ocus mac mic 1 Fergail ðuiðe, ocus morán eli maille fri. Ro fillsed iar mbuaið coscair. Agcionn adšoisid na ðiaið sin tanic O Raigilligš .i. Aod mac Maoliðórða 1 Raigilligš, ar ionnsoiged ar O mBirn co hUa mBriúin na Sionna. Ro čred ocus ro loisc an tír, ocus ro

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1 *During peace;* i.e. whilst peace existed between Mac Dermot and his captors. The words of the text, ar sið, lit. mean "upon peace."

Loch-na-Suilidhe, over O'Neill, i.e. over John son of Conn O'Neill, by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh, son of Maghnus, son of Aedh O'Domhnaill; and it is not possible to reckon, or tell, all that were lost and drowned there. O'Neill, i.e. the same John, son of Conn, i.e. lord of the Ultonian province, and royal heir of Erinn without dispute, and the man who gave and presented most in Erinn, was killed in treachery by Albanachs, after he had gone to them to their camp, under their own protection, accompanied by a few men. Mac Diarmada, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, was taken prisoner by Muinter-Flannagain; (and some say that it was during peace[1] this act was done). Muinter-Flannagain transferred him to O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and O'Conchobhair sent him to Murchadh, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall O'Ferghail, to Clann-Amhlaibh, to be detained. These acts were not endured by Mac Diarmada, i.e. by Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada: i.e., he began to disturb and confound his enemies, and boldly to plunder his adversaries, on account of his father, so that he preyed and burned Muinter-Flannagain[2] entirely, and the Cluainte altogether; for he left neither a corn-field without cutting, nor a house without burning, on Sliabh-Bádhna, or on either side of it. After the destruction and pillage of these districts and septs, by the son of Mac Diarmada, he brought the son of O'Ruairc, i.e. Brian, the son of Brian, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, with him against Clann-Amhlaibh. The entire country was burned and plundered by them; and Cathal, the son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall O'Ferghail, was killed by him,[3] and the grandson of O'Ferghail Buidhe, and many more along with them. They returned with triumph. In the course of a short time after that O'Raighilligh, i.e. Aedh, the son of Maelmordha O'Raighilligh, came on an expedition against O'Birn, to Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna. He

A.D. [1567.]

[2] *Muinter-Flannagain*; i.e. the territory of Muinter-Flannagain, in the county of Roscommon.

[3] *By him*: *i.e.*, by Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, or Rory Mac Dermot.

marbhrat cuid dá daoineb. Rug Brían mac [1] Ruairc ocus Brían mac Mic Diarmada a torraigechd air, ocus ro lensat co Móin Lerc é. Do benadh a ceċa do Raighilligh annsin, ocus do benad ced ech maille rú, ocus cuid mór dá ndaoineb. Mac Diarmada dfuarlucad dia mac fein .i. Brían, deir ar milled na timċeall isin mbliadain cedna, oir tuc sé tri ced bó agg, ocus sídh sídhuidhċi, ocus do budh dairnéir na gCluaintí fein leb an fuarluicċi sin. Feall do denamh do Maighistir Framsa, ocus do Macomair ocus do Saxanachaib, air Muirċertach O Morċa ocus air a muinntir; ocus are inadh andernadh in feall sin a raith mor mhullaigh Mairgen; ocus do marbadh andsin Muirċertach, ocus ceithre dhuine dhec ocus tri fichid; ocus ni dernadh a nEirinn riam gnim budh grane na sin. Maghnus mac Cormaic mic Domnaill mhaoil [2] Laimin, .i. feadhmannach Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, do marbad le sliocht Eogain Mic Diarmada, ocus le sliocht Cormaic Mic Diarmada, a feall ar an Mololg. Cormac mac Taidhg Mic Diarmada .i. mac Táidhg mic Ruaidri, do marbad do Cathal mac Maoilruanaidh Mic Diarmada. Droichedd atha Luain for Sinuinn do denum isin mbliadain sin leisin mbainrigan Shasanach, ocus sir Handrai Sidneigh na giuirdir a nEirinn, ocus Gilíradhach ainm na banrigana sin. O Conċubair Sligigh do dul go Saxanaidh .i. Domhnall.

Kll. Enair for [Dardain]; ocht mbliadna ocus tri fichid, cuig ced ocus mile, air an Tigerna. Bliadain fuar ainsinech erbadach an bliadain sí, ocus ar beg ant ingnad sin, oir is innti adbadh Mac Diarmada .i. Ruaidhri mac Taidhg mic Ruaidri óig .i. rí mhoighe Luirg

[1] *Brian.* The rest of the entries for this year have been transposed in the MS., as appears from the context, and also from a brief marginal note in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot. The liberty has been taken of placing them in their proper order above.

[2] *Framsa.* Framsa is by mistake for Framsa, i.e. Francis Cosby.

[3] *Macomas.* This is evidently corrupt. The name intended was probably mac Thomais, or the "son of Thomas." The Annalist Dowling, who, like the Four M., records this trans-

plundered and burned the country; and they killed a number of his people. Brian, the son of O'Ruairc, and Brian son of Mac Diarmada, overtook him in pursuit, and followed him as far as Móin-lesc. His preys were there taken from O'Raighilligh; and one hundred horses were taken along with them, and a large number of his men. Mac Diarmada was ransomed by his own son, i.e. Brian,[1] after all that had been destroyed on his account in the same year; for he gave three hundred cows as his ransom, and a firm peace; (and the half of this ransom was of the cattle of the Cluainte alone). Treachery was committed by Master Framsa,[2] and by Macomas,[3] and the Saxons, on Muirchertach O'Mordha, and on his people; (and the place where this treachery was committed was in the great rath of Mullagh-Maisten); and Muirchertach and seventy-four men were slain there; and no uglier deed than that was ever committed in Erinn. Maghnus,[4] the son of Cormac, son of Domhnaill Mael O'Laimhin, i.e. Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada's servant, was killed by the descendants of Eoghan[5] Mac Diarmada, and the descendants of Cormac Mac Diarmada, in treachery, on the Molog. Cormac, the son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, (i.e. the son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri), was killed by Cathal, son of Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada. The bridge[6] of Ath-Luain, over the Sinainn, was constructed in this year by the Saxon queen; (and Sir Henry Sidney was Justiciary in Erinn, and Elizabeth was the name of this queen). O'Conchobhair Sligigh went to Saxon-land, i.e. Domhnall. A.D. [1567.]

The kalends of January on [Thursday]; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-eight years. A cold, stormy, year of scarcity was this year; and this is little wonder, for it was in it Mac Diarmada died, i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og, i.e. king [1568.]

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action under the year 1577, mentions Robert Harpoll as Cosby's associate.

[4] *Maghnus.* This entry is added in the lower margin, in Brian Mac Dermot's handwriting.

[5] *Eoghan.* oeoꝫ, MS.

[6] *Bridge.* This entry, and the following, are added in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot, who spells Elizabeth "Eilíṡabeo."

ocus Airtiġ ocus tire Tuathail, ocus airdtiġerna ar crič Clainni Maolruanaiḃ go huilioḃ, ocus araill do criochaib ocus do caom ṫuathaib Connacht, a ġeill ocus a tuaiṫ; ri ro ċaiṫ ocus ro ċorruin Cruaċan co na caomoireraiḃ, ocus cúigeḋ Connacht airchena; ri nach bfuair aon rí dá dtanic da aicme roime riam, go Maolruanaiḃ mór, oired inṁe ocus ard flaiṫius fris a tuaiṫ ocus a neġluis; conaḃ dia ṁolaḃ a haiṫli a ḃáis ro raiḃ an fili na focail re, dfoillriuġhaḋ a einiġ ocus a aiṫne ocus a erlabra fair, conebirt,

Ġeġ iodmar fíneṁna na néigius ocus na nollaman,
Craoḃ cumra ċnuaisi na ġcliar ocus na ġceirtbach,
Dórr diona na ndáṁ ocus na ndeoraiḃ,
Bile buaḋa buan forcaiḃ na mbruġhaiḋ ocus na mbiaḋḋach.

Indeoin forair an enġnuma ocus an einiġ; féige forórḋa na féle, an flaiṫ fial foirġlidi fireolaċ; colaiṁan coranta cirt ocus córa Clainni Maolruanaiḃ do reir a foċair ocus a renleabar. Cormac ua Cuinn ced cathaiġ dfiar ocus deolus ocus dealaḃnachaiḃ; Cuċulainn criċe Connacht re cornum ocus re caṫḃuaḋha ar ḃíḃḋaḋaiḃ, ocus ar biṫ ḋanaraiḃ; Ġuaire duarrach deġ oiniġ trlechta Muiregḥaiġh ṁuilleṫain; Laoċ Liaṫṁuine leiṫe Cuinn ar féile, ar firinne, ar oinech; fer do coiméid a ċlú ocus a ainm, ocus a áireṁ, a ḃeirc ocus a ḃaonnacht ocus a ḃeġaiṫne, o aoir naoiḃentacht go hionṁaiḃ a éga, ocus a nam an éga feirrin, gan aoir gan imdergaḋ, gan égnach

[1] *He said.* The name of the composer of the enconiums which follow is not given. They were probably the effusions of some member of the O'Duigenan family of poets and chroniclers. In addition to the extravagant laudations which encumber the text, the margin of the MS. contains thirteen lines of epithets of a like character, which it has not been considered necessary to print.

[2] *Cormac Ua Cuinn-cet-chathaigh*; i.e., "Cormac, grandson of Conn of the hundred battles."

[3] *Pirates.* ḋanaraiḃ; dative plural of ḋanar. The name of *Danar*, originally applied by the Irish to the Danes, was at a later period applied to pirates, ruffians, and desperadoes generally. See Todd's ed of *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., pp. xxx., xxxi., and cxc.

[4] *Guaire.* Guaire Aidhne, king of Connacht (ob. A.D. 662); a prince

of Magh-Luirg, and Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail, and chief lord over the whole territory of Clann-Maelruanaidh, and some more of the districts and fair territories of Connacht, both ecclesiastical and lay; a king who spent and defended Cruachan with its fair borders, and the rest of the province of Connacht; a king compared to whom no king that came of his sept before him, up to Maelruanaidh Mór, obtained as much wealth and high sovereignty in territory and in church. And hence it was to praise him after his death the poet uttered these words, to illustrate his bounty, his intelligence, and his generosity, when he said,[1] A.D. [1568.]

The productive vine branch of the poets and doctors;
The fragrant fruit tree of the learned and gamesters;
The sheltering tree of guests and strangers;
The triumphant ever-shady tree of the brughaidhs and biatachs;

the generating furnace of prowess and honour; the golden ridge-pole of generosity; the bounteous, decisive, truly-learned prince; the defensive column of the right and justice of the Clann-Maelruanaidh, in accordance with their privileges and old books; a Cormac Ua Cuinn-cetchathaigh[2] in knowledge, skill, and sciences; the Cuchullainn of the territory of Connacht in contending against, and triumphing over, enemies and pirates;[3] the rewarding, generous, Guaire[4] of the race of Muiredhach Muillethain; the Laech-Liathmhaine[5] of Leth-Cuinn for generosity, truth, and bounty; a man who preserved his fame, his name, his repute, his charity, his humanity, and his good intelligence, from the age of infancy to the time of his death, and even at the hour of death, free from

whose generosity obtained for him the name of "Guaire the Hospitable."

[5] *Laech-Liathmhaine.* "Hero of Liathmhain." The name of this person was Cuan Mac Cailchin. His fort of Liathmhain, or Cloch-Liathmhaine, is no longer in existence; but the name is preserved in that of the townland of Cloghleafin, in the barony of Condons and Clongibbons, co. Cork.

gan ercuine, gan oirbire gan aṫiomráḋ, ro ċaiṫ a ríġe ocus a ro flaiṫeb, a ġaiḃḃreb ocus a ġiot inṁe, do réir ṁenman a ṁór croiḋe buḋéin. Acht chena, ger báḋḃal re ġairnéir ocus ger lionmar re lánroillriugad, ocus giḋ nár ḃéidir a ríom re na ro eolchaib dreirri a ṫigernair ar na criochaib ocus ar na caomṫuathaib ar feḋ uiṁóir Chonnacht a cill ocus a tuaiṫ, ni ro ġáġaiḃ luaṫ én ḃuinn doiġrecht, acht aṁáin ro ṫuill bennachtain ocus buidechur érlom ocus egoilrech, ġileḋ ocus ollaman, ḋocht ocus ḃaintreaḃṫach, ḋeoraiḋ ocus ḋíllechtaḋ, anḃfann ocus oiliġrech, aoġra martra ocus mórġalair, aoidhed ocus ionnarbtach, ḋó réin ocus dá iarrma ocus dá oiġredhaib. Ruair ród tabairtir ocus tiḋlucaḋ tromaḋbail on Trinóid ḋoġhaide tre ferranaiġ .i. galar gan accair gan anbḟorlonn, gan ġuairr gan gráin, a ċiall ocus a ċuimne, a ferrún ocus a roṫuicri réin ar a ċommur, go bḟuair aiṫriġe ioḋan ocus aiṫrechur aḋbail ina ċionaid, iar gcaiṫeṁ ochtṁoḋa bliaḋan achtmad ruaill, ocus trí ficid bliadan doiḃrin na ab ar oilén na Trinóide for loċ Cé ocus for loċ uachtair, ocus bliaḋuin ir luġa nó fiche na airdtigerna ar criochaib clainni Mhaolruanaid go huiliḋi, ocus leṫ gach aon bliadna ḋiḃrin a bḟorlongport ar maċaire Chonnacht, daṁḋeoin moráin do Ghalloib ocus do Ghaoiḋealaib Erenn ocus gach comarran áirchena; nó gomad dá bliadain ocus dá fiċet ro ċaiṫ Mac Diarmada ar an ordugadrin; ocus irré

[1] *From satire.* Here begins the fragment in the British Museum MS., Clar. 45, which has hitherto passed for a *portion* of the MS. H. 1. 19; but as the contents of the four first pages of the Brit. Mus. fragment are also contained in the MS. H. 1. 19, it is plain that the former cannot be a part of the latter. It is rather a portion of another copy of the same annals, made about the same time as the MS. H. 1. 19, and seemingly belonging to the same owner, namely, Brian Mac Dermot, chief of Moylurg. This fragment is indicated by the title "Clar." in the following notes. Its relation to the MS. H. 1. 19 forms the subject of some observations in the Introduction.

[2] *Guests and exiles.* aoiḋeḋ ocus ionnarbtach, Clar., where the words are transposed.

satire[1] or reproach, censure or malediction, rebuke or envy; who spent his sovereignty and great lordship, his wealth and large property, according to the desire of his own great heart. But, though it would be excessive to relate, and copious to completely illustrate, and though the most learned could not calculate, the power of his sovereignty over the districts and fair territories throughout the greater part of Connacht, both ecclesiastical and lay, he left not the value of one groat of inheritance; but he earned the blessing of patrons and ecclesiastics, poets and doctors, the poor and widows, strangers and orphans, the infirm and pilgrims, martyrs, and victims of heavy sickness, guests and exiles,[2] for himself, and for his posterity, and heirs. He obtained, moreover, prodigious bounty and gifts from the elect Trinity, viz., illness without pain, without oppression, without anguish, without horror, and the command of his own sense, memory, reason, and understanding, until he experienced pure penance, and great penitence for his faults, after spending nearly[3] eighty years. And three score years[4] of this period he was abbot in Trinity-Island on Loch-Cé, and on Loch-uachtair, and nineteen years chief lord over all the territories of the Clann-Maelruanaidh;[5] and the half of every year of these he spent in an encampment on Machaire-Connacht, in despite of many of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Erinn, and of all other neighbours; (or it was[6] forty-two years, perhaps, Mac Diarmada spent in that manner); and the

A.D. [1568.]

[1] *Nearly.* achtmad ruaill, "but little," Clar. ruall, MS.

[2] *Three score years.* trí ríched bliadan. Doubtless a mistake for trí bliadna ríched, "twenty-three years."

[3] *Of the Clann-Maelruanaidh.* Clainni Maelruanaidh, MS. Cloinne Maelṫi, Clar. The Clar. fragment adds, "amail asbertar; ocus iṫé an Ruaidri sin for ros cait dá bliadain ocus dá ríched, &c.;" "as we have said further on [lit. 'after us']; and it was this Ruaidhri that spent two score and two years," &c. See next note.

[4] *Or it was.* The original of the clause in parenthesis is given in slightly altered phraseology in the Clar. fragment, where the clause is also a little transposed. The construction of the entire entry is very loose and inaccurate in style.

ionad inambiḋ a forlongport ar an bfeḋrin go gnathaċ .i. um fgeiċin na gcend ocus um fuarán nGar, ocus um iomaire moige hOi, ocus ar gach taoḃ ḋíḃ. Acht chena rodiormuis an teiḋm tar nach dtiaġar, ocus ar nach eidir iomgabáil fair, co bfuair barr comna iar nairfrenn ocus iar brroigert, Dardaoin mandáil ar cairrig Mic Diarmada, ocus gurrus áḃlucaḋ a corp go huaral onorach a naḃḃa na naom ocus a niomdha na nérlum .i. for oilén na Trinóide, amail ro ordaig fein a chur a naḃlucad na nab roime, do adḟáil ocus do foillriugad a egna ocus a eoluis, ocus do ḋiultaġad don diomus, ocus do ḟéduġad onóra na hegluisi na ḋiaiḋ. Ro arġnám a anum iarsin ar an gcairc gcoitċinn gan ċriċ gan foirċend in récula reculorum amen; conid ḋó ro ráiḋ ant uċdar an rann,

Acht mbliadna fercu derḃ ḋam,
Cuig ced ir míle bliadan,
O ġein Crist, oirir fada,
Bás Ruaiḋrí Mic Diarmada.

Acht chéna, do riġneḋ cruit gan ċéis ocus ceall gan abaḋ, ocus tír gan tigerna, do ḋír Mic Diarmada ahaiṫle ḃáis Ruaiḋrí Mic Diarmada, óis tangadar uile iomḋa iar na ég .i. díḋ ocus dilġend Chlainni Mhaolruanaiḋ ro na nert conuige sin. Ro maolaḋ a menma ocus a meisnech; ro bochtaiġsed a brugḃada ocus a biatadaiġ ocus a baintreaḃḋaiġ; ro hionnarbad a hérloim ocus a hollamain ocus a hoirċinniġ; ro

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[1] *Was wont to be.* inambiḋ, MS. amboiḋ, Clar.

[2] *Near.* um. im, Clar.

[3] *After mass.* iar nairfrenn. iar nairfrionn, Clar.

[4] *Thursday.* The page of the MS. H. 1. 19 (fol. 97 b) containing the rest of the entries for this year is a good deal injured, and some words have consequently been supplied from the Clar. fragment.

[5] *Of the patrons.* na nérlum; supplied from Clar.

[6] *In the sepulchre.* a naḋlucad. a niomdha, Clar.

[7] *His wisdom and knowledge.* a egna ocus a eoluis; supplied from Clar.

place in which his fortified camp was wont to be[1] during that time was near[2] Sceithin-na-cend, and near[2] Fuaran-Gar, and near[2] Imaire-Maighe-hAi, and on each side of them. But the disease from which there is no escape, and which cannot be avoided, attacked him, and he died after communion, after mass,[3] and after precept, on Maunday Thursday,[4] on Carraig-Mic-Diarmada; and his body was nobly, honourably, interred in the abode of the saints, and the bed of the patrons,[5] i.e. in Trinity-Island, as he himself had ordered that he should be buried in the sepulchre[6] of the preceding abbots, to exhibit, and manifest, his wisdom and knowledge,[7] and to renounce pride, and to magnify the honour of the church after him. His[8] soul afterwards journeyed to the general Pasch without end or limit, in sæcula sæculorum.[9] Amen. It was for him, therefore, the author[10] composed the stanza,

A.D. [1568.]

"Sixty-eight years, certain to me,
Five hundred, and a thousand years,
From the birth of Christ, a long record,
To the death of Ruaidhri MacDiarmada."

Moreover, Mac Diarmada's country was made a harp without a céis,[11] and a church without an abbot, after the death of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, for numerous evils[12] came after his decease, viz., the ruin and destruction of the power which the Clann-Maelruanaidh possessed up to that time. Their ardour and spirit were blunted; their[13] brughaidhs,[14] and biatachs,[15] and widows, were impoverished; their[13] patrons, and professors, and airchinnechs

[8] *His.* α. Omitted in Clar.

[9] *Sæculorum.* ꝑeclorum, MS. and Clar.

[10] *Author.* uċoaꝛ. uꝺoaꝛ, Clar.

[11] *Céis.* A *céis* (pron. *kaysh*) is explained in *Lebar na hUidhre* as "a small harp which accompanied a large one." See O'Donovan's *Supplement to O'Reilly's Dictionary*, v. *céis.*

[12] *Numerous evils.* uile ioṁda; supplied from Clar.

[13] *Their.* The chronicler is here speaking of MacDermot's country; and for "their" we should probably translate "its."

[14] *Brughaidhs.* Extensive farmers.

[15] *Biatachs.* Another class of landholders.

mugḟaigeḋ ocur ro marbad morán dá macaiḃ riġ ocur deġḋaoiniḃ. Ro ḟárr cogad coicḋenn eter Ġhalloiḃ ocur Ġhaoiḋealaiḃ, Albanċaib ocur Saxanaiḃ, riol Conchobair ocur clainn Maolruanaiġ, daoiṁriġ ocur túatha, taréir an ard ḟlaṫa. Ro ḟárroigeḋ maġ Luirg ocur maġ Aoi ocur Airtech, ocur túatha Connacht co huiliḋe o loċ Aillinne go Camḟruṫán. Ro ḟárr, imorro, ruachd ocur riṙgorta, goid ocur eigion, slad ocur ráruġad, indligeḋ ocur énualaiṁ, reċnoin na gcrioċ ocur na gcennadach. Ro hionnarbad ocur ro heiṙréidheḋ iad uile eter ḟaor ocur daor a gcríochaib ciana comaiġtecha .i. a tír Aṁalgaiḋ ocur a tir Fiacraċ, a niochtar Connacht ocur a Mainechaib, a clainn Connmaiḋ ocur a clainn Ricaird. Acht eli .i. Toirrdhealbach mac Eogain Mic Diarmada do riogad ina ionad, do ṫoil ċille ocur tuaiṫi, eglaisi ocur ollamain. Cundaoiṙ ċlainni Ricaird .i. Maiṙġréġ, ingen Donnchada mic Conchobair hI Briain .i. an ben ir ferr do ḃói a nEirinn ina haimsir féin, dhéc an ḃliadain sin. O Conċuḃair Sligiġ .i. Domnall do ṫeachd a Saxranaib, ocur raitent do ṫaḃairt leis ar a tuthaid o in banrigan.

Kll. Enair. Noi mbliadna ocur tri ficit, cuig ced ocur mile, aois an Tigerna. Creċa aiḋḃle oirrdercca do ḋenum dO Ruairc .i. Maġnus mac Briain mic Eogain hI Ruairc, ocur do Mháġ Uiḋir .i. Cuconnacht og mac Conconnacht, ar Mac Diarmada .i. Toirrdhealbach Mac Diarmada, ... cuig mile bó cona ndiol

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[1] *Annihilated and slain.* The order in Clar. is ro marbad ocur ro mugaidhed, "were slain and annihilated."

[2] *After.* taréir. déir, MS.

[3] *Entirely.* co huiliḋe. Omitted in Clar.

[4] *Moreover.* imorro. Omitted in Clar.

[5] *Famine.* riṙgorta. riorġorta, Clar.

[6] *Violence.* eigion; egen, Clar.

[7] *Foreign.* comaiġtiḃ, Clar.

[8] *This year.* The phraseology of this entry is different in Clar., but the difference is not important. The next entry, which is not in Clar., is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[9] *January.* There is a blank space in the MS. for the day of the week. In Clar. dardaoin, "Thursday," has been written in the margin, and then

were expelled, and many of their princes and nobles were annihilated and slain.[1] A general war broke out between Foreigners and Gaeidhel, Albanachs and Saxanachs, the Sil-Conchobhair and Clann-Maelruanaidh, chieftains and people, after[2] the high prince. Magh-Luirg, and Magh-Ai, and Airtech, and the districts of Connacht from Loch-Aillinne to Cam-sruthan, were entirely[3] wasted. Moreover,[4] cold and famine[5], theft and violence,[6] rapine and desecration, illegality and oppression, grew throughout the districts and tribes. They were all banished and driven, both high and low, to distant, foreign[7] territories, viz., to Tir-Amhalghaidh, and to Tir-Fiachrach, to Lower Connacht, to the Mainechs, to Clann-Connmhaigh, and to Clann-Rickard. Another person, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, the son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, was made king in his place, with the consent of the church and laity, of ecclesiastics and ollamhs. The countess of Clann-Rickard, i.e., Margaret, the daughter of Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar O'Briain, i.e. the best woman that was in Erinn in her own time, died this year.[8] O'Conchobhair Sligigh, i.e. Domhnall, came from England, and brought with him a patent for his country from the queen. A.D. [1568.]

The kalends of January.[9] The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and sixty-nine years. Enormous, splendid, depredations were committed by O'Ruairc,[10] i.e. Maghnus, the son of Brian, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, and by Mag Uidhir,[11] i.e. Cuchonnacht Og, son of Cuchonnacht, upon Mac Diarmada, i.e. Toirdelbhach Mac Diarmada, *when they carried off*[12] five thousand cows, with a [1569.]

expunged, the criteria bḋ bi᷎ aoïe (for bliaḋain bissech aoine, signifying "a year [after] bissextile, Friday,") being added. But this is incorrect, as the first of January occurred on a Sunday in the year 1569.

[10] *O'Ruairc.* Ua Ruairc, Clar., which omits the pedigree above given of the person referred to.

[11] *Mag Uidhir.* His Christian name, and that of his father, are omitted in Clar.

[12] *When they carried off.* The corresponding words are obliterated in the MS. They are omitted in Clar., which also wants the additional words cuig mile bó cona ndíol capall ocus da gach eváil eli.

capall ocus da gach eodáil eli, ionnus gus milleð ocus gus mórbuaidred Connacht ocus Mag Luirg go huiliðe don creich sin, ler marbað dá noirenn[2]aib ocus da nardreabðachaib, ocus dá luchd foganta. Creča móra eli do denum do Mac Diarmada ar O Ruairc[3] mar an cedna. Morán uilc do denum an bliadain sin a nErinn, ocus a Connachta go háirigði. Rogg Chomain do tabairt dO Chonċuбair donn don giusoig, ocus are Diarmaid mac Cairbre meic Eogain čaoich int O Conċuбair, ocus sir Hanrig Sinie ainm in giusoig.

Kal. Enáir; deič mbliadna ocus tri ričit, ocus coig ced ocus mile, aois an Tigerna. Cogað mor deirge etir člainn Mic Diarmada .i. clann Ruaidri mic Taiðg Mic Diarmada, ocus Mac Diarmada .i. Toirrdhelbach mac Eogain Mic Diarmada cona bráiðrechaib, gus farraighed na tíri ocus na trеaða, na hiaða ocus na haicmeða na comgar. Ro fógdodar clann Eogain Mic Diarmada tri ced Albanach anagaið člainni Ruaidri Mic Diarmada; ocus do cuired clann Ruaidri aran tír go cloinn Conmaið, ocus go Mainechaið. Ro milled morán a muig Luirg leir na hAlbanachuið sin a cill ocus a tuaiť; ocus an la deigenach tarér a naimsire do tabairt donn hAlbanachuið sin, tánic Brian mac Ruaidri mic Diarmada cona bráiðriб .i. clann Tomaltaig mic Taidg mic Diarmada, ar cloinn Conmaið trécháin an tíre, ocus ro leigred sgeimealta uatha fo na nergcairdiб ar gelor Albanach dimðeacht; ocus ro marbad leo Diarmaid riabach mac Eogain mic Taiðg [Mic] Diarmada don reim sin; ocus ro buð mor an sgél ante dororðuir ano .i. an mac

[1] *Connacht.* Omitted in Clar.

[2] *Ploughmen.* oirenn aib; dat. pl. of oirenn.

[3] *O'Ruairc.* See note [10], p. 405.

[4] *Name.* This entry, (which is not in Clar.), is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot, who adds mesi Brian, "I am Brian."

[5] *Brothers.* This clause is a little different in Clar., where the brothers are also called the sons of Eoghan, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada.

proportionate quantity of horses, and of all other kinds of spoil, so that all Connacht[1] and Magh-Luirg were injured, and greatly disturbed, by this depredation, through the number of ploughmen,[2] great farmers, and servants that were slain. Other great depredations were committed by MacDiarmada upon O'Ruairc[3] in like manner. Numerous injuries were committed this year in Erinn, and particularly in Connacht. Ros-Comain was given by O'Conchobhair to the Justiciary; and Diarmaid, son of Cairbre, son of Eoghan Caech, was the O'Conchobhair; and Sir Henry Sidney was the Justiciary's name.[4] A.D. [1569.]

The kalends of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and seventy years. A great war broke out between the descendants of Mac Diarmada, viz., the sons of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, and Mac Diarmada, i.e. Toirdelbhach, the son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, with his brothers,[5] so that the territories and houses, the lands and septs, in their neighbourhood were wasted. The sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada retained three hundred[6] Albanachs against the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada; and the sons of Ruaidhri were driven out of the country, to Clann-Connmhaigh, and to the Mainechs. Much was destroyed in Magh-Luirg by those Albanachs, in church and territory. And on the last day, after those Albanachs had completed their period of service, Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, with his kinsmen, (viz., the sons of Tomaltach, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada), came out of Clann-Connmhaigh to view the country; and they sent skirmishing parties against their enemies, on hearing that the Albanachs had departed; and Diarmaid Riabhach, the son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg [Mac][7] Diarmada, was killed by them in that incursion; and a great loss[8] was the person [1570.]

[6] *Three hundred.* tri ceo. Supplied from Clar. The MS. H. 1, 19 has Albanaig mora ("great Albanachs," i.e. a large number of Albanachs). The next page of the MS. (H. 1. 19) is almost entirely obliterated, and the remaining entries for this year are therefore taken from the Clar. fragment.

[7] *Mac.* Omitted in MS., and also in Clar.

[8] *Loss.* scel; lit. "story."

ṁᵹ [dob ferr][1] duṁṅor dia coiṁḟine feirin, doinech ocur doirberd [ocur][2] doirṁdercur. Do riᵹnedar na hAlbanaiᵹ rin ro ḃaoi ar fardóṫ aᵹ clainn Eoᵹain Mic Diarmada creċa móra a moiᵹ Luirᵹ irin ló cétna .i. an trer lá do tramraṫ. In preirimdenr .i. Eṫḃard Fetón do ṫoiᵹecht a Connachtaiḃ an framraṫ rin, ocur armáil na bainriᵹna leir, maille re héiᵹe amaċ Connacht an ṁéid ra humal dó ḃiḃ .i. iarla clainni Ricaird ocur flicht Uilleᵹ an fiona uile, ocur riol ᵹCeallaiᵹ ocur clann Domṁnaill ant fleiḃe ruaiḃ, ocur caiptín Coiléir ocur Patricín[4] Ciomróᵹ, ocur eiᵹe amaċ na Gaillṁe, ocur morán ele naċ roiċ linn dáiream; ocur tiaᵹaid rin uile do ᵹaḃáil Čairléin Sruṫra. Mac Uilliam a Búrc cona braiṫriḃ ocur cona ċomᵹoᵹur, ocur clann Oilḃéruir a Búrc, do cruinniuᵹhad flúaiᵹ ṁoir dAlbanachuiḃ,[5]

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Ickt. Enair. En bliadain dhec ocur tri fichet, u. ced ocur mile, air an Tigerna. Preirimdenr Čoiᵹid Connacht a mbaile Ata Luain an tanra. O Conchobair donn .i. Diarmaid mac Cairbri mic Eoᵹain Čoeich hi Conchobair do dul na čenn, ocur a ᵹaḃail leirin preirimdenr ar a iochd fein. A mac féin .i. Aod O Conċobair, ocur Aod mac hi Chonchobair ruaiḃ, ocur aroile do ḃaomiḃ

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[1] *The best.* dob ferr, Omitted in MS. and Clar.

[2] *And.* The character representing ocur is also omitted in the MS., and in Clar.

[3] *Sliabh-ruadh.* This is the name of a mountain near Blesinton, county Wicklow. The Clann-Domhnaill of Sliabh-ruadh, one of the septs of the Mac Donnells of Leinster, were seated in the present bar. of Talbotstown, co. Wicklow; their possessions, called the Clandonnell's country, lying along the mountain of Sliabh-ruadh. See O'Donovan's ed. of the Four Mast., A.D. 1570, note [j].

[4] *Patrickin*; i.e. "little Patrick."

[5] *Albanachs.* This word concludes

who fell there, i.e. by far [the best[1]] prince of his own immediate kindred, in hospitality, energy, [and[2]] dignity. Those Albanachs, who had been retained by the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, committed great depredations in Magh-Luirg on the same day, i.e. the third day of summer. The President, i.e. Edward Fitton, came into Connacht this year, accompanied by the Queen's forces, together with the rising out of Connacht, (as many of them as were obedient to him), viz., the Earl of Clann-Rickard, and all the race of Ulick-an-fhiona, and the Sil-Cellaigh, and the Clann-Domhnaill of Sliabh-ruadh,[3] and Captain Collier, and Patrickin[4] Cusack, and the rising out of Gaillimh, and many more that we cannot enumerate; and all these went to take the castle of Sruthair. Mac William Burk, with his kinsmen and relatives, and the sons of Oliver Burk, assembled a large army of Albanachs,[5] A.D [1570.]

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The kalends[6] of January. The age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred and seventy-one years. The President[7] of the province of Connacht was in the town of Ath-Luain at this time. O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e. Diarmaid, the son of Cairbre, son of Eoghan Caech O'Conchobhair, went to meet him; and he was taken prisoner by the President whilst under his own guarantee.[8] His own son, i.e. Aedh O'Conchobhair, and Aedh, the son of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and other choice [1571.]

fol. 27b in the Clar. fragment, where a deficiency occurs. The next entry in it belongs to 1577. See note[1], p. 414 *infra*.

[6] *Kalends.* The events of this year (1571) are contained in the MS. H. 1, 19, fol. 98 *b*, the date "1561" appearing over the entries; but this date has been properly corrected to 1571. The Clar. fragment has no notice of the events of this year.

[7] *President.* Sir Edward Fitton.

[8] *Under his own guarantee.* ar a ɪochd fein; i.e. under his (Sir Edward Fitton's) own assurance of protection.

tosda, do dul go baile Atha Luain luchta arrtraig. O Conchobair dr[ ]a dig órda allamuig don chuirt dóib. Tucsat O Conchobair ar athaid ó Ghalloib leo. Ar teachta hi Conchobair ó Ghalloib amlaid sin ro fardó ocht ced Albanach, ocus ro cengail re fein ocus clann Eogain mic Diarmada re céli. Tiagaid ar siobal slúaiged a nuachtar Connacht. Loiscid an popul coec ocus Crúton, ocus cethroma[ ], ocus tucadar creca móra leo, ocus tangadar slan. An preimdenn do teachta ar machaire Connacht sluag mor. Baile an torair ocus an [cairlen sia]bach do gabáil leis, ocus ro brir an cairlén siabach, ocus ro fill ar airr iarsin. O Conchobair donn ocus a Albanaig do bed a mad Luirg na gcoinne ag togbáil bertedn for gach [leith], ocus ar mag Luirg co hairigthi, oir do bói ced Mic Diarmada aca cuice. Ni raibe Brian mac Ruaidri, ina a braithrech, ocus OConchobair dén gél mun am sin, ocus ni raibe a fir ag Brian, O Conchobair do beith a nanbrath do no gur derb fein a anbrath .i. gurro gab Diarmaid mac Ruaidri mic Diarmada, ocus Tomaltach og mac Tomaltaig mic Diarmada, iar caobad muintiri hi Conchobair dóib, ocus gur benad a neich ocus a neidige dib. Ro elod Tomaltach og a gcionn athaid iarsin; ro benad fuarlucad arr Diarmaid. A groid ocus cuid da caoraigecht do buain do Brían mac Diarmada dona hAlbanchaib sin hi Conchobair ina diaid. Ro bói Brían fein ina luidi a tinner ar an bfeb sin uile. Iar neirge arr a luidi dó ro ben ba ocus eic do Conchobair. Ro marbad fór le Brían don cogad sin mac Conchobair mic Cathaoir hi Conchobair, ocus cethor da muintir maille rir. Forlongport do denum do [Brian] mac Diarmada, ocus do clainn Tomaltaig mic Diarmada, um rath Bhrénuinn, ocus óin co Camprutan. Creca móra do denum ar ab na Buille doib, ocus crech eli ar Mac Donnchada an Chorainn.

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[1] *Cethroma*[ ]. The second member of this name is obliterated.

men, went to the town of Ath-Luain, a ship's company. O'Conchobhair [ ] a hotel for them outside the court. They brought O'Conchobhair by stealth from the Foreigners. After O'Conchobhair had thus come from the Foreigners, he retained 800 Albanachs, and he and the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada combined together. They went on an expedition to Upper Connacht. They burned the Pobal-caech, and Crúthonn, and Cethroma[1][ ]; and they brought great preys with them, and returned safely. The President came upon Machaire-Connacht, with a great army. Baile-an-tobair, and the [Caislen-ria]bhach, were taken by him; and he broke down the Caislen-riabhach, and turned back afterwards. O'Conchobhair Donn, and his Albanachs, were in Magh-Luirg before them, levying tributes on every [side], and on Magh-Luirg especially, for they had Mac Diarmada's permission thereto. Brian son of Ruaidhri was not, nor were his kinsmen, acting with O'Conchobhair about that time; and Brian did not know that O'Conchobhair was acting treacherously, until he himself proved his treachery, i.e. until he apprehended Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, and Tomaltach Og, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, after they had sided with O'Conchobhair's people, and until their horses and armour were taken from them. Tomaltach Og escaped in the course of some time after that. A ransom was exacted from Diarmaid. His stud, and some of his herds, were afterwards taken from Brian Mac Diarmada, by those Albanachs of O'Conchobhair. Brian himself was lying in pain during all that time. On his recovery, he took cows and horses from O'Conchobhair. The son of Conchobhar, son of Cathair O'Conchobhair, and four of his people, were killed by Brian, moreover, in that war. An encampment was made by [Brian] Mac Diarmada, and by the sons of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, about Rath-Brenainn, and from that to Cam-sruthan. They committed great depredations upon the abbot of the Buill, and another

A.D. [1571.]

Inis Floinn umorro, ocus inis mic Dáibíd, do lorcad leo isin bliadain ceona. An preisidenn do teacht co Rosc Chomáin, ocus a beit reacht reachtmuine na comnaide innte. A fillet tar ais dorisiur, ocus ro fagaib braigde. An preisidénn do ṫeacht a Connachtaib dorisiur armáil mór do muintir na bainrigna, ocus dul doib a gclainn Ricaird. Iarla clainni Ricaird ocus an sluag Gall sin do dul a gCúilecha, ocus a do no tri do bailtib cairlen do gabail doib. O Domnaill, .i. Aod mac Magnuis hi Domnaill, do ṫeacht a niochtar Connacht, ocus clann Eogain mic Diarmada do dul na cuinne co baile erra dara, ocus cengal re roile dóib anagaid a nercaiad diblionaib. O Domnaill do fillsiud a nUlltoib dorisiur. [Cuid] mor dia muinntir [do] teacht le clainn Eogain, maille re na ndaoinib fein, ocus ro innroigfet forlongport Brían mic Diarmada a gclainn Fagartaig, ocus ro benadar fiche ced go bfuillsiud do buaib, cona ndiol do cairlib de, ocus tangadar slán. An preisidenn do bet a gCuilech mun am sin. Teachta do dol na cend ó Brían do corrádid na ngniom sin sis. Nir failligheb na sgela sin larsin preisidenn cona Ghalloib, oir ni dernat oirisiom ina comnaide no go tanic a gclainn Chonnmaigh. Teid Brían mac Diarmada ocus clann Tomaltaig mic Diarmada na coinne a clainn Chonnmaigh, ocus do leig re Brian roime ar ais a maid Luirg, do brat Mic Diarmada ocus Albanach, ocus do roigne fein comnaide na deoid a gclainn Connmaigh an aghaid sin; ocus ro gabsat ionad coinne re roile ar na máraich a Rát na gcléirech. Do freagradar ant ionad coinne sin let ar let, ocus ro bói Mac Diarmada ocus a clann, ocus Tadg mac Cathail mic Diarmada a gCluain na cea[ ]a nuachtar tíre. Acht chena nir failligheb le Brían cona braitriub an tairising sin, oir ro treoraigfet an slúag daon uige o re[ ] macaire Connacht co bealach [na nur] mointe or cionn

depredation upon Mac Donnchadha of the Corann. Inis-Floinn, moreover, and Inis-Mic-David, were burned by them in the same year. The President came to Ros-Comain, and was seven weeks residing in it. He turned back again, and left hostages. The President came to Connacht again, with a large armament of the queen's people; and they went into Clann-Rickard. The Earl of Clann-Rickard, and this army of Foreigners, went into Cuilecha, and took two or three castellated towns. O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh, son of Maghnus O'Domhnaill, came to Lower Connacht; and the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada went to meet him to Baile-esa-dara, and they combined together against their enemies. O'Domhnaill returned again to Ulster. A large [number] of his people went with Eoghan's sons, along with their own people; and they attacked Brian Mac Diarmada's residence in Clann-Faghartaigh; and they took from him two thousand cows, and more, with a proportionate number of horses, and returned safely. The President was this time in Cuilecha. Messengers went to meet him from Brian, to complain to him of those deeds. These reports were not neglected by the President, with his Foreigners, for he made no stay, or delay, until he came into Clann-Connmhaidh. Brian Mac Miarmada, and the sons of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, went to meet him in Clann-Connmhaidh; and he sent Brian on before him again to Magh-Luirg, to watch Mac Diarmada and the Albanachs, and he himself remained after him in Clann-Connmhaidh that night; and they appointed to meet each other on the morrow at Rath-na-cleirech. This appointment was observed on both sides; and Mac Diarmada and his sons, and Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmada, were in Cluain-na-cea[ ] in Uachtar-tírè. This invitation was not neglected by Brian and his kinsmen, for they guided the army, in one march, from the [ ] of Machaire-Connacht to Bealach[-na-nur]-mhointe A.D. [1571.]

droicit mic Muanaig. Do rónrat began rcíraḋ ocur comnaiḋe annrin. Teiṫ Brían ocur Sean mac Tomair mic Ricaird [ ], ro ḃói na ḟirriam mun am rin, ocur reḃan dona Gaiḋelaib maille rú, riar na Gallaiḃ ar innroigeḋ na Buille.

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Mac hI Gharda, .i. Cian mac Diarmada mic Eogain hI Gharda, dhec. O Conchobair donn ocur O Conchobair ruaḋ, ocur rlicht Toirrdhelbaig laignig meg Dhomnaill, do ḋul ar ionnroigeḋ ar Mac Donnchaḋa an Chorainn, ocur creča mora do ḋenam ḋóiḃ. Cathal og mac hI Conchobair Sligiḋ ocur Albanaig dia lenmain a gCoirrrliaḃ ocur tre mag Luirg, ocur arrin co Tuillrci, ocur gan breṫ orra no co rangadar Cločan na rigraiḋi. Began greamma do beiṫ do marcrluag na tóra orra annrin. Filled orra do ḃun na reḃna, ocur Ruaidri glarr, mac Briain čoeič mic Ruaidri ḟlair, do ṫuitim den buille ga le Brian mac hI Fhlannagain, ocur a rochtain rein rlan cona crečaiḃ. O Conchobair Sligiġ ocur Brian mac Diarmada do ḋul a gcenn cairtín Mailbie .i. tigerna Chonnacht ó Ghalloib, ar na fagail ḋóiḃ a Ror Comain, ocur ra rorḃaoiliḋ an cairtín rompu diḃlionaiḃ; ocur ro iarradar rluag fair do buain buna Droḃoeir dO Dhomnaill. Ro fagḃadar an rluag benta nandiaiḋ. Teiṫ O Conchobair dia ḃaile rein, ocur ro fagaiḃ Brian re hagaid ant rluaig do ṫairrring čuige. Iar tinól a rluaig imorra don cairtin, ro ġluair roime an ced lá no co ráinic cuil Cerrra an uchd Bhuille, ocur teiṫ ar na ṁarach tar

[1] *Buill.* This is the last legible word in fol. 98 *b*; but it is plain that the entries for the year 1571 did not end here. The next page of the MS. H. 1, 19, (which is the last page but one of the MS.), begins, also imperfectly, with entries of events belonging to the year 1577; of which it contains several that are not to be found in the Clar. fragment.

above Droichet-Mic-Muanaigh. They made a short rest and stay there. Brian, and John the son of Thomas, son of Rickard [ ], who was sheriff at that time, accompanied by a band of the Gaeidhel, went before the Foreigners, to attack the Buill.[1] A.D. [1571.]

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The son of O'Gadhra, i.e. Cian, the son of Diarmaid, son of Eoghan O'Gadhra, died. O'Conchobhair Donn, and O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and the descendants of Toirdhelbhach Laighnech Mac Domhnaill, went on a foray against Mac Donnchadha of the Corann, and committed great depredations. Cathal Og, the son of O'Conchobhair Sligigh, and Albanachs, pursued them into Corr-sliabh, and through Magh-Luirg, and from that to Tuilsce; but they did not overtake them until they reached Clochan-na-righraidhi, where the cavalry of the pursuers had them a little in check. The rear of the army turned back upon them, and Ruaidhri Glas, son of Brian Caech, son of Ruaidhri Glas, was slain with one blow of a lance, by Brian, son of O'Flannagain; and they arrived safely themselves, with their preys. O'Conchobhair Sligigh, and Brian MacDiarmada, went to meet Captain[2] Malbie, the lord of Connacht on the part of the Foreigners, on their finding him in Roscomain; and the captain welcomed them both; and they asked him for an army to take Bun-Drobhais from O'Domhnaill. They left the army to be assembled after them. O'Conchobhair went to his own place, and left Brian for the purpose of drawing the army to him. After his army had been mustered by the captain, moreover, he advanced the first day until he reached Cuil-Cesra, in front of Buill, and went on the [1577.]

The hiatus in this latter manuscript, which begins under the year 1570 (see note 5, p. 408) terminates with the word "ꝑeꞇɔoech," fifth line from bottom, p. 416.

[2] *Captain.* cաpín, MS.

Coiṗṗliab buḋḋuiḋ no go ranic Baile an ṁúta. Tanic O Conchobair Sligiġ ocus mac Uilliam Burc ċuca annsin, ocus maiṫi Connacht uile acht O Ruairc amháin, ocus a coimċinél. Tiaġaiḋ rompu go bun Droḋoeir agus a haiṫle. Ro ġabaḋ an baile gan ḟuireċh leo. Ro marbad mac Cathail ċleirigh dén urchur ga do mac 1 Domnaill .i. Aoḋ og mac Aoḋa ḋuiḃ 1 Dhomnaill. Ro loiṫeḋ ocus ro marbad ochtar do Sacsanchaib imon mbaile sin, ocus ro ṡagaiḃ an caiṗtin an baile ag O Conchobair don dul sin. Clann Duiḃḟiṫ na hAlban .i. Domnall óg ocus Ferdorċa, cona mbraiṫriḃ, ocus cona coimċinel Albanach ocus Grennach, do ḋul ar O Conchobair ndonn ar ṫiobal innroigeḋ, ocus creċh do buain de doiḃ. O Conchobair fein, ocus sirrriam forra Comáin, do ṫreċ orra began daoineḋ. Filleḋ orra dAlbanchaib, ocus [ ] do maiṫiḃ ċlainni Suiḃne do ṁarbad ann .i. Aoḋ mac Mhaolmuire, ocus Maolmuire mac Toirrdhelbaiġ ċoiċ, [ ] mac Ruaidri ḋuiḃ mic Maolmuiri Mic Shuiḃni. Sloiġeaḋ le hUa nDomnaill .i. Aoḋ mac Maġnusa [ ] a mochtar Connacht. Creċa mora do ġenum ḋo a tir Oilella, ocus milleḋ mor tigheḋ ocus arḃonna do denum dO Domnaill dont sloiġeḋ sin a tír Oilella, ocus a Luiġni ocus a gCairbri. Sirriam ċundae Sligiġ, .i. Risdeard mac Teaboid buiḋe meg Seoinin, do ṁarbad a Sligech le hUa nDomnaill ag filleḋ dont sloiġeḋ sin, ocus a imteachd fein slán. Feitidech an ṁuilinn ċirr .i. Ġeroid dhec. Forlongport do ḋenuṁ dO Dhoṁnaill go bun Droḋoeir. O Conchobair Sligiġ do ċairsiuġ ċairtin ċuigid Connacht go sluaġ mór Gall ocus Gaoidel maille sir, mar ataid siol Conchobair ocus

[1] *Petidech.* Petit, or Petty. The Clar. fragment recommences with this name, after the termination of the hiatus beginning under the year 1570, referred to in note [5], p. 408 *supra.* The text from this down to the word Gallaiḃ, line 1., page 420, has been taken from the MS. H. 1, 19, the phraseology of which is here almost identical with that of the Clar. fragment.

[2] *Garrett.* Geroid. This name

morrow across Corr-sliabh, northwards, until he reached Baile-an-mhúta. O'Conchobhair Sligigh, and Mac William Burk, came to them then, and all the nobles of Connacht, except O'Ruairc alone, and his kindred. They afterwards proceeded on to Bun-Drobhais. The place was captured by them without delay. The son of Cathal Clerech was killed with one cast of a spear by O'Domhnaill's son, i.e. Aedh Og, son of Aedh Dubh O'Domhnaill. Eight of the Saxons were wounded and slain about that place; and the captain left the place to O'Conchobhair on that occasion. The Clann-Duibhsith of Alba, viz., Domhnall Og and Ferdorcha, with their brethren and kindred of Alba and Erinn, went on an expedition against O'Conchobhair Donn, and took a prey from him. O'Conchobhair himself, and the sheriff of Ros-Comain, overtook them, with a few men. The Albanachs turned upon them, and [ ] of the chieftains of Clann-Suibhne were slain there, viz., Aedh, son of Maelmuire; and Maelmuire, son of Toirdhelbhach Caech, [ ], son of Ruaidhri Dubh, the son of Maelmuire Mac Suibhne. A hosting by O'Domhnaill, i.e. Aedh, son of Maghnus [ ], into Lower Connacht. Great preys were taken by him in Tir-Oilella; and a great destruction of houses, and corn-fields, was committed by O'Domhnaill on that hosting in Tir-Oilella, and in Luighne, and in Cairbre. The sheriff of the county of Sligech, i.e. Richard, son of Tibbot Buidhe Mac Seoinin, was killed in Sligech by O'Domhnaill, when returning from that hosting; and he departed safely himself. Petidech[1] of the Muilenn-cerr, i.e. Garrett,[2] died. A fortified camp was established by O'Domhnaill against Bun-Drobhais. O'Conchobhair Sligigh brought[3] the captain[4] of the province of Connacht, together with a large army of Foreigners and Gaeidhel,

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is added in the margin, in Clar., in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[3] Brought. ᴅo ċaıṗṗıuɡ; lit. "drew."

[4] *Captain.* Captain Malbie is meant. The word captain is frequently written caıpın in the text, the c being omitted.

clann Maolruanaiḃ ocur ṡil gCeallaiġ. Ticiḋsin uile co maineṡoir na Buille a nuchd Coiṁṁleiḃ. Tiaġaiḃ tar sliaḃ síos ar na ḃarach, ocus do gabad cuil Deghaid leo. Agus co Baile an tocair dóiḃ, ocus do ġaḃsad e mar an cedna. Agus co bun Droḃaoir doiḃ, ocus do anad ceitri lo con oiḋce ag cur coṁdus ann iar [n-aċċus] i Dhoṁnaill. Ro ṡillsed co Sligech iarsin, ocus do reiḋiġsed re hUa Ruairc. Ro creċad cuid do ċloinn Diarmada ruaid na gcoilte, ag silled tarainn doiḃ. Ticid a mag Luirg ar a haiṫle. Baile na huama do tabairt ar iarraidh don ċaiṫdin do Brian mac Diarmada. An caiṫdin da ṡagbail ag Eoin odhar ṁag Néill re haghaid ċogaid Albanach. Uaiṫne mac Aoḋa i Dhiomusaiġ do marbad le cuid do ṡil Morḋa a bsioll. Caiṫdin Harand ocus mac maigistir Sraṁra do ġaḃail do Rugraiḋi og O Morḋa. Ionnsoiged ṡorlongsuird do ṫabairt do Sagsanchaib ar Rugraiḋ og, ocus breiṫ ar Chormac mac hi Conchobair ṡailgiġ isin ṡorlongsord sin. Diarr ċlainni Rugsoiḋe oig, ocus a ben .i. ingen Aoḋa mic Sean mic Remuinn, ocus Cormac O Conchobair, do marbaḋ isin ḃṡorlongsord le Sacsanchaib, ocus caiṫdin Harand do ḃreiṫ leo ḋoiḃ ocus e leṫmarb. Fersoiċa mac Dhuiḃsiṫ .i. roġa a ċimiḋ sein duaisle ocus duthadus, do marbad le hEoin odhar ṁag Neill, ocus creċ ṁor do ṫabairt leis do. Baile an muta do ġaḃail do Sacsanchaib a ḃsioll, ocus Mac Donnchada do ġabail leo ann .i. Aoḋ mac Cairbri mic Taiḋg, tigerna an ḃaile sein, ocus Cormac mac Taiḋg an triuḃais .i. Mac Donnchada tire hOilella. Sean salaċ mac

[1] *Sil-Conchobhair.* The Clar. fragment specifies the Irish chieftains who formed part of this army, as O'Conchobhair Ruadh, the son of O'Conchobhair Donn, Aedh O'Cellaigh, and Brian Mac Diarmada.

[2] *Coillte.* Coillte-Conchobhair, in the north of the county of Roscommon.

[3] *Magh-Luirg.* It is stated in the Clar. frag. that they rested one night at Baile-an-dúin, on their return.

[4] *Master Francis.* maigistir Sraṁra; i.e. Francis Cosby, the person engaged in the horrid massacre of Mullach-Maisten, or Mullaghmast. See under the year 1567.

such as the Sil-Conchobhair,[1] the Clann-Maelruanaidh, and Sil-Cellaigh. All these came to the monastery of the Buill, in front of Corr-sliabh. They went down across the mountain, on the morrow, and Cuil-Deghaidh was taken by them. From thence they went to Baile-an-tochair, and they took it likewise. They proceeded from thence to Bun-Drobhais, and they remained four days and nights feasting there, after [the expulsion] of O'Domhnaill. They returned to Sligech afterwards, and arranged with O'Ruairc. They plundered some of Clann-Diarmada Ruadh of the Coillte,[2] when returning. They came after this to Magh-Luirg.[3] Baile-na-huama was given as a loan to the captain, by Brian Mac Diarmada. The captain left it to John Odhar Mac Neill, for the purpose of warring against Albanachs. Uaithne, son of Aedh O'Dimusaigh, was killed by some of the Sil-Mordha in treachery. Captain Harant, and the son of Master Francis,[4] were captured by Rughraidhe Og O'Mordha, A camp assault was made by Saxons upon Rughraidhe Og, and they captured Cormac, the son of O'Conchobhair Failghe, in that camp. Rughraidhe Og's two sons, and his wife, i.e. the daughter of Aedh,[5] son of John, son of Redmond, and Cormac O'Conchobhair, were slain in the camp by Saxons; and they carried off Captain[6] Harant with them, and he half dead.[7] Ferdorcha Mac Duibhsith, i.e. the choice of his own kindred for nobility and guarantee, was killed by John Odhar Mac Neill, who carried off a great prey. Baile-an-muta was taken by Saxons in treachery; and Mac Donnchadha[8] was captured by them there, i.e. Aedh, son of Cairbre, son of Tadhg,[9] the lord of the place itself, and Cormac, son of Tadhg-an-triubhais, i.e. Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella. John Salach, son of

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[5] *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh (or Hugh) O'Byrne, the father of the celebrated Fiagh Mac Hugh.

[6] *Captain.* cαιpιn, MS.

[7] *Half dead.* The Clar. frag. states that the son of Master Francis (the son of Francis Cosby, called Alexander by O'Sullivan) was killed by Rughraidhe Og, who escaped himself.

[8] *Mac Donnchadha.* Mac Donough of Corann.

[9] *Tadhg.* This Tadhg was the son of Ruaidhri Mac Donough, according to the Clar. fragment.

Aoda mic Sean mic Remuinn do [marbad] le Gallaib. Conchobar carrach mac I Chadain do marbad leis OCadain. Baile an muta do gabail le fliocht Tomaltaig Meic Donnchada, ocus le fliocht Dubgoill gruamga eis Sagranachaib. Cend mainistreach na Trinoide, ocus obair bagdain Duna gar, do bed ar fiubal anaoinfechta eig Brian mac Ruadri Meic Diarmada, ois dob e in Brian fin uachtaran na mainistreach, ocus tigerna na carrge. Tadg mac Murchada meic Toirrdealbaig I Bhriain, ocus Toirdealbach mac meic Madgamna, dragail dair a ndeired na bliadnara; ocus ni roibe a nEirinn na namsir fein fleargaid bud mo in fgel na iad and gach uile cail. Robert Sabuir .i. rudrirrsiam cuindae Sligig do marbad, ocus reisser da muinntir maraon fris, le Mac Donnchada in Chorainn. Eumand mac Murchada I Fergail ocus Conchobar og Mag Ranaill dragail bair.

Ictt. Enair for cetdin, ocus ari aois in Tigerna in tanga ocht mbliadna deg ocus tri cided, cuig ced ocus mile. Mac I Néill do marbad daon urchor do ga le mac I Gallcobair .i. Enri O Neill, ocus fao mor int eact fin mac Toirdealbaig Loinig mic Neill donallaig. Uasal fagart oilein na Trinoide .i. Sean buide O Sergoid do badhad ar loc Ce la carg. Tigerna Luba .i. Criddoir fluingced do le[n]muin Meg Madguna a toraigechd, ocus a cred roime. Mag Maduna do gabairt ruaga doib, ocus tigerna Luba, ocus mac Meg Aongarra .i. Brian, do marbad don ruaig fin, ocus cuigper marcach maraon fris; ocus fa mor int ect fin do roinne in la fin. Seadan mac Donnchada meg Uidir do crochad le na derbraithrib fein .i. le Brian ocus

[1] *Foreigners.* Gallaib. This is the last word legible in the MS. H. 1, 19, the page which follows (the final one) being totally defaced. The remainder of the text is therefore altogether taken from the Clar. fragment, in which this entry, and the three next, are added in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot

[2] *Against.* eir (for ari); lit. "upon."

[3] *By.* eig; which is corrupt. The more usual form is ac or ag.

[4] *The Rock;* i.e. Mac Dermot's Rock, in Loch-Cé.

Aedh, son of John, son of Redmond, [was killed] by Foreigners.[1] Conchobhar Carragh, the son of O'Cathain, was killed by O'Cathain. Baile-an-muta was taken by the descendants of Tomaltach Mac Donnchadha, and by the descendants of Dubhgall Gruamach, against[2] Saxons. The head (roof?) of the monastery of the Trinity, and the erection of the bawn of Dun-gar, were in progress at the same time by[3] Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada; for this Brian was the superior of the monastery, and lord of the Rock.[4] Tadhg, the son of Murchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Briain, and Toirdhelbhach, son of Mac Mathghamhna, died at the close of this year; and there were not in Erinn, in their own time, two youths of greater account than they in every way. Robert Savage, i.e. the sub-sheriff of the county of Sligo, was killed, and six of his people along with him, by Mac Donnchadha of the Corann. Edmond, son of Murchadh O'Ferghail, and Conchobhar Og MagRanaill, died.[5] A.D. [1577.]

The kalends[6] of January on Wednesday; and the age of the Lord at this time is one thousand, five hundred, and seventy-eight years. O'Neill's son, i.e. Henry O'Neill, was killed with one cast of a spear by O'Gallchubhair's son; and he was a great loss, that son of Toirdhelbhach, the son of Niall Conallagh. The chief priest of Trinity-Island, i.e. John Buidhe O'Sergoid, was drowned in Loch-Cé on Easter-day. The Lord of Louth, i.e. Christopher Plunket, followed Mac Mathguna[7] in pursuit, who had his prey before him. Mac Mathuna[8] gave them an onset; and the Lord of Louth, and MagAenghusa, i.e. Brian, were killed in that onset, and five horsemen along with them: and that was a great deed he performed that day. John, the son of Donnchadh Mag Uidhir, was hanged by [1578.]

[5] *Died.* The writer, who adds meṗi bṗian mac Diaṗmada, "I am Brian Mac Dermot," had written part of another entry, which was afterwards expunged.

[6] *Kalends.* The entries for this year are all in the handwriting, and incorrect orthography, of Brian Mac Dermot.

[7-8] *Mac Mathguna—Mac Mathuna.* Corrupt forms of the name of Mac Mathghamhna, now Mac Mahon.

le Donnchad óg, ar tegarg Meg Uidir .i. Cuconnacht. Siarraim connacae Muige béo do marbad le Emann a bure, mac Tomair in maćire .i. Muilirre mac Uater; ocus ra mor in rgeal rin; ocus a cairlen na hEille do roinde int ećt rin. O Conchobair Slizig .i. Domnall mac Taid meic Cathail oig, ocus mac mic Dhiarmada .i. Brian mac Ruaidri mic Dhiarmada, do dul go baile Ata cliaṫ air in comairle moir, ocus beiṫ doib cuig rećtmaine ar in gcuirt rin, ocus onoir mor dragail doib o comairle na hErenn, ocus a teacht slan. Liatrouim muinntire hOilair do gabail le Saxanachaib ar Brian mac Briain i Ruairc, ocus cuigir deg do marbad innte, ocus iumad da gach uile édail do breṫ erte. Mac i Ruairc .i. Brian do dul a gcend in giurtir, ocus réuḋ dó re Gallaib, ocus a baile dragail dó .i. Liatrouim Ruḋrig og O Morga do marbud le Brian og mac Giollaphadraig ocus le Gallaib, ocus ni roibe a nEirinn fer millte eir Ghalluiḃ ḃuḋ mo na in fer rin; ocus ra ro mor int eact he. Dun Droḃuir do ṫabairt do Uaḋ Domnaill don giurtir, ocus da ced deg marg do buain de ar uel ampliur; ocus adeirmuid gurab olc do fri baile fleaćta Briain Luignig do reic rir O nDomnaill da leigeo inn egla duinn a indirin. Rigtegh mor na carrge do tinnrgna do Brian mac Ruaidri Meic Diarmada, ocus doḃi rin ocus cenn mainirtrech na Trinoide, ocus baḃuan Duna gar ar riuḃal anaoinfećt aige; ocus ni roibe tigernur na tanaiurtecht aige an uair rin. Uaral ragart Bhaile na cille a cloind

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[1] *Magh-eó.* "Plain of the Yew;" now Mayo. The name is corruptly written Muige [nom. Mag] béo by Mac Dermot.

[2] *Caislen-na-hEille.* The "castle of the Eill," now the Neale, in the bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo.

[3] *Muinter-Eolais.* The form of the name in the text, "Liatrouim muinntire Oilias," is very corrupt. But the same may be said generally of Brian Mac Dermot's orthography.

[4] *O'Mordha.* O'More. O Morga in the text; which is incorrect.

[5] *Against.* eir (*rectè* ar); lit. "upon."

[6] *O'Domhnaill.* This name is also written corruptly Uaḋ Domnaill.

[7] *Brian Luighnech's descendants;* i.e. the sept of O'Conor Sligo.

his own brothers, viz., by Brian and Donnchadh Og, through the advice of Mag Uidhir, i.e. Cuconnacht. The sheriff of the county of Magh-eó,[1] i.e. Meiler, the son of Walter, was killed by Edmond Burk, son of Thomas-an-Machaire; (and that was a great calamity; and in Caislen-na-hEille[2] he committed that deed). O'Conchobhair Sligigh, i.e. Domhnall, the son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, and Mac Diarmada's son, i.e. Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, went to Baile-atha-cliath, to the great council; and they were five weeks at that court, and received great honour from the council of Erinn; and they returned safely. Liatruim of Muinter-Eolais[3] was taken by Saxons against Brian, the son of Brian O'Ruairc; and fifteen men were killed in it; and a great quantity of all kinds of spoil was taken out of it. The son of O'Ruairc, i.e. Brian, went to meet the Justiciary; and he made peace with the Foreigners, and obtained his town, i.e. Liatruim. Ruaidhri Og O'Mordha[4] was killed by Brian Og MacGillapatraic, and by the Foreigners; and there was not in Erinn a greater destroyer against[5] Foreigners than that man; and he was a very great loss. Bun-Drobhais was given to O'Domhnaill[6] by the Justiciary, who exacted twelve hundred marks from him for it, vel amplius; and we would say that it was wrong to sell the residence of Brian Luighnech's descendants[7] to O'Domhnaill, if fear allowed us to say it. The great, regal, house of the Rock was begun by Brian, the son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada; and he had this work, and the head (roof?) of the monastery of the Trinity, and the bawn[8] of Dun-gar, in progress together; and he had neither lordship nor tanistship[9] at that time. The chief priest of Baile-na-cille in Clann-Connmhaigh, i.e. Tadhg

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[8] *Bawn.* babuan. A very corrupt form of the word, which is also incorrectly written baġún under the year 1577.

[9] *Tanistship.* tanuiġtecht. This is also bad orthography, the correct form of the word being tanaiġtecht. Under the previous year Brian Mac Dermot is said to have been lord of the district, and abbot of Trinity Island, when the "head" of the monastery was in process of construction.

Chondmuiġ draġail Báir, .i. Taḋg O Donaire, etir da feil Muire fan oḃur. Mac 1 Conchobair ḋuinn .i. Taḋg buiḋe mac Conchobair 1 Chonċuḃair, ocus a ḋiar mac .i. Feilim ocus in Duḃaltach, do ṁarḃaḋ le Tomar Udir a fiall eis caisreall na hOiliḋe, ar bru ċuirraiḋ ċind eitte. Dolḋ mac Duḃċaiġ 1 Dhuiḃgennain .i. O Duiḃgennain draġail Báir. Mag [F]lannċaiḋ .i. Cathal duḃ draġail Báir.

Kett. Enair for ḋardaoin; noi mbliadna dhec ocus tri fichet, ocus u. ced ocus mile air an Tigerna. Sean O Maoliṁoċeirġe .i. comforba droma Oirġialla .i. fói Erenn a noinech ṫiġe aoidhed coitċinn dreraiḃ Erenn ocus an domain, an ṁeid no foiched é ḋíḃ, dhéc. O Gadra .i. Diarmaid mac Eogain hI Ghadra, ocus an Gilla duḃ ṁáiġ Fhilip .i. tigerna na Litri, dhec a naon ṁí ocus an comarba. Creċa moraiḃḃle do ġenum a maġ Luirg ar Bhrían mac Ruaiḋri Mic Diarmada do ċloinn Donnchada Mhéġ Uiḋir, .i. dia ċairdiḃ bunaiḋ feirin, ocus dAlbanchaib .i. Eoin mac Aongusa mic Gille erġaib Báin ṁéġ Doṁnaill, ocus do ċlainn Duiḟriṫ. Aoḋ mac Sean mic Remuinn [o] ġlionn Malura do éc in hoc anno; ocus do buḋ do rgélaib mora Erenn dó alleiṫ uairle ocus einiġ. Rolond Iurtair draġail Báir mur an ceadna, ocus fa déchtuiḃ móra ċoiced Laiġen an diar rin. Eoin oḃar ṁaiġ Neill do ṁarbad la clainn Eogain Mic Diarmada a latharġ Brendrumai a nuchd Choirrrleiḃ, ocus móran da muinter do marbad a toir an loi ceadna la Gallaib Rorra Comáin ar maċaire Connacht. Saḋb ingen Tomairr mic

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[1] *Two festivals of Mary;* i.e. the festivals of the Assumption and Nativity, or the 15th of August and 8th of September.

[2] *In the autumn.* fan oḃur; oḃur being a wrong form of the word foġmar.

[3] *Udis.* This name is written Oidis, or Odis, under the year 1581.

[4] *Died.* The writer adds mer Brian, "I am Brian." This is the conclusion of the second folio of the Clar. fragment (fol. 28 of the vol.), both of which folios are paper. The four succeeding leaves are vellum, not so thick as the vellum in the MS. H. 1, 19, and not ruled for writing as the vellum in the latter MS. is.

O'Tonaire, died between the two festivals of Mary[1] in the autumn.[2] The son of O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e. Tadhg Buidhe, the son of Conchobhar O'Conchobhair, and his two sons, viz., Felim and the Dubhaltach, were killed by Thomas Udis,[3] in treachery, on Caisel-na-hOilidhe, on the margin of Curragh-cinn-eite. Dolbh, the son of Dubhtach O'Duibhgennain, i.e., *the chief* O'Duibhgennain, died. Mac [F]lannchaidh, i.e. Cathal Dubh, died.[4] A.D. [1578.]

The kalends[5] of January on Thursday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and seventy-nine years. John O'Maelmocheirghe, i.e. comarb of Druim-Oirghialla,[6] the most eminent man in Erinn for keeping a general house of hospitality for the men of Erinn, and of the world, (as many of them as he could supply), died. O'Gadhra, i.e. Diarmaid, the son of Eoghan O'Gadhra, and the Gilla-dubh MacPhilip, i.e. the lord of the Leitir, died in the same month as the comarb. Immense depredations were committed in Magh-Luirg, upon Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, by the sons of Donnchadh Mag Uidhir, viz., by his own relatives, and by Albanachs, viz., John, the son of Aenghus, son of Gilla-espuig Bán Mac Domhnaill, and the Clann-Duibhsith. Aedh,[7] the son of John, son of Redmond, [from] Glenn-Malura, died in hoc anno; and he was of the great woes[8] of Erinn, as regards nobility and bounty. Roland Eustace died likewise: and these two were of the great losses of the province of Laighen. John Odhar Mac Neill was killed by the sons of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, in Lathach-Brendruma, in front of Corr-sliabh; and several of his people were slain in the beginning of the same day, by the Foreigners of Ros-Comain, on Machaire-Connacht. Sadhbh, daughter of Thomas, son of Richard Og Burk, i.e., [1579.]

[5] *Kalends.* This part of the Clar. fragment has been written by the scribe who copied the portion of the MS. H, 1, 19, containing the events of 1568, &c.

[6] *Druim-Oirghialla.* The correct form is Druim-Oirbhelaigh, as the name is elsewhere written.

[7] *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh (or Hugh) O'Byrne.

[8] *Woes.* do ṡgelaib; lit. "of stories."

Ricaird óig a Burc, .i. ben porta Taidc mic Uilliam hi Cheallaig, .i. an ben dob ferr ocus dob foigidige na haimrir fein, mortua est, ocus a hadnacal a Cill Conaill. Mac Muirir duib mic Iarla Dhermuman do doigecht i nEirinn irin mbliadain sin, ocus began Sraindeċ maille rir. Do gabrat dun in óir irin Mumain; ocus o ro ċuala giuirdir na hErenn sin ro ċinoil sluag mor .i. iarla Chilli dara ocus cairtín Malbie .i. tigerna Coigeo Connacht mun am sin, ocus morán do Ghaoidelaib Connacht, ocus coigeo Laigen cona armáil, ocus morán do Mhuinnechaib. Orro ċuala, imorro, clann Iarlai Dermuman .i. Sean mac Semuis, ocus Sémus na tinól a bratharr eli, Semus mac Muirir duib do doigecht co hEirinn, ocus na Sbainnig maille rir, ro dogbodar comfuarma cogaid fria Gallaib Muman, ocus ro marbad preiridenn da doigeo Muman, ocus ochtor do maidib na nGall maille rir ina noirecht fein. Semus mac Muirir duib do ċeacht ar siubal a gcrič ċlainni Uilliam. Clann Uilliam na Siuire .i. iarrma an Iarla suaid do breid fair. Tadar fria roile dóib. Mac Muirir duib do ċuitim ann, ocus triar do ċlainn Uilliam do ċuitim rir. Acht chena fa mor do anrod mara ocus tire fuair conuigi sin fecnóin na Sbainne ocus na Fraince, ac denum indill ar a ercaitib, ocus fa mor do gairced ocus do gnim oilmuintir do rigne irna coicrichaib sin, tar cenn a crice ocus an creidim. Teid in giuirdir an tinól adbail sin andbromar don Mhumain, ocus ni heidir a rioṁ no áired gach ar milled irin Mumain don dol sin do baildib, ocus dardonnaib, ocus dairneir. Int erpuc.h.Elide .i. pói egnai ocus crabaid in domuin uile, ocus mac hi Ruairc .i. Connbradar mac Briain mic Eogain hi Ruairc, do doigecht arran doman anoir tarair a leigti ocus a turair. Giuirdir na hEirenn do breid orra, ocus a

[1] *Shemus-na-tinol.* "James of the musters."

the wedded wife of Tadhg, son of William O'Cellaigh, i.e., the best and most patient woman in her own time, mortua est; and she was buried in Cill-Conaill. The son of Maurice Dubh, son of the Earl of Des-Mumha, came to Erinn in this year, and a few Spaniards along with him. They occupied Dun-in-óir in Mumha; and when the Justiciary of Erinn heard this he assembled a large army, viz., the Earl of Cill-dara, and Captain Malbie, i.e. the governor of the province of Connacht at that time, and a great number of the Gaeidhel of Connacht, and the province of Laighen, with its armament, and a great number of Muimhnechs. When the sons of the Earl of Des-Mumha, viz., John, the son of James, and Shemus-na-tinol,[1] his other brother, heard that James, the son of Maurice Dubh, had come to Erinn, accompanied by the Spaniards, they raised an insurrection of war against the Foreigners of Mumha; and the president of the two provinces of Mumha, and eight of the principal Foreigners along with him, were killed in their own territory. James, the son of Maurice Dubh, went on an expedition into the country of Clann-William. The Clann-William of the Suir, i.e. the posterity of the Red Earl, overtook him. They fought with each other. The son of Maurice Dubh fell there; and three of the Clann-William fell with him. And he endured much hardship by sea and land up to that time, throughout Spain and France, making preparations against his enemies, and performed great bravery, and warlike deeds, in those foreign countries, for the sake of his own land, and of the faith. The Justiciary went to Mumha, with this large army which we have mentioned, and it is not possible to reckon or calculate the towns, corn-fields, and property, destroyed in Mumha on that occasion. The Bishop O'hElidhe, i.e. the paragon of learning and piety of the whole world, and the son of O'Ruairc, i.e. Connbrathar, the son of Brian, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, came from the east, after their education and tour. The Justiciary of Erinn

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gcrochad araon dar farugad Dé ocus daoine; ocus ba truag an gniom sin .i. erpuc onórach artcraibtech, ocus brathair mionúr dfuil úarail, do bárrugad mar nár čubaid. Acht čena do roigne Día firt fiadnach follus ar an ngiusdís .i. ro gab doigh a čend an la ro crochad an diar sin, ocus ní ro healaig an doig sin frir co bfuair barr di a cinn begain aimseri. Tadg mac Cuinn čiotaig mic Aeda mic Eogain dheg. Risdérd Urtáir ocus Risderd Brís, co nimad sluaig maille fris, do dul ar siubal ar clainn in Iarla ina ndaingniudib fein. Clann in Iarla ocus daoine mic Muiris duib, a haitle a báir féin, do breit forra. In dá Risderd sin do marbad, ocus dá ced eli maille fris, uel amplius. Risderd Domnall dragail báir; ocus fá mór an díd do Goedelaib Erenn na tri Risderd sin do marbain. Treisidéir na hErenn .i. Eodord Fitón, dragail báir a mbaile Atha cliath an la deigionach do mi medoin int samrad, ocus ní tánic re rada do Gallaib Saxan sél bud mó inárr, alleč uairle ocus oirrdercuis. Mac Donnchada číre hOilella do marbad le Maolruanaid mac Cathail mic Eogain mic Donnchada, ocus an tir co himbresnech na deoid etir clainn nDonnchada. O Briain .i. Domnall mac Choncubair 1 Briain dragail báir, ocus fa mor in sél sin. Onorra ingen Donnchada mic Choncubair 1 Briain dragail báir. Tomar mac in barain Muindrend deg. Maisgreg ingen Briain meic Diarmada ruaid, an ben do bi ag Cathal mac Eogain meic Donnchada, deg. Rig Portugel do marbad leis an Turcač a cať, ocus da fichet mile fer maraon fris, ocus la lunara tugad in cať sin. Rig na Peirse do teacht ar in Turcač sluag diaidhe,

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[1] *Tadhg.* One of the family of O'Conor. This entry is added in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[2] *Citach;* i.e. left-handed.

[3] *Bris.* The name of this officer was Price.

[4] *Earl.* The Earl of Desmond.

[5] *Richard, son of Domhnall.* The names "Richard Domhnall," are both written in the nom. case in the MS., and it is to be apprehended that there is some omission, which

apprehended them; and they were both hanged, to the profanation of God and men. And that was a pitiful deed, i.e., to put an honourable, most pious bishop, and a friar minor of noble blood, to death in an unbecoming manner. But God performed a plain, manifest miracle on the Justiciary; i.e. a burning attacked his head the day these two were hanged, and this burning did not leave him until he died of it in the course of a short time. Tadhg,[1] the son of Conn Citach,[2] son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, died. Richard Eustace, and Richard Bris,[3] accompanied by a large army, went on an expedition against the sons of the Earl,[4] into their own fastnesses. The Earl's sons, and the people of Maurice Dubh's son, after his own death, overtook them. These two Richards were slain, and two hundred persons along with them, vel amplius. Richard, *son of* Domhnall,[5] died; and the existence of these three Richards was a great injury to the Gaeidhel of Erinn. The treasurer of Erinn, i.e. Edward Fitton, died in Baile-atha-cliath, the last day of the middle month of summer; and there came not of the Saxon Foreigners, for a long time, one more to be lamented than he, as regards nobility and dignity. Mac Donnchadha of Tir-Oilella was killed by Maelruanaidh, the son of Cathal, son of Eoghan Mac Donnchadha; and the country was in a disturbed condition after him, between the Clann-Donnchadha. O'Briain,[6] i.e. Domhnall, son of Conchobhar O'Briain, died; and that was a great calamity. Honora, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar O'Briain, died. Thomas, son of the Baron Nugent, died. Margaret, daughter of Brian Mac Diarmada Ruadh, the wife of Cathal, son of Eoghan Mac Donnchadha, died. The king of Portugal was killed by the Turk[7] in a battle, and forty thousand men along with him; and on Lammas Day this battle was given. The king of Persia went against the Turk,[7] with a countless

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renders it difficult to identify the person meant.

[6] *O'Briain.* The remaining entries for this year are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot

[7] *Turk.* Τυρας, Clar.

anoíġail a ċarad ríg Portigel do tuit leis, ocus do cuiredh cath etorra, ocus do tuit fiche mile do muinntir in Turcaidh, ocus do ċéṙnaiġ riġ na Turcach arin cath slan taréis a muinntiri do ṁarbadh. Donn Seon Augustus .i. deirbhraṫair cinġ Filip riġ na Sbainne, int aon duine uasal is ferr tainic san Criostaoiġeachd riam, dʼaġail bais in cuigeadh lá don céd mí don fogmar. Oiġre cinġ Filip dʼaġail bais in tara mi. Maoidhm an aonaiġ deġ do ċaidhiṙt ar Shemus na tinol, ocus ar ċSean mac Semais, le captin Malbie, dá atoirċuis Eogan mac Emainn meic Sithiġ, ocus moirfeirrer da ċeineadh duairle ċlainne Siṫiġ, ocus fichead no do maraon riu.

Kt. Enair for Coine, ocus dob e aois in Tiġerna .i. M. ocus cuicc ced ocus ceṫra .xx. Mac Uilliam Burcc .i. Seaġán mac Oilberuṙ, cenn uairli ocus oinig ocus oirrdercair coicciḋ Connacht, do éucc isin bliadain se. Int erbucc a Burc, .i. Rolont mac Remainn do eug, cenn ecailseċ Connacht. Maidm gleanda Molusa do tabairtt ar Saxanchaib, inar báraiġsheadh .ix. caiptin, ocus ced maille risin caiptin aca, do cloinn Roloin Iúrttáṙ ocus dʼFiacha mac Aeda mic Seaġain mic Remainn. Eogan mac Felim ruaiḋ mic Airtt mic Aoda hI Néill, diarba comainm fuaṫ an airgid, dʼaġail bais a mbaili Ata cliaṫ. Maolruanaiġ mac Caṫail mic Eoġain mic Donnchada, adbar riġdamna O nOilella gan imperain, dʼaġáil bais a Cul maeile, iar mbreiṫ buada o doman ocus o deamon; ocus fa fcel foċair ocus fuilbireachta dia erccairdiḃ in bár sin mic Mic Donnchada, ocus fá mana morċuiṁaḋ dia cairdib. Baili loċa Riaṫ do gabail do cloind an iarla ar

[1] *Between them.* adorra, Clar., which is corrupt. The correct form of the word is etorra.

[2] *Of the Turks.* Turaiċ, Clar., in mistake for Turcaiċ.

[3] *Month.* The word la (day) was first written, but subsequently expunged by the writer, who added mesi Brian, "I am Brian."

[4] *Kalends.* The handwriting here seems the same as that in the specimen page prefixed to vol. i.

army, to avenge his friend the king of Portugal, who had fallen by him; and a battle was fought between them,[1] and twenty thousand of the Turk's people fell; and the king of the Turks[2] escaped safely from the battle, after his people had been slain. Don John of Austria, i.e. the brother of king Philip, king of Spain, the best nobleman that ever came into Christendom, died the fifth day of the first month of autumn. The heir of king Philip died the second month.[3] The defeat of Aenagh-beg was given to Shemus-na-tinol, and to John son of Shemus, by Captain Malbie, in which Eoghan, the son of Edmond Mac Sithigh, and seven of his kindred, of the noblest of the Clann-Sithigh, were slain, and one or two score along with them. A.D. [1579.]

The kalends[4] of January on Friday; and the age of the Lord was one thousand, and five hundred, and eighty. Mac William Burk, i.e. John,[5] the son of Oliver, head of the nobility, honour, and dignity of the province of Connacht, died in this year. The Bishop Burk,[6] i.e. Roland, son of Redmond, head of the ecclesiastics of Connacht, died. The defeat of Glenn-Malura, in which nine captains were slain, and one hundred men along with each captain, was inflicted on Saxons by the sons of Roland Eustace, and by Fiacha, son of Aedh, son of John, son of Redmond. Eoghan, son of Felim Ruadh, son of Art, son of Aedh O'Neill, who was called Fuath-an-airgid,[7] died in Baile-atha-cliath. Maelruanaidh, son of Cathal, son of Eoghan Mac Donnchadha, undisputed royal heir of Ui-nOilella, died in Cul-mhaile, after triumphing over the world and the devil; and this death of the son of Mac Donnchadha was happy, joyful, news to his enemies, and the cause of great sorrow to his friends. Baile-Locha-Riach was taken by the sons of the Earl[8] from [1580.]

[5] *John.* Corruptly written Seóán in the text.

[6] *Bishop Burk.* Bishop of Clonfert.

[7] *Fuath-an-airgid;* lit., "hate of money."

[8] *Earl;* i.e. of Clann-Rickard.

Saxanchaib. Morán milli do denaṁ do Brian O Ruairc ar muig Luirg, ocus Brian Mac Diarmada do denaṁ in cedna ar Tigernus hi Ruairc. Mac Uilliam do gairm do Rigdeird an iarainn.[1] Séumar na tinól, mac iarla Desmuman, do bárugud don giúistis a Corcaig. Ath sceittin[2] do gabáil don giúistis cedna, ocus barda do cor ann. Carrduicc an puill do gabail don fhior cedna, ocus aroile ano do marbaḋ, ocus an baile do brisseḋ. O Birn .i. Taḋg occ mac Taiḋg i Beirn dragail bair a mí Marta, ocus fa mor int ecit sin. Moudda Dioluin, ben i Fhergail, dhec. Sbainiud do teacht go hEirinn a cuig no sé do ceduiḋ go Dun an oir, ocus a tuitim uile leis in giuistis. Rossa mac Conola Meg Eochagain do marbaḋ le na derbrathair fein go nemmaiṫ, ocus ba mor int ecit sin. Taḋg riaḋach O Duḃda do tuitim do bathi caislen Conchobair, ocus a marḃaḋ go timpeisdeaċ. Loch an fguir do gabail le Cathal duḃ mac Briain Mic Diarmada, ocus Maolseċlainn mac Meg Ranaill do marḃaḋ and. Creċ do genaṁ do Brian Mac Diarmada air Mag Ranaill, ocus losgaḋ fós.

Ktt. Enair fos ḋoṁnaċ, ocus is aeir an Tigerna in tan so bliadain ocus cetra .xx. ocus cuig ced ocus mile. Iarla Tuaḋmuṁan .i. Concuḃar mac Donnchada i Briain, dhéc an bliadain si. Máoileċlainn mac in aba i Cheallaig, ocus Seaan mac Uilliam oig mic Uilliam mic Concubair, ocus Diarmaid O Mainnín, do marbad le Domnall mac an aba i Cheallaigh .i. a derbrathair fein, ocus le hEmann dorċa mac Domnaill Mic Shuiḃne. Creaċ do ḋénaṁ do Sharanchaib ar Taḋg mac Eogain Mic Diarmada. Gerailt mac Oilefeir mic an Iarla dhéc. Domnall mac in Gilla

[1] *Richard-an-iarainn.* "Richard of the Iron," or Iron Dick.

[2] *Ath-sceittin.* This is a corrupt form of the Irish name of Askeaton (county Limerick). The correct form is ep Geiḃtinne, or the "cataract of Gebhtinne."

[3] *Man.* The remainder of the entries for this year are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

Saxons. Great injuries were committed by Brian O'Ruairc on Magh-Luirg; and Brian Mac Diarmada committed the like on O'Ruairc's lordship. Richard-an-iarainn[1] was proclaimed Mac William. Shemus-na-tinol, son of the Earl of Des-Mumha, was put to death in Corcach by the Justiciary. Ath-sceittin[2] was taken by the same Justiciary, who placed warders therein. Carraic-an-phuill was taken by the same man;[3] and all who were there were killed, and the place was demolished. O'Birn, i.e. Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg O'Birn, died in the month of March; and that was a great calamity. Maude Dillon, O'Ferghail's wife, died. Spaniards came to Erinn, five or six hundred, to Dun-an-oir[4]; and they all fell by the Justiciary. Rossa, son of Connla Mac Eochagain, was wickedly killed by his own brother; and that was a great calamity.[5] Tadhg Riabhach O'Dubhda fell[6] from the top of Caislen-Conchobhair, and was unfortunately killed. Loch-an-scuir was taken by Cathal Dubh, son of Brian Mac Diarmada; and Maelsechlainn, son of MagRanaill, was killed there. A depredation was committed by Brian Mac Diarmada upon MagRanaill, and burnings besides. A.D. [1580.]

The kalends of January on Sunday; and the age of the Lord at this time is one thousand, five hundred, and eighty-one years. The Earl of Tuadh-Mumha, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh O'Briain, died this year. Maelechlainn, son of the Abbot O'Cellaigh, and John, the son of William Og, son of William, son of Conchobhar, and Diarmaid O'Mainnin, were killed by Domhnall, son of the Abbot O'Cellaigh, i.e. his own brother, and by Edmond Dorcha, the son of Domhnall Mac Suibhne. A depredation was committed by Saxons upon Tadhg, the son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada. Gerald, son of Oliver, son of the Earl,[7] died. Domhnall, son of the Gilla-dubh, son of Eoghan [1581.]

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[4] *Dun-an-oir.* Gold-fort. Corruptly written Ouan an oip, in Clar.

[5] *Calamity.* ecc. eycc, Clar.

[6] *Fell.* do dtuitim, Clar.

[7] *Son of the Earl;* i.e. the son of Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare.

duib mic Eoghain caoich, o Leithri, tighearnas Bairr co teimpeirteach a Sligech, agus a adhnacal ann. Cobthach ruadh Mag [S]amhradhain on Leithain tighearnas Bairr in bliadain ri. Baile an tobair do bi ag Saxanchaib do tabuirt don Dubaltach mac Tuathail i Concubair. Taog og mac Cathail oig hi Conchubair do marbad le hAlbanchaib an bliadain cedna. Semus mac Uateir Nuinnrenn, o dún uabuir, tighearnas bairr an bliadhain re. Ailin mac Briain Mic Suibne .i. comarbal i Conchubair duinn dég. An Calbach mac Domnaill mic Taidg mic Cathail oig hi Conchubair, oighre Sligigh agus ichtair Connacht gan imresain, tráthail bair in aoine idir da cáirc na bliadna so, agus ir do sgélaib mora na hEirenn ant én mac sin Domnaill i Conchubair agus Moire ingine i Ruairc; agus ni táinic do fhlicht Briain Luighnigh riamh fer a aora but mo do scel na é, agus ni doig co ticfa; agus do chráidh in sgel sin croidhedha Connacht, agus co hairidhe do chráidh re éigsi agus ollumhain cuigedh Connacht, agus do comhroinn re mo croidhe féin na da cuid. Uch, uch, ir truagh mar taim a ndeoigh mo ceile agus mo companaigh, agus an ti ba toca agus do ba tairisi lem ar bith. Misi Brian mac Diarmada do sgrib sin ar carrdus Mic Diarmada, agus ir ramhalta me anoir re hOiliolla olom andiaidh a cloinne, ar na marbad a brocair Airt einsir mic Cuinn ced cathaigh a cath mhuighe Mucruimhe le Mac Con mac Maicniadh mic Luigech, no re Deisbeirt tairis cloinne hUisnech do marbad a bhfeall a nEamuin Macha, le Concubar mac Fachtna fathaigh, mic Rosa ruaidh mic Rudhraighe. Oir atáim gu dubach dobronach dibragoidech domhenmnach, a ndubhaigh agus a ndoghaillsi; agus ni hetir a fiodh na a inisin mar atáim anis andiaidh

[1] *Brian Mac Diarmada.* This entry, which professes to have been made by Brian Mac Dermot, does not appear to be in his own handwriting. It would rather seem to be a transcript made from Brian's autograph, by the person who has copied the brief entry in deeper coloured ink represented in the specimen page prefixed to vol. i.

Caech, from Lethrus, died unfortunately in Sligech, and was interred there. Cobhthach Ruadh Mag Samhradhain, from the Lergan, died this year. Baile-an-tobair, which the Saxons had, was given to the Dubhaltach, son of Tuathal O'Conchobair. Tadhg Og, son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, was killed by Albanachs the same year. James, the son of Walter Nugent, from Dun-uabhair, died this year. Ailín, the son of Brian Mac Suibhne, i.e., O'Conchobhair Donn's constable, died. The Calbhach, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, the undisputed heir of Sligech and Lower Connacht, died the Friday between the two Easters of this year; and the death of this only son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, and of Mor, daughter of O'Ruairc, is one of the great woes of Erinn; and there never came of the race of Brian Luighnech a man of his years a greater loss than he, and it is not likely that there will come. And this loss has grieved the hearts of Connacht, and it has especially grieved the poets and doctors of the province of Connacht; and it has divided my own heart into two parts. Alas! alas! wretched is my condition, after my comrade and companion, and the person who was the choicest and dearest to me in the world. I am Brian Mac Diarmada,[1] who wrote this on Carraig-Mic-Diarmada; and I am now to be compared to Oilill Olum[2] after his sons, when they had been slain along with Art Enfhir, son of Conn Ced-chathach, in the battle of Magh-Mucraimhe, by Maccon, the son of Macniadh, son of Lughaidh; or to Deirdre, after the sons of Uisnech had been killed in treachery in Emhain-Macha, by Conchobhar, the son of Fachtna Fathach, son of Rossa Ruadh, son of Rudhraidhe; for I am sad, sorrowful, distressed, dispirited, in grief and anguish. And it is not possible to reckon or describe how I am this day, after the

A.D. [1581.]

1 *Oilill Olum.* A king of Munster, who lived in the third century, and whose grief for the loss of his sons, slain in the battle of *Magh-Mucraimhe*, forms the subject of a very ancient poem alleged to have been composed by himself, and contained in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 105, b 2.

mo companaiġ do ḃul uaim .i. an Calbach, ocus an la deigenaċ do mí márta do haḃlaiceḃ a sligech é. Fer caogad O Duiḃgennáin .i. mac Fergail mic Pilip dragail ḃáir a gcluain i Bhráoin. Brian caoċ O Coinneagain, raoi cleiriġ ocus fer tiġe aiḋeḃ coitċinn, dragail ḃáir, ocus iri roim annlaicte do ḃoġ re fein dó .i. a aḃlucaḋ ag duma Baile an tobair, ocus iré mermaoid nach o droch creideam do rinne Brian caoċ an toġa rin, acht mar naċ bracaiḋ ré reirḃir De da ténam a néin eaglair na fochair ran aimsir si. O Cerbaill, .i. Uilliam oḃar mac fir gan ainm mic Maolruanaiḋ mic Sean i Cerḃuill, do marbad le sil Conċubair failġe ag teacht o Baile áta cliaṫ do. Tomar ant slóiḃe mac Risderd Mic Goisdelḃ dragail ḃáir. Mac Iarla Cloinne Ricaird, .i. Uilliam Burc, do ḃul go Gaillim do ḃénam síḃe re Galluiḃ, ar cor ocus ar slanaiḃ in maora ocus an baile moir arċena; ocus do bí roime artiġ fer uile ocus urḃuiḋe do ḃenam ar cloinn Ricaird .i. Uilliam og Mairtín, ocus da ḃanna faiġdiuir maraen rir; ocus tareir mic an Iarla do dul arteaġ do feall Uilliam og Mairtín ocus na Saranaiġ air, ocus do gabadar é fein, ocus do croċaḋ fer ocus ochtar da muinntir, ocus do cuireḃ e fein a prirún do neamtoil an méra ocus an baile moir. Ocus ni rabo na diaiḋ sin an úair do croċaḋ mac an Iarla ocus Doirrdelbach mac Donncaiḋ hi Bhriain; ocus ir Dardaoin áluinn do crochad mac an Iarla, ocus ar na márueḃ do crochaḋ mac hi Briain. Ar truitim riġ Roirtenġél annsa caṫ ro rémráiḋrem, do ċuir cinġ Pilip .i. rí na Sbáinne a oide fein ocus armáil maraon rir gu Lirḃúinn, ocus ni raiḃe

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[1] *At the mound.* ag duma. The chronicler doubtless meant "in the mound" E. This entry is not contained in any other Irish chronicles of the period. It is of some interest in connexion with the subject of interments in pagan tumuli.

[2] *Want of religion;* droch creideam; lit. "bad faith."

[3] *Because.* nár, Clar.

[4] *Corpus Christi.* dardaoin áluinn; lit., "beautiful Thursday." The Four Masters state that Turlough

departure of my companion from me, i.e. the Calbhach: and the last day of the month of March he was interred in Sligech. Fer-caogad O'Duibhgennain, i.e. the son of Ferghal, son of Philip, died in Cluain-Ui-Brian. Brian Caech O'Coinnegain, an eminent cleric, and keeper of a general house of guests, died; and the place of sepulture which he selected for himself was, i.e. to be buried at the mound[1] of Baile-an-tobair. And we think that it was not through want of religion[2] Brian Caech made this selection, but because[3] he saw not the service of God practised in any church near him at that time. O'Cerbhaill, i.e. William Odhar, the son of Fer-gan-ainm, son of Maelruanaidh, son of John O'Cerbhaill, was killed by the Sil-Conchobhair-Failghe, as he was coming from Baile-átha-cliath. Thomas-ant-sleibhe, son of Richard Mac Goisdelbh, died. The Earl of Clann-Rickard's son, i.e. William Burk, went to Gaillimh to make peace with the Foreigners, on the engagement and guarantees of the Mayor, and of the town besides; and there was within before him a perpetrator of injury and destruction upon the Clann-Rickard, i.e. William Og Martin, and two bands of soldiers along with him. And after the Earl's son went in, William Martin and the Saxons acted treacherously towards him; and they apprehended himself; and nine of his people were hanged, and he himself was put in prison, in despite of the mayor, and of the town. And not long after that the Earl's son, and Toirdhelbhach, the son of Donnchadh O'Briain, were hanged; and on Corpus Christi[4] the Earl's son was hanged, and O'Briain's son was hanged on the morrow. After the fall of the king of Portugal in the battle we have before mentioned,[5] king Philip, i.e. the king of Spain, sent his own guardian, with an army, to Lisbon; and

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O'Brien was hanged on the 26th of May, which day coincided with Corpus Christi in the year 1581, and William Burk on Saturday, "the third day after."

[4] *Mentioned.* See above, p. 421.

oiġre ar riġ Foirtenġéil acht ferbráṫair bartairo, ocur Donn hAnnταine ba hainm dó; ocur do cuireḋ caṫ idir Donn hAnntuine ocus diúice o Dalḃuiġe .i. oide ríġ na Sbáinne; ocur do bríreḋ in caṫ ar Dhonn hAnntuine, ocur do marbad atrí nó a ceṫair do míltiḃ fer fa ḋon hAnntuine; ocur do imṫiġ fé féin aran caṫ; ocur do gaḃuḋ Lirbúinn air; ocur tainic cinġ Filip gu Lirbúinn, ocus ata in ṫaṫair aige ocus a riġacht. Armáil mór Albanuch do ṫur do cairtaein Malbie a nichtar Connacht .i. clann Domnaill ballaiġ Mhéġ Domnaill. O Conċuḃair Sligiġ ocur Caṫal oġ O Conċuḃair do ṫruinniugad rompa, lion a ttinóil do ṁarcfhlúaġ ocur do gallogłachaib ocur do ġímánċaiḃ; ocur na hAlbanaiġ do beṫ a gCorrann aġ Loċ na bfiḋnach a bforlongport, ocur iad féin ocur O Concubair do beṫ ar aḋuiḋ a ċéile; ocur do cuireḋar na hAlbanuiġ fiaṫ tar lorg orrṫa on loch fuar docum chúile O bFinn, no gu rangadar móin in doire ḋaraiġ; ocur do ṫuirling Caṫal óg ar an mónaiġ rin, ocus na maiṫe rin maraon fris .i. Maolruanaiḋ mac Toirdelbaiġ Mic Dhíarmuda, ocur Maolmórra mac Maoilmuire Mic Suiḃne, ocur O hEḋra buiḋe .i. Conn mac Ruaiḋri hi Eaḋra, ocur mac Tomaltaiġ (.i. Tomaltach óg) mic Maolruanaiḋ Mic Díarmada, ocur mac Briain mic Eireṁóin Mic Suiḃne; ocur do fágbaḋ Caṫal óg O Concubair ocus na maiṫe rin uile araon fris, ocur morán eile naċ áireṁṫar annso, le hAlbanċaiḃ an lá rin; ocur ir mór an díṫ ocur an díłġenn do Gaoiḋelaiḃ Eirenn, ocus gu hairithe do Gaoiḋealaiḃ ċuigiḋ Connacht, in bar rin Caṫuil i Conċubair. Aoḋ mac Diarmada mic Cairbre hi Conchubair .i. mac hi Conchobair ḋuinn, ocur aḋbur hi Conchobair, do anocol ann; a breiṫ a laim arr an

[1] *Duke of Alva.* diúice o Dalḃuiġe (Duke O'Dalbhaigh), Clar.

[2] *Executed a retreat.* do cuireḋar . . . fiaṫ tar lorg orrṫa; lit., "they placed a shield across the track upon them."

[3] *Móin-in-daire-daraigh;* i.e. "the bog of the oak wood." See Index.

the king of Portugal had no heir except a bastard brother, whose name was Don Antoine. And a battle was fought between Don Antoine and the Duke of Alva,[1] the king of Spain's guardian, and the battle was gained against Don Antoine; and three or four thousand men were slain under Don Antoine, but he escaped himself from the battle; and Lisbon was taken against him. And king Philip came to Lisbon; and he has the city and the kingdom. A great army of Albanachs was sent by Captain Malbie to Lower Connacht, viz., the sons of Domhnall Ballagh Mac Domhnaill. O'Conchobhair Sligigh, and Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, mustered before them all their force of cavalry, gallowglasses, and servants. And the Albanachs were in Corrann, at Loch-na-fidhnach, in an encampment; and they and O'Conchobhair were face to face. And the Albanachs executed a retreat[2] from the lake up to Cul-O'Finn, until they reached Móin-in-daire-daraigh.[3] And Cathal Og arrived on this bog, and these other chieftains along with him, viz., Maelruanaidh, son of Toirdhelbhach Mac Diarmada; and Maelmóra, son of Maelmuire Mac Suibhne; and O'hEdhra Buidhe, i.e. Conn, son of Ruaidhri O'hEdhra; and the son of Tomaltach (i.e. Tomaltach Og), son of Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada; and the son of Brian, son of Eremhon Mac Suibhne. And Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, and all these chieftains along with him, and many more who are not enumerated here, were killed by Albanachs on that day. And this death of Cathal O'Conchobhair is a great loss and destruction to the Gaeidhel of Erinn, and especially to the Gaeidhel of the province of Connacht. Aedh, son of Diarmaid, son of Cairbre O'Conchobhair, i.e. the son of O'Conchobhair Donn,[4] the intended O'Conchobhair,[5]

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[4] *Donn.* This concludes fol. 30 b of the Clar. fragment, the succeeding three pages of which are in the handwriting of the scribe who copied the earlier portion of the MS H. 1. 19.

[5] *Intended O'Conchobhair.* aṫbaṛ hi Conchobaiṛ; i.e. the *materies* of the O'Conchohbair, or the intended chief of the sept of O'Conchobhair Donn.

maiḋm sin. Caiṗlén Ṁaige hi Gnadra do loscud ḋAllbanchaib isin lo cedna, ocus Diarmaid óg mac Cein hi Gnadra do ḃáṗṗugad ann, ocus Taḋg Ṁág Ruaidṗi, et alii multi. Baile núa hi Ruairc, ocus Druim ḋá eiṫiár .i. longport gnatach hi Ruairc, do coimbṗiṗṫeḋ a noen aimsiṗ le .h. Rúairc fein dezla Shaxanach do ṡuiḋe ionnta. Sluaigeḋ la caiṗtín Mailbie .i. tigerna ḋóigeḋ Connacht go hiochtar Chonnacht, go raiḃe tri hoiḋḋe a Sligech ocus dá oiḋḋe a nDruim ḋá eiṫiár; ocus braiġde hi Conchobair Sligiġ ocus ichtair Connacht do ṫabairt lair don dol sin dó. Sloigeḋ eli laran caiṗtín cedna sin a nUlltoib no go ranic Leiṫḃiṗ, ocus do briṗṗeḋ an baile sin lair. Ant Sraiṫ ḃán do briṗṗeḋ la .h. Neill dezla Saranach do ṡuiḋe ann; drumtacht hi Dhomnaill do ċuadar na Saxanaiġ sin a nUlltoib don dula sin. Maiḋm la .h. Neill for .h.nDomnaill isin mbliadain cedna sin, dú andorchair Mac Suiḃne ḃáġanach ocus a ḋiar mac, ocus diar mac Aoḋa mic Neill óig, ocus Niall modarṗḋa mac Néill óig, ocus inar gabaḋ Mac Suiḃne na tuaṫ ocus mac Murchada maill Mic Shuiḃne, ocus inar marbad dá ced no trí go tuilleḋ; ocus bá doáiṁ ar ṫuit isin maiḋm sin la .h. Neill, ocus is iṁealt re siom iad ḃórr. Toirrdhealbach Luinech mac Neill Chonallaiġ ant .h. Neill sin. Acht chena ba haḋbail re inisin uile ocus égaoine na bliadna sin a rann na hEorpa uile, ocus a nErinn co háiriḋe. Mac Diarmada gall .i. Eogan caoċ mac Cathail mic Thaiḋg óig dhéc in lá ria bṡeil Muire mór. Brian mac Gillaṗadraic, .i. Mac Gillapadraic, dhec a mBaile áṫa cliaṫ, ocus sé a laim ag an nginiurdir; ocus do buḋ déchtuiḃ móra Erenn dó. Sirriam ċuntáe Sligiġ .i. Brian mac Taiḋg

[1] *Alii.* ali, Clar.

[2] *O'Ruairc's new town.* A place situated near the village of Druim-dha-eithiar, Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim.

[3] *The Mac Gilla-Patraic.* A brief marginal note, in a handwriting not unlike that of Sir James Ware, adds "Baro de Upper Ossory. Br. McGilpatrick obiit Dublini in carcere."

was saved there, and was borne off a prisoner from this defeat. The castle of Magh-O'Gadhra was burned by the Albanachs on the same day; and Diarmaid Og, son of Cian O'Gadhra, was put to death there, and Tadhg, the son of Ruaidhri, et alii[1] multi. O'Ruairc's new town,[2] and Druim-dhá-eithiar, i.e., O'Ruairc's usual residence, were broken down at the same time by O'Ruairc himself, for fear the Saxons would occupy them. A hosting by Captain Malbie, i.e., the governor of the province of Connacht, to Lower Connacht; and he was three nights in Sligech, and two nights in Druim-dhá-eithiar; and he brought with him the hostages of O'Conchobhair Sligigh, and of Lower Connacht, on that occasion. Another hosting by the same Captain to Ulster, as far as Leithbhir; and that town was demolished by him. The Srath-bán was broken down by O'Neill, for fear the Saxons would occupy it. (In aid of O'Domhnaill these Saxons went to Ulster on that occasion.) A victory by O'Neill over O'Domhnaill in the same year, in which fell Mac Suibhne Bághanagh, and his two sons, and the two sons of Aedh, son of Niall Og, and Niall Modardha, son of Niall Og; and in which Mac Suibhne-na-tuath, and the son of Murchadh Mall Mac Suibhne, were taken prisoners; and in which two or three hundred, and more, were slain. And it would be difficult to count all that fell in that victory by O'Neill, and also tedious to enumerate them. The O'Neill referred to was Toirdhelbhach Luinech, son of Niall Conallach. But truly, the evils and lamentations of that year throughout all Europe, and in Erinn especially, would be excessive to relate. Mac Diarmada Gall, i.e. Eoghan Caech, the son of Cathal, son of Tadhg Og, died the day before the great festival of Mary. Brian Mac Gilla-Patraic, i.e. the Mac Gilla-Patraic,[3] died in Baile-átha-cliath, whilst imprisoned by the Justiciary; and he was one of the most lamented of Erinn. The sheriff of the county of Sligo, i.e. Brian, the son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Eoghan

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mic Briain mic Eogain hi Ruairc, do dul ar innroigeð co Breifne hi Ruairc, ocus Erendruiġ ocus drong do Shacranchaib do dul lair. Creċ mór do ċabairt do na Saronchaib leo, ocus breiċ ar na Gaoidelaiġ ar dereḃ na nGall, ocus briġreḃ ar na Gaoidelaiġ, ocus marbad mór do denum orra.[1] Príor Baile Aṫa an ríġ .i. Uilliam .h. Cinaoda mortuus est. Armáil mór do dul ó ṫigerna Cúigid Chonnacht .i. caiptín Mailbie, a mchtor Chonnacht re haġhaid Coġaid an tuaiscert ocus hi Ruairc; ocus irríad fo dob ferr don armáilrin, díar mac Domnaill Ballaiġ mic Domnaill dAlbanaiġ, ocus Tomár Oidir .i. caiptin uarral do Shafranchaiḃ, ocus Uilliam Cliṫḃard, ocus cair[t]ín Morna, ocus firfiam ċundae Sligiġ .i. Brian mac Taiḋg hi Ruairc; ocus a cúig no a ré do cedaiḃ Albanach maille re cloinn Domnaill Ballaiġ mic Dhoṁnaill; ocus inamboí do Shagranchaib maille frir na caiptíniḃ fin do dul a condáe Sligiġ uile. h.Conchobair Sligiġ dia lecad ar an condáe. Gairid ina diaiḋ fin an tan do ġuiḋ .h.Conchobair Sligiġ ambói do ċaiptínib Sacranach annsin doċum a mbeiċ ar aon scél frir fein. Maiḋe ocus moruairle iochtair Connacht uile, maille re .h.Conchobair Sligiġ ocus rir na Saranchaib sin, dinnraigeð Albanach ocus clainne Domnaill Ballaiġ, ocus Alusdair mac Domnaill Ballaiġ Mic Domnaill .i. an mac Albanach ir dóċuirriḋi Baraṁlaiḋe, ocus dob oirdercaiġi urraṁanta, tánic a Connachtaiḃ re cian daimsir, do ṁarbaḋ ann a mbun an fedáin la .h. Conchobair Sligiġ ocus lá Saranchaib, a ndíġuil Chathail óig hi Conchobair, ocus a ndíġuil ar marbaḋ maille frir Gairid roime sin. Acht chena torcradar ced no ḋó go tuilleḋ dona hAlbanchaib don breitrim sin, in gach ionad ambádar ar fedh na condáe; ocus ro imḋiġ Domnall gorm mac Domnaill Ballaiġ arr

[1] *Were killed.* The literal translation of the words of the text, marbad mór do denum orra, is "a great killing was committed on them."

O'Ruairc, went upon an expedition to Breifne-Ui-Ruairc, and Irishmen, and a number of Saxons, went with him. The Saxons brought a great prey with them; and the Gaeidhel were caught in the rear of the Foreigners; and the Gaeidhel were routed, and a great many of them were killed.[1] The prior of the town of Ath-an-righ, i.e., William O'Cinaedha, mortuus est. A great army was sent to Lower Connacht by the governor of the province of Connacht, i.e. Captain Malbie, to take part in the war between the North and O'Ruairc; and the best in this army were the two sons of Domhnall Ballagh Mac Domhnaill, of the Albanachs, and Thomas Odis, an eminent captain of the Saxons, and William Clifford, and Captain Morna, and the sheriff of the county of Sligech, i.e. Brian, the son of Tadhg O'Ruairc. And there were five or six hundred Albanachs with the sons of Domhnall Ballagh Mac Domhnaill. And all the Saxons that were along with these captains went into the county of Sligech. O'Conchobhair Sligigh spread them over the county. Soon after that O'Conchobhair Sligigh entreated all the Saxon captains that were there to join him.[2] The chieftains and nobles of all Lower Connacht, along with O'Conchobhair Sligigh and those Saxons, attacked the Albanachs, and the sons of Domhnall Ballagh; and Alasdar, the son of Domhnall Ballagh Mac Domhnaill, i.e., the most hopefully regarded, and bravely distinguished, son of an Albanach that had come into Connacht for a long time, was killed there at Bun-an-fedáin, by O'Conchobhair Sligigh and the Saxons, in revenge of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, and in revenge of the persons slain along with him a short time before that. In fine, one or two hundred of the Albanachs, and more, were slain in that defeat, wherever they were throughout the county. And Domhnall Gorm, son of Domhnall Ballagh, escaped

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[2] *To join him.* The words of the text, a mbeit ar aon ṡcél ṗuiṡ ṗein, actually mean "that they would be in the same account with himself."

an fgathad fin, ocus ni heidir a fiuth ina roairfed ar benadh amach annfin dechaib ocus déidedh, dathmuidh ocus dorddonár, ocus da gach éduil eli airchena; ocus ge deruid aroile gurab olc do frith an gniom fin ni héidir a radh nach maith fuair .h. Conchobair a chuid féin de, oir nir fuaradar a folta friu iar tuitim a derbráthar ocus a cónropal ocus a daoineadh maithi roime fin friu, ocus gan fíth ina gealladh etorra ina diaidh; oir ir annsa Cedaoin ria nDardaoin álainn cuirr Christ torchuir Cathal óg conambói maille fris, ocus eidir Nolluic ocus féil Brígdi torchradar Albanaich ocus mac Domnaill ballaigh inn, gidh nár bérdic i nagaid aroile iad. Maidm adbal mór do dabairt dib la Dhermuman ar iarla Urmuman ocus ar tSharanchaib, du atorchradar tri ced go tuilled do Ghalloib ocus do Ghaoidelaibh, eidir marcslúaig ocus glasláith, ocus inar benadh imad édála díbh. Caor dinntig do doigechd co cairlen nua tSlechta Breffail hi Cheallaigh, ocus Sean ruadh mac an filedh do mharbadh di, ocus eich ocus airnéis do marbadh ann. Dend dempuill cille O Sgóra do brirfedh di. Ruaidri mac Enna hi Uigind dhec a fuidhe bFhínaín, ocus a adhlucad a cluain Senmaoil. Geróid clapach .i. duine uasal do Geraltachuibh, ocus fer milldi moráin, do bádhugad la Saranchaib. Magnus mac an perrúin mic Mhuirgerra dhec a nerr a aoiri ar loch Lábáin, iar ndenum maithiusa móide do deirc ocus do daondachd dighe aoidhed conuige fin, ocus [a] adnacul a

[1] *Right.* Gurab olc do frith. These words signify literally, "that it was found evil;" but idiomatically convey the meaning assigned to them in the translation.

[2] *Was not justified.* The original of this expression, nach maith fuair .h. Conchobair a chuid féin de, literally rendered, would be "that O'Conchobhair did not find his own share of it good"; but the translation represents the idiomatic signification.

[3] *Dardain-álainn.* "Beautiful Thursday;" i.e. Corpus Christi.

[4] *An eric for each other;* i.e. the death of the Albanachs, or men of Scotland, and of Alexander Mac Domhnaill, the son of Domhnall Ballagh, was not a sufficient *eric*, or compensation, for the death of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair and his companions, who had been previously slain by the Albanachs, as related at p. 439.

[5] *Fell upon.* do doigechd co; lit.,

from this destruction. And the quantity of horses taken there, and of coats of mail, arms, and ordnance, and of all other spoils besides, cannot be calculated or over-reckoned. And though some say that this deed was not right,[1] it cannot be said that O'Conchobhair was not justified[2] in his own share of it, for his anger against them had not cooled since the fall of his brother, and his constable, and his good men, by them before that; and there was neither peace nor promise between them afterwards; for it was on the Wednesday before Dardain-álainn[3] of Corpus Christi that Cathal Og fell, with those who were along with him; and between Christmas and Brigid's festival the Albanachs, and the son of Domhnall Ballagh, were slain; although they were not an eric for each other.[4] A prodigious defeat was given by the Earl of Des-Mumha to the Earl of Ur-Mumha, and to Saxons, in which fell three hundred and more of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel, both cavalry and infantry, and in which numerous spoils were taken from them. A fiery bolt fell upon[5] the new castle[6] of the race of Bresal O'Cellaigh; and John Ruadh Mac-an-fhiledh[7] was killed by it; and horses and cattle were killed there. The pinnacle of the church of Cill-O'Scoba was broken by it. Ruaidhri, the son of Enna O'hUiginn, died in Suidhe-Fínáin, and was buried in Cluain-Senmhail. Gerald Clabach,[8] i.e. a gentleman of the Geraldines, and a destroyer of much, was put to death by Saxons. Maghnus, son of the Parson MacMuirghesa, died in the end of his age,[9] on Loch-Labain, after doing great good by charity and humanity, keeping a house for guests, up to that time;

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"came to." The particle ᴅo is erroneously repeated.

[6] *The new castle.* The reference in the next sentence to the church of Cill-O'Scoba (Killoscobe), in the barony of Tiaquin, county Galway, suggests that the "new castle" was in the same barony.

[7] *Mac-an-fhiledh;* "son of the poet;" a name now written M'Aneely, and M'Nilly.

[8] *Gerald Clabach;* i.e. Gerald the thick-lipped. The Four Masters state that a Gerald, son of John, son of Edmond, son of Thomas [Fitzgerald] of Claenghlais (Clonlish, co. Limerick), died in 1582 "by the sword, or a natural death."

[9] *In the end of his age;* i.e. after having completed the ordinary term of human life.

cluain fenṁaoil. Clann tSheain mic Cuinn mic Eṁri hI Neill do ṫocht ar innraige a mBrefni hI Raigilliġ. Filip mac Aoḋa hI Raigilliġ .i. mac hI Raigilliġ co na braiṫrechuiḃ ocus co na luchṫ lenmana do ṫreiṫ orra, ocus Sean óg mac hI Neill do ṁarbaḋ ann, ocus mac eli hI Neill do ġabáil, ocus ceṫrár dá marcslúaig maiṫ do marbaḋ ann ḃór. Inġen hI Domnaill .i. Mairgrég ingen Aoḋa duiḃ mic Aoḋa ruaiḋ, ocus ben Mhaoil-ṁórḋa mic Sean mic Cathail hI Raigilliġ, ocus an ben bá mó clú ocus oirrdercus i nEirinn ina haimsir fein, dhéc isin Chaḃán in hoc anno. Ocht noigherdha dég do ṁaiṫiḃ Gall na Midhe do chur ḋocum báis a mbaile Aṫa cliaṫ do ġiusdís na hErenn in bliadain sin.

Kctt. Enair for Luan; anno Domini M°.cccc°. ochtṁoḋa ar dhá bliadain. Mag Fhlandchaid .i. Cathal óg mac Cathail duiḃ do ṁarbaḋ dia ḃerbrathair féin .i. do Thaḋg óg mac Cathail duiḃ, ocus tigerna do ḃenum de fein na ionad an bliadain sin. Sean mac Iarla Oermuman .i. an mac Iarla dob ferr oinech ocus uairle ocus oirrdercus dá táinic do Ghealltachuiḃ riaṁ, ocus gan oiġrechṫ aige acht a ġnìom feisin, do marbaḋ le Saxuiḃ a mí ġenáir na bliadna sin. Clann an gilla ḋuiḃ Mic Goisdealḃ, .i. an gilla duḃ óg ocus Egnechán, do ṁarbaḋ la Mac Donnchaḋa an Chorainn per dolum. Diuiqi o Dalḃuighe .i. oide ċinġ Filip ríġ na Spainne, do ég iar mbrisiḋ ar ṁorán do ċathaib ocus do ċoiṁeġṁalaiḃ a huchṫ a ḋalta, ocus dfeaḃus a laiṁe conuigisin, ocus iar bforbaḋ fé ficet bliadan daoir. Uilliam mac an Barúin Dealḃna do ḋul go hAlbain ar innarḃaḋ o Sagsanaiḃ.

Bainfeis fiġḋa foṁór ċiġerna na cairrge ocus a

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1 *Alva.* Written in the Irish form o Dalḃuighe (O'Dalbhuighe; pron. O'Dalwy) in the text.

2 *Saxons*; i.e. English. This concludes fol. 31b of the Clar. fragment.

3 *Lord.* ċiġe; most likely a mistake for ċiġerna, Clar. Professor O'Curry, in his copy of the Clar. fragment made for the library of Trinity College, Dublin, questions whether the remaining transactions of this year should not be added to the events of 1578. But they properly belong to the year 1582.

and he was buried in Cluain-Senmhail. The sons of John, son of Conn, son of Henry O'Neill, went on a foray into Breifne-O'Raighilligh. Philip, son of Aedh O'Raighilligh, i.e., son of the O'Raighilligh, with his kinsmen and followers, came up with them; and John Og, the son of O'Neill, was killed there, and O'Neill's other son was taken prisoner; and four of his good cavalry were killed there also. O'Domhnaill's daughter, i.e. Margaret, daughter of Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh, and wife of Maelmordha, son of John, son of Cathal O'Raighilligh,—and the most famous and worthy woman in Erinn in her own time, —died in the Cabhán in hoc anno. Eighteen heirs of the nobles of the Foreigners of Midhe were put to death in Baile-atha-cliath, by the Justiciary of Erinn, that year. A.D. [1581.]

The kalends of January on Monday; anno Domini one thousand, five hundred, and eighty-two years. Mag Flannchaidh, i.e. Cathal Og, son of Cathal Dubh, was killed by his own brother, i.e. by Tadhg Og, son of Cathal Dubh, who was made lord in his place this year. John, son of the Earl of Des-Mumha, i.e., the best Earl's son for bounty, nobility, and dignity, that ever came of the Geraldines, though he had no inheritance but his own energy, was killed by Saxons in the month of January of this year. The sons of the Gilla-dubh Mac Goisdelbh, viz., the Gilla-dubh Og, and Egnechán, were slain by Mac Donnchadha of the Corann, per dolum. The Duke of Alva,[1] the guardian of king Philip, king of Spain, died after gaining many battles and conflicts on the part of his ward, and by the excellence of his hand, up to that time, and after completing six score years of age. William, son of the baron of Delbhna, went to Alba, having been exiled by the Saxons.[2] [1582.]

The great, regal, wedding feast of the lord[3] of the Rock,

The execution of the "eighteen heirs of the Foreigners of Midhe," recorded above under the year 1581, is referred to a little lower down (see note [6], p. 449); and the entry regarding the sons of Walter Fada Burk (p. 451) is contained in the Ann. F. Mast. at 1582, which disposes of the suggestion that the events belong to 1578.

mna, .i. Meadb ingen Domnaill hi Conchobair .i. ingen hi Conchobair Sligig, do denum a comnénecht do Bhrian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, dú inar bronnad ocus inar bitrgaoiled ilmad da gach cenél cruid ocus dá gach arnáil innmuir ocus éoala, do réir a náilgir, dá gach aon trefruid Erenn ocus Alban dá tánic da hiarrad ar fed na bliadna sin. Barun Dealbna do beit a láim ag Saxanchaib in bliadain sin, ocus morán dá cís do millead. Seirion trógra do cairtín Rotta Comáin in tan sin .i. cairtín Prapartúin, ocus maithe na connae do dul docom na comdála sin. A noul go tor na ngáinnedh, ocus giortáil an tuir do daoinib malle fris dont foilér [ ] O Flannagáin .i. Toirrdealbach ant fleidhe mac Uilliam hi Flannagáin, ocus a bárr do teachd don ercur sin. O Ruairc do denum creiche ar muintir Airt, ocus braigde do buain erde do. Cred eli do denum dont sirriam O Ruairc ocus do Shaxanchaib maille fris ar clainn Mic Thigernáin na Breifne, ag loch Rosa, ocus a mná do breith ambroid uatha. O Dúda .i. Cathal dub mac Conchobair hi Dhuda .i. aonroga trichetad Dháthi mic Fiacrach, do hec in hoc anno. Emonn .h. Dúda do rigad na ionad. Niculáin mac Cruitdoir mic an Bardin do chur docum báis isin muilenn cerr, ocus Niculáin Cinnéid do chur docum báis maraon [fris], ocus Seon Cinnéid do cuir ant aimser ser milled araid dóigredaib maithi Gall ar na mbárrugad roime sin. Clann mic Gilla Patraic .i. Domnall ocus Cellach do marbad do mac hi Mhaoilmuaid .i. do Dhomnall mac Teróid hi Mhaoilmuaid, a brioll ina tigh fein, ocus do marbad

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[1] *His wife*; i.e. the wife of Brian Mac Dermot.

[2] *Prapasdún*. Brabazon.

[3] *Tor-na-ngainnedh*; "the tower of the narrow passages;" apparently a tower attached to the Castle of Roscommon.

[4] *O'Flannagain*. This entry is imperfect; some clauses before the name of O'Flannagain, enumerating the

and of his wife,[1] i.e., Medhbh, the daughter of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, i.e., daughter of O'Conchobhair Sligigh, was celebrated together by Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, at which large quantities of all kinds of stock, and of all descriptions of treasure and valuables, were presented and dispensed, according to their wish, to every one of the men of Erinn and Alba that came to solicit them during that year. The Baron of Delbhna was detained a prisoner by the Saxons this year; and a great part of his country was destroyed. A session was proclaimed by the captain of Ros-Comain at that time, i.e. Captain Prapasdún;[2] and the principal men of the county went to that meeting. They went to Tor-na-ngainnedh,[3] and the joisting of the tower fell under them, andthe captain himself, and all the people that were with him, *were precipitated* to the cellar. . . . . O'Flannagain,[4] i.e., Toirdhelbhach-ant-sleibhe, son of William O'Flannagain; and his death resulted from that fall. O'Ruairc committed a depredation upon Muinter-Airt, and exacted hostages from them. Another depredation was committed by the Sheriff O'Ruairc, and by the Saxons along with him, upon the sons of Mac Tighernain of the Breifne, at Loch-Roda; and their women were borne off captives from them. O'Dubhda, i.e., Cathal Dubh, son of Conchobhar O'Dubhda, i.e., the choicest of the race of Dathi, son of Fiachra, died in hoc anno. Edmond O'Dubhda was inaugurated in his place. Nicholas, son of Christopher, son of the Baron,[5] was put to death in Muilenn-cerr, and Nicholas Cusack was put to death along [with him]; and it was John Cusack that made the false charge on which all the good heirs of the Foreigners were put to death before that.[6] The sons of Mac Gilla-Patraic, viz., Domhnall and Cellach, were killed by the son of O'Maelmhuaidh, i.e., Domhnall, son of Tibbot O'Maelmhuaidh, in treachery, in his own

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persons injured, being obviously omitted, although no sign of an omission appears in the MS. There is no reference to the incident in any of the other chronicles of the period.

[5] *The Baron;* the Baron of Delbhna, or Delvin.

[6] *Before that.* See the last entry under the year 1581, and page 446 note [3].

Domnall fein co dlúith na degaid sin a nDúrmag Choluim chille do sil Conchobair Failge. Da mac Ruaidhe óig hi Mhoréa do chur docum báis le Gallaibh, ocus mac Feidhlimidh hi Tuathail do bádhugad maille frú. Clann Uáiter fada do dul ar siobal innsoigedh a tír Amalgaid, ocus crech do denum dóibh. Aor óg tslechta Ricaird a Búrc do breith a toraigechd orra, ocus cur cuca dóibh. Filled do clainn Uaiter fada fris, ocus brisfedh ar an tóraidh se himad na láimh ag mám an gair a nGlend duibh, don taoibh ótherr do Neimhfinn. Ricard mac Emuinn mic Uilleg ó Caislén an Bharraigh do marbadh ann, ocus Emonn allta mac Risderd mic Oilberuir do marbadh ann sór. Amérus mac Dáibíth Bain, ocus Oilbérus mac Sean mic Dáibíth Báin do dromlot ann, ocus cuid mhór dá luchd lenmana maille frú. Brian mac Eogain mhaoil hi Dhomnallain, .i. sói Erenn se dán ocus se fogluim drer aora féin, dragbáil ann, ocus flesgach ealadhna do muinntir Dhálaigh máille frir; ocus an creach do breith leó dóibh iarsin. Crimthann mac Murchada mic Muirir Caomáin do marbad le Gallaibh. Mac Diarmada ruadh, .i. Tadg mac Conchobair óig mic Muirchertaigh, dragail báir in cethramad lá andiaidh féile Brenuinn ar innsi achaidh in chairthe, ocus a adhlucad a mainistir na Búille. Cairtín Macafoirt do mharbadh la Cathal mac hi Conchobair. Mac Ailin na hAlban dég in bliadain sin. Mac Uilliam Burc, .i. Risderd an iarainn mac Dabi mic Emainn mic Uilleg, dragail

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1 *Walter Fada*; i.e. Walter the Tall, son of David Burk. See note 3, p. 446.

2 *Was killed.* The words do marbad, omitted by the scribe, have been added in the margin by Brian Mac Dermot.

3 *Innsi-achaidh-in-chairthe*; "the island of the pillar-stone field."

4 *Macafort.* This appears to be an attempt at writing the name of Macworth. See Hamilton's *Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland*, vol. II., p. 371; and the *Calendar of the Carew MSS.*, vol. II., p. 328.

5 *O'Conchobhair.* This concludes the text of fol. 32a of the Clar. fragment, in the lower margin of which occurs the memorandum: "honest, good, hospitable Robert Ware, esq., of

house; and Domhnall himself was killed soon after that, in Durmhagh of Colum-Cille, by the Sil-Conchobhair-Failghe. The two sons of Rudhraidhe Og O'Mordha were put to death by Foreigners, and the son of Fedhlimidh O'Tuathail was put to death along with them. The sons of Walter Fada[1] went on an expedition into Tir Amhalghaidh, and committed a depredation. The young men of the posterity of Rickard Burk overtook them in pursuit, and set upon them. The sons of Walter Fada turned against them, and the pursuers were routed by superior numbers, at Mám-an-ghair in Glenn-dubh, on the southern side of Neimhfin. Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, of Caislen-an-Bharraigh, was killed there; and Edmond Allta, the son of Richard, son of Oliver, was also killed there. Ambrose, son of David Bán, and Oliver, son of John, son of David Bán, and a great many of their followers along with them, were severely wounded there. Brian, son of Eoghan Mael O'Domhnallain, i.e., the most eminent man in Erinn, of his own age, in poetry and learning, was lost there, together with a graduate in science of Muinter-Dalaigh. And the prey was afterwards carried off by them. Crimhthann, son of Murchadh, son of Maurice Caomain, was killed[2] by foreigners. Mac Diarmada Ruadh, i.e., Tadhg, the son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, died the fourth day after the festival of Brenainn, on Innsi-achaidh-in-chairthe,[3] and was interred in the monastery of the Buill. Captain Macafort[4] was killed by Cathal, the son of O'Conchobhair.[5] MacAilin[6] of Alba died this year. Mac William Burk, i.e., Richard-an-iarainn, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, died the third

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Stephens Greene. James Magrath is his servant for ever to comand." The rest of the fragment consists of paper.

[6] *MacAilin*; "son of Ailen." This is the correct form of the name now incorrectly written Mac Callum, or Campbell. The handwriting of this part of the fragment, which is on paper, is very rude.

báir in tres lá don cairg in bliadain si. Mairi a bunc ingen Oileueruis, ben an abaid caoich, dhec. Da banna Saxanach do muinntir Iarla Irmuman do marbad le hIarla Desmuman in bliadain si. Mac Uilliam do gairm do Risderd mac Oileuerus in bliadain cedna. O Raghallaigh .i. Aodh conallach dég. Aodh mac Feidlimidh bacaigh Ui Neill, ocus da cétt Saxanaigh do Saxanchaib maraon fris, do marbad sa Rúttai le Samairle mbuide Mac Domnuill ocus le na cineth. Dubraith do tinnsgna le Brian mac Briain mic Eogain Ui Ruairc. Mac Ui Concobair duinn .i. Toirrdelbach mac Diarmada mic Cairbri dég, ocus a adnacal a tsempall dúma na Romanach; ocus do bi sin ar échtaigh mora Erenn do mac rigi. Erroc Saxanach do bi a nOilfinn déc a mi medoin int samradh. Tomar Sertar a ainm; ocus a cill Liathain do fuair bas. Brian mac Fir gan ainm mic Concobair óig Mic Diarmada dég. Tadg mac Maoilechlainn mic Hoiberd Meg Raghnaill do marbad le Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmadai, ar Cnoc na carad laimh re cairel tobair int serbain. Ingen Ui Concobair duinn, .i. Medb ingen Concobair mic Eogain caoich, dhec. Semus Muinnsenn mac Cristoral mic in basuin, ocus Emann mac in basuin Muinnsenn, do tuitim re ceili, ocus seiser no cuigser maraon fris. Concubar mac Cormaic mic I Concubair .i. mac Ui Concobair Failgi, ocus Tadg mac Gilla Patraicc I Concobair, do dol hi ccómracc re [ceili] a nAth cliath, ocus Concobar do tuitim sa comrac sin. Cathal mac Maoilechlainn oig Meg Raghnaill deg. Diarmaid mac Meg Carthaigh moir do dol ar creich, ocus banna

[1] *The Blind Abbot.* William Burk, who had himself proclaimed Mac William in 1598, after the death of Richard, son of Oliver Burk, but died soon after in distress, and in exile from his district.

[2] *Aedh Conallagh.* "Aedh (or Hugh) the Conallian;" so called from having been fostered by the O'Donnells in Tir-Conaill.

[3] *Saxons of the Saxons;* i.e. genuine Englishmen.

[4] *Dumha - na - Romhanach;* i.e., "the mound of the Romans," called

day of the Easter, this year. Mary Burk, daughter of Oliver, wife of the Blind Abbot,[1] died. Two Saxon bands of the Earl of Ur-Mumha's people were killed this year by the Earl of Des-Mumha. Richard, son of Oliver, was proclaimed Mac William the same year. O'Raighilligh, i.e., Aedh Conallagh,[2] died. Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh Bacagh O'Neill, and two hundred Saxons of the Saxons[3] along with him, were slain in the Ruta by Somhairle Buidhe Mac Domhnaill, and by his kindred. Dubhrath was begun by Brian, son of Brian, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc. The son of O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e., Toirdhelbhach, son of Diarmaid, son of Cairbre, died, and was buried in the church of Dumha-na-Romhanach;[4] and he was one of the most lamented princes of Erinn. A Saxon bishop who was in Oilfinn died in the middle month of the summer: his name was Thomas Chester; and in Cill-Liathain he died.[5] Brian, the son of Fer-gan-ainm,[6] son of Conchobhar Og Mac Diarmada, died. Tadhg, son of Maelechlainn, son of Hubert Mag Raghnaill, was killed by Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, on Cnoc-na-carad, close to Caisel-tobair-ind-serbhain. O'Conchobhair Donn's daughter, i.e., Medhbh, daughter of Conchobhar, son of Eoghan Caech, died. James Nugent, son of Christopher, son of the Baron, and Edmond, son of the Baron Nugent, fell by each other, and six persons, or five, along with them. Conchobhar, the son of Cormac, son of O'Conchobhair, i.e., son of O'Conchobhair Failghe, and Tadhg, son of Gilla-Patraic[7] O'Conchobhair, went to fight[8] with [one other], in Ath-cliath, and Conchobhar fell in that fight. Cathal, son of Maelechlainn Og Mag Raghnaill, died. Diarmaid, son of Mac Carthaigh Mor, accompanied by a band of soldiers, went on a

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also Rath-na-Romhanach; in Kilmore parish, county of Roscommon.

[5] *Died.* Ware (*Bishops*) refers his death to the year 1584.

[6] *Fer-gan-ainm;* "vir sine nomine;" rather a curious Christian name.

[7] *Son of Gilla-Patraic.* mac Gilla mic Gillapatraicc, Clar.

[8] *To fight.* This is the earliest account recorded of a duel in Ireland according to the English mode of trial by combat, or wager of battle.

raigdiur larr, ar O Suilleḿáin. Domnall O Suilleḿain do breith orrḃai, ocus maiḃm do tabairt ar Diarmaid, ocus e féin ocus a Saxanuiġ do tuitim, et alii multi. Aoḃ duḃ mac Murchada Uí Flaiṫbertuiġ, ocus Uirdiun Máiġ Doḿnaill, do gabail appeall lé Sean mac an larla Ricardaiġ, .i. Ricard Saxanaċ, ocus iad ac filleḋ on ecroiċ naoim, ocus tucc re iad do cairdaen Malbie do bi or cinn Connacht; ocus ni fada do leicc Dia ocus in croċ naom rin re Sean. Creċa mora do dénam do cloinn an larla Ricardaiġ .i. Uilleg ocus Sean, ar flicht Uilleg a Burc, ocus ar muinntir Uiginn in termuinn. Fell granna do denam dUilleg mac in larla, ocus do Rémann mac Uilleg na gcend, ocus do Remunn mac an erbuig, ar Sean mac an larla, oir tugatar an da Rémann cuireḋ do, ocus rugatar co bél atha Finntuinn é, ocus do tairrngetar int larla .i. Uilleg arteach air, ocus do marbad e a finguil, ocus Eoin mac Aoda Mic Suiḃne, ocus Sean mac Briain mic Gillacellaiġ, ocus Fingin buiḋe mac Maoiltuile, aḋbar maiṫ leġa, maraon rir; ocus o do marbad Naoiri mac Uirnech a fell an Eḿuin Macha ni dernad a leitheit ri finguil; ocus nir marbad fer a aoiri fein do mac goill bud mo gel na he. Cairden Malbie ocus a raibi do Gallaib a Connachtuib do dul a cloinn Ricaird ra toichim na felli rin, ocus ant aonmad la .x. do Nouimbir do ronad in gnim rin. Sdibard larla chilli dara déġ .i. Mailir Hure, a ttorach na bliadna ro. Erbagoidecht Oilerinn do tabairt dAindriu O Craiḋéin do comairle na hEirend a nAth cliath. larla Dermuman re nabarṫai Geróid na fecaidhe do

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[1] *Alii.* ali, Clar.

[2] *Ulick-na-gcenn.* "Ulick of the heads." He was son to the first Earl of Clann-Rickard.

[3] *Naise.* One of the three sons of Uisnech, whose murder by king Conor Mac Nessa, in the first century of the Christian era, forms one of the "three sorrowful stories of Erinn," and the subject of Moore's beautiful song, "Avenging and bright fall the swift sword of Erin." See the *Transactions*

predatory expedition against O'Suillebhain. Domhnall O'Suillebhain overtook them, and defeated Diarmaid; and he and his Saxons fell, et alii multi.[1] Aedh Dubh, the son of Murchadh O'Flaithbhertaigh, and Justin Mac Domhnaill, were apprehended, in treachery, by John, son of the Earl of Clann-Rickard, i.e., Richard Saxanach, as they were returning from the Holy Cross; and he delivered them to Captain Malbie, who was over Connacht: and not long did God and the Holy Cross let that go *unpunished* with John. Great depredations were committed by the sons of the Earl of Clann-Rickard, viz., Ulick and John, upon the descendants of Ulick Burk, and upon Muinter-Uiginn of the Termon. An ugly treachery was practised by Ulick, the son of the Earl, and by Redmond, son of Ulick-na-gcenn,[2] and by Redmond, the bishop's son, on the Earl's son John; for the two Redmonds gave him an invitation; and they took him to Bél-atha-Finntainn, and drew the Earl, i.e., Ulick, upon him; and he was slain in fratricide; and John, the son of Aedh Mac Suibhne, and John, the son of Brian Mac Gilla-Cellaigh, and Finghin Buidhe Mac Maeltuile, the good material of a physician, were killed along with him. And the like of this fratricide was not committed since Naise,[3] son of Uisnech, was killed in treachery in Emhain-Macha; and no Foreigner's son of his own age was slain who was more lamented than he. Captain Malbie, and all the Foreigners that were in Connacht, went to Clann-Rickard on the report of this treachery; and on the 11th day of November this deed was committed. The Earl of Cill-dara's steward, i.e., Meiler Husè, died in the beginning of this year. The bishopric of Oilfinn was given to Andrew O'Craidhén, by the Council of Erinn at Ath-cliath. The Earl of Des-Mumha, usually called Geróid-na-secaidhe,[4] was killed by

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of the Gaelic Society, Dublin, 1808; and the *Atlantis*, vol. vi., p. 377. The event has also been versified by Dr. Samuel Ferguson: *Lays of the Western Gael*, London, 1867.

[4] *Geróid-na-secaidhe.* "Garrett of the excursions." The circumstances attending his death are related at much greater length in the Annals of the Four Masters.

marbad le bardaib cairlein na Maingi, ocus a cenn do cur co Saxanaib; ocus ni raibi a nErinn echt nar commor rin duairle ocus doineċ ocus do cumachtaib, ocus ir mo ler tuit di Saxanchaib, ocus do cuir corrus ar in mbanrigan. Sil ingen I Domnaill dég, an ben do bí ag Tadg og mac Taidg mic Aeda. Fer gan egla[3] mac Maoilmuiri Meg Shuibne deg. Fear gan egla mac Domnaill mic Feidlimid mic Toirrdealbaig carraig I Concubair dég. Saxanuib do fuidi a dTuillrci ocus a gcluain Muireduib, ocus a gcarrgid Doiren, ocus a bFerann na darać, ocus an Imliuch mór, ocus an Uarán, ocus a gcluain O gCairmacain, ocus ra bFotannuib, ocus tiger do denam dóib rna áitib rin. O Gallcabair do marbad leir O Néill. Mag Aeda in Móintib, .i. Séan, do marbad le muintir na hEilli. Uilliam Búrc mac Maoilir báin dég. Orláim moigi Luirg do tabairt do Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada in bliadain rin. An cuać do gairm aghaid nollag ag ard mic Grainn, a briathair Roiberd Oilmain ocus Diarmada meg Duib, ocus ra mór ant ingnad rin. Iarla O Suraic .i. Tomar in uirgi, ocus do bi re na giuirdir rada daimrir ar Erinn, ocus a heg ra cincís.

Kt. for Cettain; aoirr in Tigernai in tan ra mile bliadan ocus cuic cet, ceḃri bliadnai ocus ceḃri .xx. Fer tosbala cirrai na banrighna a Connachtaib do ég in bliadain ri; Antune Fitton a ainm. Domnall glarr mac Taidg ruaid hI Airt, ocus Eoin mag Carmaic .i. raccart tempaill Eoin, tri la ria feil Berais a ég. Mairgrecc ingen Mic Donnchada, ben Ui Duibgendain,

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[1] *Cost.* In the margin (p. 33) the scribe has added the memorandum na tabair gud orm a fir a legde rin, ocus nar fuirig me re dechtugad do tabairt airgin, ocus go cuirfider o . . . .; i.e., "do not reproach me, O man who may read this, for I have not waited to give it proper arrangement, and that . . . will be placed" . . .

[2] *Tadhg Og.* "Tadhg the Younger." He was one of the family of O'Conor Sligo.

[3] *Fer-gan-egla;* lit., "man without fear."

[4] *Sussex.* The scribe writes the

the warders of Caislen-na-Maingi, and his head was sent to Saxon-land; and there was no one in Erinn whose equal he was not in nobility, honour, and powers, and by whom more Saxons fell, and who put the queen to greater cost.[1] Sílè, daughter of O'Domhnaill, the wife of Tadhg Og,[2] son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, died. Fer-gan-egla,[3] the son of Maelmuire Mac Suibhne, died. Fer-gan-egla, the son of Domhnall, son of Fedhlimidh, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh O'Conchobhair, died. Saxons established themselves in Tuillsce, and in Cluain-Muiredhaigh, and in Cairge-Doiren, and in Ferann-na-darach, and in Imlech-mór, and in Uaran, and in Cluain-O'Gormacain, and in the Fothannadh; and they erected houses in those places. O'Gallchubhair was killed by O'Neill. Mac Aedha of the Mointech, i.e., John, was killed by the people of the Eill. William Burk, the son of Meiler Bán, died. The possession of Magh-Luirg was this year given to Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada. The cuckoo called on Christmas night, at Ard-mic-Grainni, in the presence of Robert Dillon and Diarmaid MacDuibh; and that was a great wonder. The Earl of Sussex,[4] i.e., Thomas-in-uisgi,[5] who was for a long time Justiciary over Erinn, died at Whitsuntide. A.D. [1582.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday; the age of the Lord at this time being one thousand, five hundred, and eighty-four[6] years. The receiver of the queen's rents in Connacht died this year; his name was Anthony Fitton. Domhnall Glas, son of Tadhg Ruadh O'hAirt, and John Mac Carmaic, i.e. the priest of Tempul-Eoin,[7] died three days before the festival of Berach.[8] Margaret, daughter of Mac Donnchadha, the wife of O'Duibhgennain, died. [1584.]

name O Suɾɑic, as if it was that of an Irishman.

[5] *Thomas-in-uisgi.* "Thomas of the water."

[6] *Eighty-four.* The transactions of the year 1583 have been omitted.

[7] *Tempul-Eoin.* "John's church;" St. John's, near Athlone, county of Roscommon.

[8] *Berach.* St. Berach, patron of Termonbarry, co. Roscommon, whose festival is kept on February 15.

deg. Brian mac Donnchaid még Uidir ocus Domnall óg O Doboilén decc. In Gillae glasse ruad mac Maelruanaid rind deg; a mi Febrai do egattar rin. Mac Ui Gallchuibair .i. in fer dorcha mac Eogain do marbad le Manachaib co timpirtech. Sir Nicalass Malbie do bi na caipdin or cind Connacht deg in dress la do mí Marta, ocus ni tanic a nErinn a comaimsir frir na go menic riam do Gallaib, duine uasal bud ferr ina se, ocus do cuir se cuicced Connacht uili fo doesi; ocus ni fetus a rim no a áiremh gach ar mill in fer sin ar fed Erenn; ocus do sinne sé moran oibred ar cuirt baile atha Luain ocus forra Commain do sunnrad. Srech mor do denam dAed ruad mac I Domnaill, ocus dU Ghallchobair, ar mac Taidg I Ruairc a gCnoc na gaoithe. Mac Samradáin .i. Brian óc mac Brian dég in bliadain sin. Cill Midáin do losgad in bliadain sin. Mac in filed deg in bliadain sin .i. Gilla Criost mac Séssnad. Mac in erbaig a Búrc, .i. Remand, do marbad le Diarmaid riabach mac Aeda mic Donnchaid, a ndiogail Seáin a Burc. Ingen mic Diarmada .i. Sadb ingen Eogain, in ben do bi ac O Gadra .i. Diarmaid mac Eogain I Gadra, dég. In giurtir .i. Semur Dubal deg in bliadain sin. Cathal mac Rudraidi mic Ir Micc Radnuill deg in bliadain sin la féili Brenuinn. Eárboc do denam do Séan mac Semair a Linri a nOilfinn in bliadain sin, ocus Aindriu O Cridain do cur ar cúl. O Radallaigh do denamh do Sean mac Aeda conallaig do Gallaib, ar belaib clainni Maoilmordai Ui Raigilliğ do bud sin[e] inar e, ocus do milledar clann Maoilmordai in tir uili trid sin. Giurtirr do teacht co hErinn an bliadain cetna,

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1 *The Gilla-glas-ruadh*; i.e., the "gray-red gillie," or "fellow."

2 *Manachs*; i.e. the Feara-Manach, or the people of Fermanagh. The orig. has mancachaib, which is corrupt.

3 *And.* ocus oir, "and because," Clar.

4 *O'Cridhain.* The name is written

Brian, son of Donnchadh MagUidhir, and Domhnall Og O'Dobhailen, died. The Gilla-glas-ruadh,[1] son of Maelruanaidh Finn, died: in the month of February they died. The son of O'Gallchubhair, i.e., the Ferdorcha, son of Eoghan, was accidentally killed by the Manachs.[2] Sir Nicholas Malbie, who had been captain over Connacht, died the third day of the month of March; and there came not to Erinn in his own time, nor often before, a better gentleman of the Foreigners than he; and[3] he placed all Connacht under bondage. And it is not possible to count or reckon all that this man destroyed throughout Erinn; and he executed many works, especially on the courts of the towns of Ath-Luain and Ros-Comain. A great depredation was committed by Aedh Ruadh, the son of O'Domhnaill, and by O'Gallchubhair, on the son of Tadhg O'Ruairc, in Cnoc-na-gaithe. Mac Samhradhain, i.e., Brian Og, son of Brian, died this year. Cill-Midain was burned this year. Mac-in-fhiledh died this year, i.e., Gilla-Christ, son of Jeffrey. The son of the Bishop Burk, i.e., Redmond, was killed by Diarmaid Riabhach, son of Aedh, son of Donnchadh, in revenge of John Burk. The daughter of Mac Diarmada, i.e., Sadhbh, daughter of Eoghan, the wife of O'Gadhra, i.e., Diarmaid, son of Eoghan O'Gadhra, died. The Justiciary, i.e., James Dowdall, died this year. Cathal, the son of Ruaidhri, son of Ir Mag Raghnaill, died this year on the day of Brenainn's festival. John, son of James Lynch, was made bishop in Oilfinn this year, and Andrew O'Cridhain[4] was removed.[5] John, son of Aedh Conallach, was made the O'Raighilligh by the Foreigners, in presence of the sons of Maelmordha O'Raighilligh, who were senior to him; and the sons of Maelmordha destroyed the entire country through that. A Justiciary came to Erinn the same year, whose name was

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O'Craidhén (or O'Crean) under the year 1582, when he is stated to have been appointed by the Council of Ireland. See p. 455. There is no mention of this person in Ware's list of Bishops.

[5] *Removed.* ᴅo ċuᵲ aᵲ ccúl; lit., "was put back."

fir Seon Firoid a ainm. Tigerna do teacht ar Connachtuib maraon fir; Riordero Dingiam a ainm. Teacht do na Galloib fin ar teacht a nErinn co forr Commain, ocus Aod mac Ui Concobair duinn do gabail doib; ocus do fedigetar a carait é co hairgerr .i. O Concobair Sligig ocus Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada, ocus Tomaltach og mac Tomaltaig Mic Diarmada; ocus ir amlaid do feidigetar é, tri mili punt do fgribad ar an triur a mbannaidhib re hanamain a fig do, ocus Brian mac Domnaill Mic Suibni, conrabla da muinnter, dragbail a ror Commain an iarnac ar Aodh. Dul dona Galloib fin co Gaillim, ocus mac Uilliam do teacht na gcend, ocus braigdi do buain do mac Uilliam ocus da cineD. Arrin doib co Luimnech. Sluaged le Riordero Dingiam .i. lerin tigerna fin cuiged Connacht, a nichtar Connacht, dar ben bráiġi dUa Ruairc, ocus dar gab Baili in múta, ocus dar crech in Corann, ocus da rug Cathal og mac Cathail duiD mic DonnchaiD leir do brágad tarsin ar milleD a Corainn; ocus Aod mac Cairbri meig DonnchaiD ra tigerna ar Corann in uair fin. In giuirdir do dola a nUlltuib .i. fir Seon Firóid, ocus mac Ui Néill .i. Toirrdelbaich Luimig, do tabairt lair do bragad. Eire uile ar na gabáil le Gallaibh in bliadain fin, innur ecus cuirred oinech ocus uairle fer nErenn ar gcul. Atiatro tigernada Connacht in bliadain fi .i. Donnchad mac Concobair mic Donnchada ina iarla ar Tuadmumain, ocus Uilleg mac Ricaird Saxanaig na iarla ar cloinn Ricaird, ocus Aod mac Donnchada Ui Cellaig ar tir Maine; Hoiberd buidi mac Uilliam mic Tomáirr ar cloinn Conmaid; Diarmaid mac Cairbri Ui Concobair ar cloinn Toirrdelbaig. Tadg óg mac Taidg buide ar cloinn mic Felim. Brian mac Ruaidri Mic Diarmada ar mag

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1 *Clann-Toirdhelbhaigh.* This was the tribe name of the sept of O'Conor Donn.

2 *Descendants of Felim's son;* i.e., the sept of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, or O'Conor Roe.

Sir John Perrot. A governor of Connacht came with him, whose name was Richard Bingham. These Foreigners came to Ros-Comain, on their arrival in Erinn, and Aedh, son of O'Conchobhair Donn, was made prisoner by them; and his friends, viz., O'Conchobhair Sligigh, and Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, and Tomaltach Og, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, released him quickly; and the way they released him was, the three gave bonds for three thousand pounds to guarantee his continuing in peace; and Brian son of Domhnall Mac Suibhne, a constable of his people, was left in Ros-Comain, in irons, as security for Aedh. These Foreigners went to Gaillimh, and Mac William came to meet them; and hostages were exacted from Mac William, and from his kindred. From thence they went to Luimnech. A hosting by Richard Bingham, i.e., by that lord of the province of Connacht, to Lower Connacht, on which occasion he exacted hostages from O'Ruairc, and took Baile-in-mhúta, and plundered the Corann, and carried off Cathal Og, son of Cathal Dubh Mac Donnchadha, as a hostage, after all that was destroyed in Corann; and the lord over Corann at that time was Aedh, son of Cairbre Mac Donnchadha. The Justiciary, i.e., Sir John Perrot, went to Ulster, and brought the son of O'Neill, i.e., of Toirdhelbhach Luinech, as a hostage with him. All Erinn was occupied by the Foreigners this year, so that they put back the honour and nobility of the men of Erinn. These are the lords of Connacht in this year; viz., Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, is Earl over Tuadh-Mumha; and Ulick, son of Rickard Saxanach, is Earl over Clann-Rickard; and Aedh, son of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, over Tir-Maine; Hubert Buidhe, son of William, son of Thomas, over the Clann-Connmaigh; Diarmaid, son of Cairbre O'Conchobhair, over the Clann-Toirdhelbhaigh;[1] Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg Buidhe, over the descendants of Felim's son;[2] Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, over

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luirg. Brian mac Briain Ui Ruairc ar in mBrefne, ocus Domnall mac Taidg mic Cathail óig ar ichtar Connacht; Risderc mac Oliuerus a Burc ar crich clainni hUilliam; ocus ni heidir a rim no a airdim no a fairneir cech andeirnatar Goill dolcaib ocus dainlettrom ar na feraib rin. An ferdorcha mac Muirgesa ar tir Aililla; Aod mac Cairbri ar in cCoran; Cormac O hEgra ar Luigne buide. Fergal carrach ar Luigne riabach; Eman O Dubda ar tir Riaḃrach Muaigi. Aerin tigernada in cuigid in tanra. Tadg mac Aoḋagain, ollam clechta Ricaird oig a Burc re feinechus, deg in bliadain ri. Mac Mic Conrnama, .i. Toirrdelbach óg mac Toirrdelbaig, deg. Uilliam caoch mac Donnchada 1 Cellaig do crochad Lerin nguibernoir 1 nGaillim. Mac Siurtain Baile atha leḋain, .i. Tomarr dub, deg. Ocus atait fo fa hairdi tigernada ar Ulltoib in tan foin, .i. Toirrdelbach Luimnech ar tir Eogain, ocus Aod mac Maguidir Ui Domnaill ar tir Conaill; Conn mac Neill oicc ar clainn Aoda buiḋe; an fer dorcha mac Domnaill óig na Mag Aongusa ar lḃ Echach. Art mac Briain na mocherdi ar Oirgiallaib. Cuconnacht og mac Conconnacht ar feruib Manach. Ruaidri mac Magnusa 1 Caṫain or cinn oirechta 1 Cathain. Matha mac Maoileḋlainn riabaig mic Maoltuili deg. Gadb ingen Ui Duibgendain, ben Ghillacoluim mic Maolmuire mic Briain óig, deg. Mac Eochadu .i. fer gan ainm Mac Eochada, ollam Laigen in fer gan ainm rin, deg.

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1 *Men.* This clause seems misplaced, and should apparently come in after the enumeration of the chieftains of Connacht, which is continued, and concluded, in the sentence immediately following.

2 *Maurice;* i.e., Maurice Mac Donnchadha, or Mac Donough.

3 *Cairbre.* Also a Mac Donough.

4 *Luighne Buidhe;* i.e., the part of Luighne (Leyny, co. Sligo) belonging to O'hEghra Buidhe, or O'Hara the Yellow.

5 *Luighne-Riabhach.* The part of Luighne belonging to O'Hara Riabhach (O'Hara the Swarthy).

6 *These.* It would seem that the enumeration of the Ulster chieftains,

Magh-Luirg; Brian, son of Brian O'Ruairc, over the Breifne; Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, over Lower Connacht; and Richard, son of Oliver Burk, over the territory of Clann-William. And it is impossible to count, or reckon, or relate, all the injuries and oppressions the Foreigners committed upon these men.[1] The Ferdorcha, son of Maurice,[2] is over Tir-Ailella; Aedh, son of Cairbre,[3] over the Corann; Cormac O'hEghra over Luighne-Buidhe;[4] Ferghal Carragh over Luighne-Riabhach;[5] Edmond O'Dubhda over Tir-Fiachrach-Muaidhe. Those are the lords of the province at this time. Tadhg Mac Aedhgain, the ollamh in Fenechas of the descendants of Rickard Og Burk, died this year. The son of Mac Consnamha, i.e., Toirdhelbhach Og, son of Toirdhelbhach, died. William Caech, son of Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, was hanged by the governor in Gaillimh. Mac Jordan of Baile-atha-lethain, i.e., Thomas Dubh, died. And these[6] were the chief lords over the Ulidians at that time, viz., Toirdhelbhach Luighnech over Tir-Eoghain, and Aedh, son of Maghnus O'Domhnaill, over Tir-Conaill; Conn, son of Niall Og, over Clann-Aedha-Buidhe; the Ferdorcha, son of Domhnall Og, was Mag Aenghusa over Ui-Echach; Art, son of Brian-na-mocherghi,[7] over Oirghialla; Cuconnacht Og, son of Cuconnacht,[8] over Feara-Manach; Ruaidhri, son of Maghnus O'Cathain, over Oirecht-Ui-Cathain. Matthew, son of Maelechlainn Riabhach Mac Maeltuile, died. Sadhbh, daughter of O'Duibhgennain, wife of Gillacoluim,[9] son of Maelmuire, son of Brian Og, died. MacEochadha, i.e., Fer-gan-ainm MacEochadha, (this Fer-gan-ainm was ollamh of Laighen), died. A

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here commenced, should follow immediately after the completion of the list of Connacht lords given above.

[7] *Brian-na-mocherghi.* "Brian of the early rising;" a chieftain of the sept of Mac Mahon of Oriel.

[8] *Cuconnacht.* Chief of the family of Mac Uidhir, or Maguire.

[9] *Gillacoluim.* One of the Mac Swine clan. The name Gillacoluim signifies the "gillie" of Colum, or St. Colum-Cille.

banna Saxranaċ do marbad ra Ruda re cloind Doṁnaill na hAlban, ocus do baineadar dun Lirre do Saxranaib, ocus do marbadar aroile and.

Ett. Ianair for Aoine, ocus ari aoir in Tigerna in tan ra cuig bliadna ocus ceṫra fichet, ccccc. ocus mile. Mac Taiḋg 1 Ruairc.i. Brian, ocus cuid do cloind tSiċiġ do bi ar fardo aige, do dul ar fiuḃal innfuiġe air Mag [F]landchaidh, ocus creacha mora do glacaḋ doiḃ la fele Sdeaḃain. Mag [F]landchaidh ocus mac 1 Ruairc .i. Tigernan mac Briain 1 Ruairc do breṫ orrṫa, ocus tacar do ṫaḃairt da ċele doiḃ; ocus Maġnus oġ Mag Duḃain do marbad a toraċ in tachair sin. Fir Breifne ocus Dartraoi do breiṫ orra na diaiḋ sin, ocus cur doiḃ doċum na feaḋna sin, ocus bruiseḋ ar mac Taiḋg 1 Ruairc ocus ar a muindtir, ocus Eogan mac Sitiuḋ mac Toirrḋealbaiġ mic Emainn mic Sitiuḋ do marbad, ocus da ficheḋ maraon fris ar a[n] lathair sin. Do gaḃaḋ mac Taidg 1 Ruairc ocus Maġnus oġ O Cuinn, ocus do cuiseḋ ar Loċ na cula iad fo iarnach; ocus do marḃadar clann Tigernain iad go holc; ocus ar maġ hOiliċear tuguḋ in maoiḋm sin. In guiḃernoir, .i. tigerna Connacht, do teacht luchd da arriṫaċ o baile Aṫa Luain go carraig Meic Diarmada, aoiḋce cind in da la dhec go nonoir moir ocus noirriod naḃail a tigh Briain Mic Diarmada, do fill re tar air doċum [a] aitte fein. Toirrḋealbach mac an aba Meg Uidir do marbad le Mag Maṫgamna. Uilliam mac in barun Nuinnsenn do teacht go hErinn tarsin a fuair se danro ar feḋ an domain sair, ar fagbail a pardais do on mbanrigan. Clann Báiter fada a Burc do ġabail don guibernoir co nemmaith, ocus a ceus fo iernach co baile atha Luain.

[1] *Dun-Lipsi;* i.e. Dunluce. This entry is in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot, as are also the six first entries under the next year.

[2] *Tighernan.* Tigernan, Clar.

[3] *Attack.* tath, for tathair, Clar.

[4] *Night after.* aiḋce cind. There is apparently a slight confusion in the text, arising from the omission of

Saxon band was slain in the Ruta, by the Clann-Domhnaill of Alba; and they took Dun-Lipsi[1] from the Saxons, and killed all who were there. A.D. [1584.]

The kalends of January on Friday; and the age of the Lord at this time is one thousand, five hundred, and eighty-five years. The son of Tadhg O'Ruairc, i.e., Brian, and some of the Clann-Sithigh whom he had retained, went on a foray against Mag [F]lannchaidh; and they captured great preys, on Stephen's festival. Mag [F]lannchaidh, and the son of O'Ruairc, i.e., Tighernan,[2] son of Brian O'Ruairc, overtook them; and they attacked each other; and Maghnus Og Mac Dubhain was killed in the beginning of that attack.[3] The men of Breifne and Dartrai came up with them after that, and attacked the band; and a victory was gained over the son of Tadhg O'Ruairc, and over his people; and Eoghan Mac Sithigh, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Edmond Mac Sithigh, was killed, and two score along with him, on that field. The son of Tadhg O'Ruairc, and Maghnus Og O'Curnin, were captured, and placed in irons on Loch-na-cula; and the sons of Tighernan wickedly slew them. And on Magh-Oilches this defeat was given. The governor, i.e., the lord of Connacht, with two boats' crews, came from the town of Ath-Luain to Carraig-Mic-Diarmada. The night before[4] the twelfth day, *spent* with great honour and excessive enjoyment in Brian Mac Diarmada's house, he returned back to his own place. Toirdhelbhach Mac-an-aba Mag Uidhir was killed by Mac Mathghamhna. William, son of the Baron Nugent, came to Erinn,[5] after all the hardship he encountered throughout the world eastwards, on receiving a pardon from the queen. The sons of Walter Fada Burk were wickedly taken prisoners by the governor, and sent in irons to the town of Ath-Luain. Gormlaith, [1585.]

some words. But the entry is still sufficiently intelligible.

[5] *Erinn.* The remaining entries for this year, with the exception of those indicated in note [1], p. 468, are written in the same hand as that in which the events for 1584 are written.

Gairmliuḋ ingen Briain mic Eogain Ui Ruairc deg caoicḋigir re mbelltuine; ocus do bud do bainéchtuiḋ maiḋi Erenn di. Crecha mora do denaṁ ar Albanchaib irna glinniḃ le Saxanchaib. Roiri ingen I Neill dég .i. in ben do bi ag Conn mac in calbaig Ui Domnaill. Domnall gorm, mac Domnaill ballaiġ meg Domnaill, do marbad ir na glinnib le Tomárr Uoir; cairdin Saxanach an Tomárr rin. Albanoiġ do aċċur a hErinn do Saxanchaib. Fir Erenn uile, do neoch dob inairiṁ dib, do dol go baile Atha cliath docum acta pairliminti. Mac Ui Maoilmuaid, ocus Emann dorcha mac Domnaill mic Murchadha mic Suiḃne, ocus daoine imḋa oile, do crochad ar an acta pairliminti rin. Maithe Erenn do ṫeachd rlán on comairle rin Atha cliath gan tarba. Beliġi Erenn do reiḋioġad, do neoch ba daingen dib, le Saxanchaib. Doeiṙiṙ mor do cur ar Connachtuib do Saxanchuib .i. uingi dór ra ceṫramain itir cill ocus thuaith, ocus tigernus gach uile tigerna gaidealach dirrleghad doib. Sean na Muaidi .i. tigerna ċlainni mic nEogain, fer oiniġ ocus tiġi naoiḋeḋ co mor, do ég. Tomárr mac Baiter Ruinnerenn o tiġ Munna deg. Conn mac Airt oig mic Neill Conallaiġ Ui Neill do marbad le hAod mac Conconnacht Meg Uidir .i. mac Meg Uidir. Felim dub mac Neill mic Cuinn do marbad le Sean mac Meg Uidir. Iarla Cille dara, .i. Gerod og mac Gerod mic Gerod, dég a Saxanaiḃ. Domnall óg mac Duiḃrithe do marbad a nDairtraiḋe Meg Flannchaiḋ le cethernn tiġi na banrighan. Fliuchad ar feḋ na bliadna ra. Mac Uilliam Burc deg .i. Rirderd mac Oiliuerur. Antuirbia

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1 *Udis;* i.e., Wodehouse.

2 *Act of Parliament.* The chronicler meant a "Session" of Parliament, holden by Sir John Perrot.

3 *An ounce of gold.* The rent reserved to the crown, by the compositions entered into between Sir John Perrot and the chieftains of Connacht, was 10*s.* annually out of every quarter of land. See Hardiman's ed. of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connacht*, App., p. 299, sq.

4 *Shane-na-Muaidhe.* "John of the

daughter of Brian, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, died a fortnight before May-day; and she was one of the best lamented women of Erinn. Great depredations were committed upon Albanachs, in the Glenns, by Saxons. Rose, daughter of O'Neill, died—i.e., the wife of Conn, son of the Calbhagh O'Domhnaill. Domhnall Gorm, the son of Domhnall Ballagh MacDomhnaill, was killed in the Glenns by Thomas Udis[1]: (this Thomas was a Saxon captain). Albanachs were expelled from Erinn by Saxons. The men of all Erinn—such of them as were of any account—went to Baile-atha-cliath to an Act of Parliament.[2] The son of O'Maelmhuaidh, and Edmond Dorcha, son of Domhnall, son of Murchadh Mac Suibhne, and several other persons, were hanged at this Act of Parliament.[2] The nobles of Erinn came safely from that Council of Ath-cliath, without profit. The passes of Erinn—such of them as were secure—were levelled by Saxons. A great tribute was imposed on Connacht by Saxons, i.e., an ounce of gold[3] on every quarter, both ecclesiastical and lay; and the sovereignty of each Gaeidhelic lord was lowered by them. Shane-na-Muaidhe,[4] i.e. the lord of Clann-mic-nEoghain, a man of great hospitality, and much celebrated for keeping a guest house, died. Thomas, son of Walter Nugent, from Tech-Munna, died. Conn, son of Art Og, son of Niall Conallagh O'Neill, was killed by Aedh, son of Cuconnacht Mag Uidhir, i.e., the son of *the* Mag Uidhir. Felim Dubh, son of Niall, son of Conn,[5] was killed by John, the son of Mag Uidhir. The Earl of Cill-dara, i.e. Garrett Og, son of Garrett, son of Garrett, died in Saxon-land. Domhnall Og Mac Duibhsithe was killed in Dartraighe-Mic-Flannchaidh, by the kerne of the queen's house. Wet weather during all this year. Mac William Burk[6] died, i.e. Richard,

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Muaidh (or river Moy)". One of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many.

[5] *Conn;* i.e. Conn O'Neill.

[6] *Mac William Burk.* He was Ma William Iochtar, or the Lower; i.e., the northern Mac William.

dar comainm Anbuirb a Flendruf do gabail le cinn Filib .i. le rig na Spaine, ar Flémennchaib ocus ar Saxanchaib, ocus imarcad doene do marbad innti. O hAinlidhe darab comainm Tadg ballach deg. Clemenf mac Semuis Sgeraid deg; uardian na Gaillue. Iarla óg Chille dara do toidhecht a nEirinn, .i. Hannri na tuath mac Geroid mic Geroid mic Geroid, fa cumachta mora on mbanrigain, ocus barun Dealbna do teachd maraon fris, ocus cumachta a duthaide fein leis; ocus int Iarla óg sin do dabairt cuirp a athar lais ocus a derbrathar docum Eirenn, ocus a nadhlocad fa didin De ocus bride a Cill dara. Murchad mac I Ceinneid[ig] dhec. Findtan mac Illaind mic Dubthaig I Mhaoilconaire, .i. adbar olluman tsiol Muiredhaig, dhec. Artar mac Somairle buidhe meg Domnaill do marbad re Sagranaib, ocus fiched da muintir fadis; ocus do rugud a ceann go baile Atha cliath.

Oct. for Sathairnn; aois in Tigernai mile bliadan ocus cuicc ced, ocus cethra fiched ocus se bliadna. Brien mac Cein Ui Eghra do cur docum bairr a nGaillimh ar fulairim tigerna cuigid Connacht, .i. Rigdeird Dingiem; ocus fa mor int écht an mac sin Cein Ui Eghra a let uairle ocus oinigh. Tomarr ruaidh, mac Riocaird mic Seain in tesmuinn, do marbad apeall do Saxanchaib, ocus fa mor int écht in mac sin mic Uilliam. Mac mic Goisdelb, .i. Uilliem mac Piersa, do crochad le sisiem condae Rossa Commain, ar duma na Rómanach. Mac Maghnusa tiri Tuathail do crochad lesin sisiem cedna; Toisidhelbach buidi a comainm, ocus ar Cruachan do crochad é; ocus nir fechad don parduin do bi aigi dó; ocus an tres lá do

1 *Henry-na-tuadh*; i.e., Henry of the [battle-]axes. This entry, and the remaining ones for this year, are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

2 *Brother*; i.e., Gerald, Lord Offaly, eldest son of Gerald, eleventh Earl of Kildare.

3 *Of God.* Dia, Clar. The proper genit. form has been substituted.

4 *Died.* h, for dhec or do hec, Clar.

5 *Mac Domhnaill.* meg Comnaill (which is a mistake for meg Domnaill), Clar.

son of Oliver. The city which is called Antwerp, in Flanders, was taken by king Philip, i.e. the king of Spain, from the Flemings and Saxons; and a great number of men were slain in it. O'hAinlidhe, whose name was Tadhg Ballagh, died. Clemens, son of James Skerritt, died; i.e., the warden of the Gaillimh. The young Earl of Cill-dara, i.e., Henry-na-tuadh,[1] the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of Garrett, came to Erinn with great powers from the queen; and the Baron of Delbhna came with him, having the supremacy of his own country. And this young Earl brought the bodies of his father and brother[2] with him to Erinn; and they were interred under the protection of God[3] and Brigid, in Cill-dara. Murchadh, son of O'Ceinned[igh], died. Fintan, son of Illann, son of Dubhthach O'Maelconaire, i.e., intended ollave of Sil-Muiredhaigh, died.[4] Alaster, son of Somhairle Buidhe MacDomhnaill,[5] was killed by the Saxons, and twenty of his people along with him; and his head was taken to Baile-atha-cliath. A.D. [1585.]

The kalends on Saturday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and eighty-six years. Brian, son of Cian O'hEghra, was put to death in Gaillimh, at the command[6] of the governor of the province of Connacht, i.e., Richard Bingham; and that son of Cian O'hEghra was greatly lamented in respect of nobility and hospitality. Thomas Ruadh, the son of Rickard, son of Shane-in-termuinn,[7] was killed in treachery by Saxons; and that son of Mac William was greatly lamented. The son of Mac Goisdelbh, i.e., William, son of Piers, was hanged by the sheriff of the county of Ros-Comain, on Dumha-na-Romhanach. Mac Maghnusa of Tir-Tuathail was hanged by the same sheriff: (his name was Toirdhelbhach Buidhe; and on Cruachan he was hanged; and the pardon which he[8] had for him was not regarded; and the third day of [1586.]

[6] *Command.* ꝑuḃaıꝛım, for ꝑuꝛaıḋem, Clar.

[7] *Shane-in-termuinn.* John of the Termon, i.e., of the Termon of Balla, in Mayo. He was one of the Burks of Lower Connacht.

[8] *He;* i.e., the sheriff, whose name was Richard Mapother.

Marta do finnedh an gnim sin. Cluain Dubain do gabail don gubernoir, ocus Mathgamain mac an erbuicc Ui Briain, ocus [a] barda uile, do cur docum baigi ann, ocus an baile do brighedh; ocus fa mor int echt sin do toeb uairle ocus oinigh. Sruile ingen mic Dabi deg; ocus do bud mor in fgel sin. Oiluesur mac Sean mic Dadhi bain a Burc, ocus Tomas mac Dabi bain, do crochad leisin ngunbernoir. An gunbernoir do dol fluagh diamhe atimchell Cairlen na caillighi, ocus cuid do slicht Uilleg a Burc ocus do slicht Emuinn a Burc do bedh isin cairlen, ocus an gunbernoir dinnsoigedh an baile lucht a do no a tri do badhuib; ocus do cuiredar docum in baile, ocus do marbad da xx^ec do muinntir in gunbernoir, ocus do hobrad é fein dradhbail; ocus do imdhetar na barda na diaidh sin, ocus ni dernadh dighbail doib. O hAirt .i. Felim mac Uilliam Ui Airt deg aidgi cargi, ocus a adnacad a Sligech dia Luain. Ricard og, mac Ricaird mic Sean an tsamuinn, do crochad don gunbernoir isin crich, ocus fa huaral doennachtach degoinigh in fer sin, tri hoidhe re gcairg. Da mac Baiter fada a Burc, .i. Maoilir ocus Teboid, do crochad don gunbernoir a forr Commain ar mbedh bliadain a laimh doib, ocus a nadhnacad a roilig Tempull an aighéin isir cairg ocus belltuine; ocus do batar sin ar échtuidh mora Erenn do Gallaib an en aimsir sin. Mac Ui Domhnaill, .i. Magnus og mac Magnusa Ui Domnaill, do marbad le cuid do slicht Donnchada Ui Gallchubair. Mac Suibne Badhanach, .i. Brian bacach, do marbad le na braithrib fein. Giuistis maith dobi fada for Erinn deg a Saxanaidh .i. Henri Sidnie. Cogadh mor isir cing Filib ri na Spainne ocus

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[1] *Governor.* Sir Richard Bingham.

[2] *Bishop O'Briain.* This was Toirdhelbhach (or, as Ware writes it, Terence) O'Brien, bishop of Killaloe, whose death is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 1569.

[3] *Rickard Og.* "Rickard the Young;" commonly called *Fal fo Erinn*, or the "hedge of Erinn." See the *Miscellany of the Celtic Society*, pp. 195–6, where he is called the "Pall" (and also the "Perall") of Ireland.

the month of March this deed was committed.) Cluain-Dubhain was taken by the governor;[1] and Mathgamhain, son of the Bishop O'Briain,[2] and all the warders, were put to death there; and the place was demolished. And that was a great loss in respect of nobility and hospitality. Cecilia, daughter of Mac David, died; and that was a great calamity. Oliver, son of John, son of David Bán Burk, and Thomas, son of David Bán, were hanged by the governor. The governor went with a numerous army about Caislen-na-caillighe; and some of the posterity of Ulick Burk, and of the posterity of Edmond Burk, were in the castle; and the governor advanced towards the place with a force of two or three boats. And they attacked the place; and forty of the governor's people were slain; and he himself was nearly lost there. And the warders subsequently departed; and no harm was done to them. O'hAirt, i.e., Felim, the son of William O'hAirt, died on Easter night, and was buried in Sligech on Monday. Rickard Og,[3] son of Rickard, son of Shane-in-termuinn,[4] was hanged by the governor, in the district, three nights before Easter: and he was a noble, humane, most hospitable man. The two sons of Walter Fada Burk, viz., Meiler and Tibbot, were hanged by the governor in Ros-Comain, after having been a year in confinement; and they were interred in the cemetery of Tempul-an-aighnéin between Easter and May-day. And those were amongst the most lamented of the Foreigners of Erinn in their time. The son of O'Domhnaill, i.e., Maghnus Og, the son of Maghnus O'Domhnaill, was killed by some of the posterity of Donnchadh O'Gallchubhair. Mac Suibhne Baghanach, i.e., Brian Bacach,[5] was killed by his own kinsmen. A good Justiciary who was a long time over Erinn died in Saxon-land, i.e., Henry Sidney. A great war between king Philip, king of Spain, and the

A.D. [1586.]

[4] *Shane-in-termuinn.* See note [7], page 469.

[5] *Brian Bacach*; i.e. Brian the Lame.

prinnra Saxanaċ .i. Gilrabét, ra Flónrur. O hEgra riabach .i. Fergal carrach deg. O Ruanaḋa .i. Sean, no Aonġus, mac Ruaidri oig, do marbad le Sean mac Ui Anluain. An gairbernoir ocus Iarla clainni Ricaird, ocus Iarla Tuaḋmuman, ocus sluaġa mora maille riu, ocus forlongport do denam irin Tóċair ocus a mbaile in Rosba doib, ocus do sroċatar triur lenab do bi a laim acu fein re fada roime sin .i. mac an abad caoich, ocus mac Maoilir mic Baiter fada, ocus mac Sean a Burc, a Rorr mor; ocus do bud truaiġ in gnim sin srochad na lenaḃ neimċintaċ. Ocus Eogan mac Domnaill an cogaid Ui Flaiṫbertaiġ do marbad per dolum, ocus morán da muinntir do srochad ocus do marbad doib; ocus tugatar an sluaġ do roinne na gnima sin tri mile bo riú, ocus do srechatar Ciarraide co huilid. Clann tSemuis meg Domnaill do teacht a nEirinn, mile co leṫ Albanach, ocus do milledar moran a nUlltoib; ocus teacht doib co cill Ronain a crich Connacht, ocus do badar cúicc oiġċe innte, ocus do bi in gairbernóir a mbél in áṫa fada, sluaġ diáirimh do maiṫiḃ Connacht ocus do Saxanċuiḃ na ṡochair. Ocus do ċuiredar Albanuiġ sciaṫ tar lorcc orṫa docum Cuilḿuine, ocus tangadar cuid do cloinn Uilliem na gcoinne; ocus do ionnraigedar sroṫad in ċillín; ocus o ro cualadar Saxanuiḃ Albanuiḃ do dul tarra sior do lenadar ied, ocus do buailed fa ceile iad ag sroṫad in cillín, ocus tucadar taċar teno da ċéile ann, ocus do marbaḋ a cúig no sé deachaib an gairbernóra, ocus do imdedar Albanuiḃ gan diḃáil docum Sléibe dam, ocus rucadar srech leo gu Ard na ria. Dála in gairbernora, do lonnuiḃeḋ ocus do láinṡergniḃeḋ leiss fa Albancuiḃ dimdechd uaḋ, ocus do léigse araiḃi aga deisge amach Gaoidheluiḃ uaḋ, ocus do ṡill sé ruarr docum an cairlein móir; ocus

[1] *Droiched-in-chillín*; i.e. "the bridge of the little *kill* (or church)". This appears to have been the name of a bridge over the river Owenmore, at Cul-mhaine, or Collooney, barony of Tirerrill, co. Sligo.

prince of the Saxons, i.e., Elizabeth, regarding Flanders. A.D.
O'hEghra Riabhach, i.e., Ferghal Carragh, died. O'Ruan- [1586.]
adha, i.e., John (or Aenghus), son of Ruaidhri Og, was killed by John, the son of O'hAnluain. The governor, and the Earl of Clann-Rickard, and the Earl of Tuadh-Mumha, accompanied by large armies, established a camp in the Tochar, and in Baile-in-Rodba; and they hanged three children in Ross-mor, whom they themselves had in their hands for a long time before that, viz., the son of the Blind Abbot, and the son of Meiler, son of Walter Fada, and the son of John Burk: and that was a pitiful deed—the hanging of the innocent children. And they killed Eoghan, the son of Domhnall-an-chogaidh O'Flaithbhertaigh, per dolum, and killed and hanged several of his people. And the army that committed those deeds brought three thousand cows with them, and entirely plundered Ciarraidhe. The sons of James Mac Domhnaill came to Erinn, *with* fifteen hundred Albanachs; and they destroyed much in Uladh. And they went to Cill-Ronain in the territory of Connacht, and were five nights in it; and the governor was at Bel-an-atha-fada, a numerous host of the chieftains of Connacht, and of Saxons, being with him. And the Albanachs retreated to Cul-mhaine; and some of the Clann-William came to meet them; and they advanced to Droiched-in-chillín.[1] And when the Saxons heard that the Albanachs had gone past them down, they followed them; and they encountered one another at Droiched-in-chillín, and delivered a vigorous battle to each other there; and five or six of the governor's horses were killed; and the Albanachs departed uninjured to Sliabh-damh, and carried a prey with them to Ard-na-riadh. As regards the governor, he was rendered furious and fully angry at the escape of the Albanachs from him, and he permitted all the "rising out" of the Gaeidhil that he had to depart, and returned southwards towards the Caislén-mór.[2] And two Saxon

[2] *Caisl'n-mór*; "the great castle," i.e. Castlemore-Costello.

rucadar air annrin da banna Shaxanach tanuic on Mumain, ocus do bi re annrin reachd mbanna don armáil dob ferr ar bith; ocus ro len ied gu huaral arrachta ánttrenta co rainic Ard na ria. Ocus in uair do conncadar Albanuid ḃuca iad do eirgiodar amach aran mbaili a gcoinne ocus a gcomdáil na nGall, ocus tucadar fraga diana digsaire da narmaib diobraici anaghaid na nGall, ocus do ḃí do ḃonus ar Albancuiḃ nar loitedar duine na each don fraig rin, ocus gur gabadar raon maḃma ocus teiḃḟe docum na Muaiḃi, ocus gur marbaḃ ocus gur báthaḃ .xx. ced no amplius. Do marbad ann da mac Sémair mic Domnaill .i. Domnall gorm ocus Aluradar, ocus do marbaḃ ann Gilla erbuic mac Dubḃgaill mic Donnchaiḃ ḃaim mic Ailin, ocus do marbaḃ Emann ciocarach mac Daibí báin a ḃúrc, ocus Caḃaoir mac Domnaill mic Donncaiḃ ruaiḃ Meg Domnaill, ocus morán oile nach féadmuid dairemh ar a méd; ocus a nArd na ria tucaḃ ant ár rin reachtmuin re breil Miḃeoil. Ocus tucaḃ cath a bPlóndrus an lá rin etir cinn Filip ocus banrigan Saxan. Filip mac rig hAnrigh do marbad andsa cath rin, ocus morán eile. Sruḃ na Sionna do filleaḃ tarair doḃum Loca riġ, ocus ḃeiḃ ceiḃre huaire ficheḋ ar an ordoḃ rin a riadnuire aroile an aḃ Luain uile. Droiḃed Ḃaile argat dara do ḃrisnu[ga]ḃ le O Conḃubair Sligiġ. Muirgeр mac Muircertaiġ mic Donnchaiḃ dhec. In Sgoloġaḃ dhec. Aoḃ mac Eogain mic Shuiḃne .i. conrabal cloinde Ricairt dhec, ocus bud mor int eaḃt rin. Brian bratach mac Mic Donnchaid in Chorainn dhec ar in Maiġin. Tomar mac I Floind do crocaḃ a Rosa Chomain da la ria feil Cathrina. Mac

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1 *The.* na; repeated in Clar.

2 *Son of Domhnall.* Mac Conaill, "son of Conall," Clar. But this is a mistake, arising from the aspiration of the first letter of the name "Domhnaill," which is hardly sounded in the pronunciation of the name, and the attraction over of the *c* of *Mac*.

companies that came from Mumha overtook him there; and he had then seven companies of the best army in the world; and he followed them nobly, valiantly, vigorously, until he reached Ard-na-riadh. And when the Albanachs saw them approaching, they advanced from the town to meet and encounter the Foreigners, and discharged vehement, furious, showers from their firearms against the[1] Foreigners; and such was the misfortune of the Albanachs, that they wounded neither man nor horse with that discharge, and that they commenced a movement of rout and flight towards the Muaidh, and that twenty hundred, or more, were killed and drowned. James Mac Domhnaill's two sons were killed there, viz., Domhnall Gorm and Alaster; and Gilla-espuig, son of Dubhghall, son of Donnchadh Cam MacAilin, was slain there; and Edmond Kiocarach, son of David Bán Burk, and Cathair, son of Domhnall,[2] son of Donnchadh Ruadh Mac Domhnaill, were slain there, and many more whom we cannot reckon, from their number. And in Ard-na-riadh this slaughter was given, a week before the festival of Michael. And a battle was fought in Flanders on that day,[3] between king Philip and the queen of the Saxons. Philip, the son of Sir Henry, was slain in that battle, and several others. The stream of the Sionainn turned back to Loch-Righ; and it was twenty-four hours in that order, in the presence[4] of all who were in Ath-Luain. The bridge of Baile-esa-dara was finished by O'Conchobhair Sligigh. Maurice, the son of Muirchertach Mac Donnchaidh, died. The Scurlock died. Aedh, the son of Eoghan Mac Suibhne, i.e., the constable of Clann-Rickard, died; and that was a great calamity. Brian Brathach,[5] son of Mac Donnchaidh of the Corann, died on the Maighin. Thomas, son of O'Floinn, was hanged in Ros-Comain, two days before the festival of Catherine. Mac Diarmada Ruadh

A.D. [1586.]

[3] *Day.* The next eight entries are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

[4] *In the presence.* a pronuipe, Clar.

[5] *Brathach*; i.e., treacherous. bpaċ, Clar.

Diarmada ruad dhec .i. Fergal mac Conchobair óig meic Muircertaig. Eogan Ulltach, an liaig ir ferr do bi a nEirinn, dég. Iarla o Lerdar do dol fluag diairiñ do cumgnad le Flemennchaib co Flondruf. Ri na Sráinne do denam armala anagaid na harmala sin, ocus cad do chur etarra, ocus ilmad do miltiñ do tuitim etarra ar gach toeb. Murchad mac Ui Cinnéidig do tuitim ler O gCerbuill .i. in Calbach. Mac an baird Cula an urdáin, .i. Muirir mac Laoiriğ, do dol deg. Uilliam O Cernaig, .i. fer bradaċair dob ferr do bi a nEirinn do fermóntaiğ, dragail bair ar an Maiğin. An dall do bi a nUlltuib re fairdine dragail bair, .i. Magnus mac Sithe. Uilliam Burc mac Emuinn o crich cloinne hUilliam deg; oigri an Iarla ruaidh ant Uilliam sin, ocus ba mor ant écht sin. Cairlen mor Meic gCoirdealb, ocus leaċ ċigernuir in tíre, do ċaḃairt do Thaboid Dilunn do Mac Goirdealb .i. Sean mac in gilla ḃuiḃ meic hoiberd. O Gaḃra do ċaḃairt cuig mbaile na rand, ocus cairlen Doire mḟoir, don fir cedna. Oillilin O Gaḃra tug sin uaḃa.

Ict. for Domnach; aoir in Tigerna mile bliadan ocus cuicc ced, ocus cedra xx^ti ocus seachd mbliadna. An banrigan Albanaċ do bi a laimh re fada roime sin ag banrigan tSaxan do ċur docum bair don bainrigan tSaxanuiğ, ocus ni roiḃi a rann Eorpa ben bud bréġa inar í. Ant ochtmaḃ la do Febra do cuiredh docum bair í. Mac Lochluinn O Luccaill, .i. Sean buiḋi, deg. Sir Uilliam Stannlúi, ridire uasal do cuir banrigan tSaxan re hagaid cogaid co Flondruf, do dol anagaid a prinnsa fein do cungnam le rig na Srainne, ocus are lín do dóiniḃ do chuaid lair re ced .x. do Saxanchaib, ocus dEirennchaib, ocus dAlbanchaib. Maoileċlainn mac Maoilruanaid mic

[1] *Ultach;* i.e. the Ultonian. His real name was Donlevy. The remainder of this entry, and the seven succeeding entries, are in a different handwriting from that of Brian Mac Dermot.

[2] *The great castle.* Castlemore, or

died, i.e., Ferghal, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach. Eoghan Ultach,[1] the best leech that was in Erinn, died. The Earl of Leicester went to Flanders with a numerous army, to assist the Flemings. The king of Spain assembled an army against that army; and a battle was fought between them, and several thousands fell between them on each side. Murchadh, the son of O'Ceinnédigh, fell by O'Cerbhaill, i.e., the Calbhach. Mac-an-bhaird of Cuil-an-úrtain, i.e., Maurice, the son of Laisech, died. William O'Cernaigh, i.e., an old friar, the best preacher that was in Erinn, died on the Maighin. The blind man who was prophesying in Ulster, i.e., Maghnus Mac Sithe, died. William Burk, son of Edmond, from the territory of Clann-William, died: (this William was the Red Earl's heir; and he was much lamented). The great castle[2] of Mac Goisdelbh, and half the lordship of the country, were given to Tibbot Dillon by Mac Goisdelbh, i.e., John, son of the Gilla-dubh,[3] son of Hubert. O'Gadhra gave five towns in his division, and the castle of Daire-mór, to the same man. (Oilillin O'Gadhra that gave those away.) A.D. [1586.]

The kalends on Sunday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and eighty-seven years. The queen of Alba, who had been imprisoned for a long time previously by the queen of the Saxons, was put to death by the Saxon queen; and there was not in any part of Europe a woman more beautiful than she. The eighth day of February she was put to death. The son of Lochlainn O'Lugaill died, i.e., John Buidhe. Sir William Stanley, an illustrious knight whom the queen of the Saxons sent to the war to Flanders, went against his own prince, to aid the king of Spain; and the number of men that went with him was 1,600, of Saxons, Irishmen, and Albanachs. Maelechlainn, the son of Maelruanaidh [1587.]

Castlemore-Costelloe, co. Mayo. The remaining entries are in Brian Mac Dermot's handwriting.

[3] *Gilla-dubh.* This name signifies "the Black gillie," or "Black fellow." ᵹıαłłα ȯuıƀ, Clar.

Diarmada mic Seain deg. Eg mor ar cetraib na bliadna sa, ocus ro dit arba innti beos. Baiter riabach mac Muiris mic Baiter mic an Iarla, ocus clann Briain mic Cathaoir mic Airt mic Diarmada laimderg, do dol ar creich ar borto Letlinne in droichid, ocus crech do denamh doib; ocus toir do breit orra .i. mac mathusail an Ibair ocus armail mathaon sir. Baiter riabach ocus a muinnter trillet orra, ocus mac an mathusail ocus cetrar ar xxit da muinntir do marbad ar in lathair sin; ocus fa mor int echt do toeb in mic sin an mathusail. Cathal mac Toirrdelbaig mic Diarmada do gabail, ocus a bret co por Comain fa daoirri. Mac Donnchaid an Corainn deg .i. Aod mac Cairbri. Ro tigbail bid an Erinn an bliadain si. Port do denam do cairdin Grainn ar droichet mic Maonaig, ocus port oile do denam a nDruim do maigistir Letinn. Mac Ui Concenuinn .i. Muirchertach mac Cathail deg. Diar mac Eogain ruaid mic Cormaic do crochad a cnoc in bicaire le cairdin Grairdin, ocus le Seoirse mac Pitair Nuinnsenn, per dolum; ocus an Dubaltach maig Riabaig do crochad mar in cedna. Brian ballach mac an calbaigh mic Taidg buidi Ui Concobair, ocus Dunadach mac Dubgaill ar cerion do crochad a mi medoin tramrad a por Comain. Serion do denam a Sligech do Seoirse Bingiam ocus don giuistir Dilmain, ocus do maigistir Comartun, ocus connbae Sligig do teacht docum na comdala sin, ocus Pelim mac

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[1] *Walter Riabhach*; i.e., Walter the Swarthy. A member of the Fitzgerald family, and the son-in-law of Fiach MacHugh, the active chief of the O'Byrne sept of Wicklow.

[2] *Diarmaid Laimhderg*. Dermot of the Red Hand, of the family of Kavanagh, or Mac Murrough. He was king of Leinster, and died in 1417.

[3] *Leithglinn-in-droichid*; "the glenside of the bridge;" now Leighlin Bridge, co. Carlow.

[4] *The Ibhar*; i.e., the yew; the old name of Newry, co. Louth. The Marshal referred to was Sir Nicholas Bagenal, whose son was Sir Dudley Bagenal.

[5] *Captain Grain*. Apparently the

Mac Diarmada, the son of John, died. Great mortality amongst the cattle of this year; and there was also great destruction of corn in it. Walter Riabhach,[1] the son of Maurice, son of Walter, son of the Earl, and the sons of Brian, son of Cathair, son of Art, son of Diarmaid Laimhderg,[2] went on a predatory expedition on the borders of Leithglinn-in-droichid,[3] and committed a depredation; and a pursuing band overtook them, viz., the son of the Marshal of the Ibhar,[4] accompanied by an armament. Walter Riabhach and his people turned upon them; and the Marshal's son, and twenty-four of his people, were slain on that field; and great was the woe on account of that son of the Marshal. Cathal, the son of Toirdhelbhach Mac Diarmada, was apprehended, and taken to Ros-Comain in bondage. MacDonnchaidh of the Corann died, i.e., Aedh, the son of Cairbre. Great destruction of food in Erinn this year. A residence was erected by Captain Grain[5] on Droichet-mic-Maenaigh, and another residence in Druim by Master Leighinn. The son of O'Concenainn, i.e., Muirchertach, son of Cathal, died. The two sons of Eoghan Ruadh, son of Cormac, were hanged at Cnoc-in-bicaire by Captain Graidhin,[6] and by George, son of Peter Nugent, per dolum; and the Dubhaltach Mac Riabhaigh was hanged in like manner. Brian Ballagh, son of the Calbhagh, son of Tadhg Buidhe O'Conchobhair, and Dunadach Mac Dubhgaill, were hanged at a session, in the middle month of summer, in Ros-Comain. A session was held in Sligech by George Bingham, and by the Justice Dillon,[7] and by Master Comartun;[8] and *the inhabitants of* the county of Sligech

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person called "Graidhin" in the second next entry, and the same as Captain Gilbert Grayne, slain in 1593 by Brian O'Ruairc, according to the Four Masters, and Docwra's "*Relation.*"

[6] *Graidhin.* See preceding note.

[7] *Justice Dillon.* Thomas Dillon, the chief justice of the province of Connacht.

[8] *Comartun.* Garrett Comberford, or Comerford, attorney-general of the same province.

Donnchad óg Ua Airt do crochad annsin, ocus Eman mac Enri. An guiberneoir do dol a Saxanaib. Toirrdelbach mac Ua Broin do crochad le Saxanchaib, ocus é fadhu fein a ferbis na banrigna. Cairpri mac Coda meg Donnchaid .i. mac mic Donnchaid, dég. Gillacoluim Ua hUigind, mac Maoilmuire mic Briain óig Ua Uigin, deg tri hoidhi re lughnadh. Mac giuirtis na hEirenn deg; fir feon Firoid ainm in giuirtis sin. Concobar mac Enna Ua Uigin deg; fáoi re dan an Concobar sin, ocus a adnacad a cairill na heilidi ar Machaire na naileg. Cith cloichfneachta do chur a machaire Connacht a ceinn treachtmuine iar lughnadh, ocus nir mo min uball na gach cloch dond fneachta sin, ocus arbar imda do milleg do. O Concobair donn .i. Diarmaid mac Cairpri mic Eogain caoich Ui Concobair, an fer ir mó ro traoth ocus ro chuirn dia naimdib, ocus ir mo ro foghail ocus ro admill da ercaidhib in gach aird, and aon duine uadal ir ferr tanic do slicht Toirrdelbaigh moir Ui Concobair re cian daimsir dég, ocus a adnacad a mBaile an dorair fa diden De ocus Brigdi, an tres la re ced feil Muiri, ar mbeg cuig bliadna .x. ar ficheb a digernus dó. Toirrdelbach mac Coda Ui Baoighill, ocus Cod óg mac Coda buidi Ui Domnaill, ocus moirfergor da muinntir, do marbad le clainn Neill ruaidh Ui Baoighill. Cettach mac Toirrdelbaigh Ui Ruairc ocus Madhgamain mac Caba, ocus triur no cedhar maraon fris, do marbad ocus fiad a focair Doinnaill Ui Ruairc, le cloinn Briain mic Eogain Ui Ruairc .i. Tigernan ocus Domnall; ocus ag Raith giain do ronad in marbad sin; ocus do imthigh mac Taidg Ui Ruairc .i. Domnall do frith ocus ar éigin. O Dubda .i. Emunn mac Eogain Ui Dubda deg. Sir Risderd Binsiam do chur don banrigan co Flondrus,

[1] *His.* dia; "of his;" repeated in the MS.

[2] *Of God.* Dia, MS.

came to that assembly; and Felim, son of Donnchadh Og O'hAirt, was hanged there, and Edmond, son of Henry. The governor went to Saxon-land. Toirdhelbhach, son of O'Briain, was hanged by Saxons, and he along with themselves, in the queen's service. Cairbre, son of Aedh Mac Donnchaidh, i.e., son of *the* Mac Donnchaidh, died. Gilla-Coluim O'hUiginn, the son of Maelmuire, son of Brian Og O'hUiginn, died three nights before Lammas. The son of the Justiciary of Erinn died: this Justiciary's name *was* Sir John Perrot. Conchobhar, son of Enna O'hUiginn, died: a most eminent poet was this Conchobhar; and he was interred in Caisel-na-heilidhi, on Machaire-na-nailech. A shower of hail fell in Machaire-Connacht within a week after Lammas, and a small apple was not bigger than each stone of that snow; and it destroyed much corn. O'Conchobhair Donn, i.e., Diarmaid, son of Cairbre, son of Eoghan Caech O'Conchobhair, the man who subdued and humbled his[1] enemies the most, and who plundered and destroyed his adversaries the most in every quarter, the best gentleman that came of the race of Toirdhelbhach Mór O'Conchobhair for a long time, died; and he was interred in Baile-in-tobair, under the protection of God[2] and Brigid, the third day before the first festival of Mary, after he had been thirty-five years in sovereignty. Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh O'Baighill, and Aedh Og, son of Aedh Buidhe O'Domhnaill, and seven of their people, were slain by the sons of Niall Ruadh O'Baighill. Cedach, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Ruairc, and Mathghamhain Mac Caba, and three or four along with them, were slain whilst in the company of Domhnall O'Ruairc, by the sons of Brian, the son of Eoghan O'Ruairc., viz., Tighernan and Domhnall: and at Rath-Giain this killing was done; and the son of Tadhg O'Ruairc, i.e., Domhnall, escaped by running, and with difficulty. O'Dubhda, i.e., Edmond, the son of Eoghan O'Dubhda, died. Sir Richard Bingham was sent by the queen to Flanders; and his brother, i.e.,

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ocus a derbrathair .i. Seoirse do fagbail ina inad or cinn Connacht. Eogan mac Ruaidri mic Felim mic Maghnusa deg caoiceas fria famhain, ocus a athnacad a Sligech. Aedh fuad mac Ui Domnaill .i. mac Aeda mic Maghnusa, ocus mac mic Suibne Fanat, ocus mac Eogain mic Sean mic Corbmaic buidi Ui Gallchobair, do gabail ar cuan fada Maolain do luing Saxanach, ar ndol dól fina inti doib, ocus a mbreth co baile Atha cliath. Mac Ui Fergail bain .i. Tadg og dég. Domnall mac Baothghalaigh Mic Aedagain deg. Ingen Briain mic Diarmada ruaid, ben oirchinnigh Baile na cclerech .i. Cathal, dhec. An finaghal Ui muig Caille ocus Faidhrigin mac mic Muirir, ocus Faidhrigin Cundun, ocus Donnchad mac Corbmaic Meg Carthaigh, do gabail a nAth cliath do comairle na hEirenn fer dolum. Fort do denam a ccluain Eoair a hOirghiallaibh do fir Hanrai Duic, do ridire saxanach. Cumedha mac mic Conmara finn ocus a ben, ingen meg Riaruis, dragbail bair an aoin reachtmuin,

Kt. for Luan; aois in Tigerna mile bliadan, ocus cuig ced ocus cetra fichet ocus ocht mbliadna. O Conchobair Sligigh .i. Domhnall mac Tadg mic Cathail oig, rogha Gaoidel Erenn, deg aidhqi nodlag beg a Sligech, ocus a athnacad innti. Aed mac in calbaigh Ui Domnaill, ocus fer ocus ochtar maraon fir, do marbad a feall a gcrannoig Muigi gaiblín le hingen tSemair meg Domhnaill, le mnaoi Ui Domnaill. Matha fuad O Luinín, .i. saoi re senchus, deg an bliadain cetna. Baiter mac Risderd mic Ricaird oig a Burc dég. Giuirtir nua do teacht co hEirinn .i.

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1 *Eoghan.* He was of the family of O'Conor Sligo. His death is not recorded by the Four Masters.

2 *O'Domhnaill.* The Four Masters state that this Aedh (or Hugh) was really the son of the Dean O'Gallagher, although then usually called the son of Calvagh O'Donnell.

3 *Crannog of Magh-gaibhlín.* Maghgaibhlín, now Mongavlin, is a townland in the parish of Taughboyne, co. Donegal. The "crannog" is not now

George, was left in his place over Connacht. Eoghan,[1] the son of Ruaidhri, son of Felim, son of Maghnus, died a fortnight before Allhallowtide, and was buried in Sligech. Aedh Ruadh, the son of O'Domhnaill, i.e., the son of Aedh, son of Maghnus, and the son of Mac Suibhne Fanad, and the son of Eoghan, son of John, the son of Cormac Buidhe O'Gallchubhair, were taken prisoners in the harbour of Rath-Maelain, by a Saxon ship, after they had gone to drink wine in it; and they were carried off to Baile-atha-cliath. The son of O'Ferghail Bán, i.e., Tadhg Og, died. Domhnall, the son of Baethghalach MacAedhagain, died. The daughter of Brian Mac Diarmada Ruadh, wife of the Airchinnech of Baile-na-clerech, i.e., Cathal, died. The Seneschal of Ui-mic-Caille, and Patrickin, son of Fitz-Maurice, and Patrickin Condon, and Donnchadh, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, were taken prisoners in Ath-cliath, by the council of Erinn, per dolum. A residence was erected at Cluain-Eois in Oirghialla, by Sir Henry Duke, a Saxon knight. Cumedha, the son of Mac Conmara Finn, and his wife, the daughter of Mac Piers, died in one week. A.D. [1587.]

The kalends on Monday; the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and eighty-eight years. O'Conchobhair Sligigh, i.e., Domhnall, the son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, the choice of the Gaeidhel of Erinn, died on Little Christmas night in Sligech, and was buried in it. Aedh, son of the Calbhach O'Domhnaill,[2] and nine men along with him, were slain in treachery in the crannog of Magh-gaibhlín,[3] by the daughter of James Mac Domhnaill, the wife of O'Domhnaill.[4] Matthew Ruadh O'Luinin, i.e., an eminent antiquary, died the same year. Walter, son of Richard, son of Rickard Og Burk, died. A new Justiciary came to Erinn, i.e., William FitzWilliam, [1588.]

traceable; nor is there any water in the locality in which such a structure could have existed, with the exception of the waters of Lough Foyle, on the margin of which Mongavlin is situated, and in which the crannog must have been.

[4] *O'Domhnaill*; i.e., Aedh, son of Maghnus O'Domhnaill, or Manus O'Donnell.

Uilliam Paoiuilliam, ocus ni raibi rith ina roinenn a nEirinn ina coraid fein o do tanic. Earpacc mallaigthi heregda do beth a nOilfinn, ocus do finne Dia fertha fele air; ocus ari áit a raibi a tigedar a ngraingig in Machaire riabaig; ocus do cuiredh cith fnechta dó, ocus nir mó riadh uball na gach cloch de; ocus nir fagbad grainne na baile, ocus ir re fluaidib do cuirthi an fnechta fin o na tigtib; ocus ar a mí medoin tramrad do cuiredh an cioth fin. O Fallamain .i. Cobtach O Fallamain deg, ocus a mac Remann doirnedh na inad. Sean mac Tomair mic Dabi mic Emuinn .i. faccart uasal onorach deg. Mac Ui Raigilligh .i. Emann mac Maoilmoruda do teacht ar creich ar Brian mac Fergail oig Ui Raigilligh, ocus crecha do glacadh dó; ocus mac Fergail oig do bredh orra, ocus Sean og mac Sean mic Toirrdelbaig Ui Raigilligh, ocus troid do tabairt da chele doib, ocus an crech do buain dEmann ocus riche da muinntir do marbad, ocus Sean og mac Sean mic Toirrdelbaig do marbad le hEmann. An Dubaltach mac Remuinn Ui Fallamain do marbad le Remann mac Cobthaig 1 Fallamain. Gilla na naom mac Iriail Ui Uigind dég. Mac mic Diarmada .i. Cathal mac Toirrdelbaig, ocus mac 1 Choncubair ruaid .i. Cedach, ocus mac Mic Conmara do crochadh, ocus mac Feidlim buidi .i. Donnchad, do crochadh maraon riu a nGaillim. Mac mic Goirdelba dég .i. Emann. Mac 1 Maoilconairi dég [.i.] Senchán. Filib O hEinidh décc .i. duine roibinn do bi a nor$\overline{\text{mm}}$. Domnall mac 1 Domnaill, ocus fliocht Aodha 1 Gallcobair, do dul ar riubal innruidid ar cloinn Cuinn mic in calbaig, ocus do marbadh leo in calbach óg mac Cuinn mic in calbaig, ocus rucadar

[1] *Bishop.* John Lynch, who was appointed in 1583, and resigned the see in 1611; and who is said, according to Harris (Ware's *Works*, vol. i., p. 634), to have "lived a concealed, and died a Public Papist."

[2] *Great miracles.* fertha fele. Probably a mistake for fertha filedh, "poet-miracles." See under the year 1024; vol. i., p. 27.

[3] *Edmond;* i.e. Edmond Burk.

[4] *Felim Buidhe.* Felim the Yellow;

and there was neither peace nor quietness in Erinn, in his own party, since he came. There was a wicked, heretical, bishop[1] in Oilfinn; and God performed great miracles[2] upon him. And his place of residence was in the Grainsech of Machaire-riabhach; and a shower of snow was shed for him, and a wild apple was not larger than each stone of it; and not a grain was left in his town; and it was with shovels the snow was removed from the houses; and it was in the middle month of summer that shower fell. O'Fallamhain, i.e., Cobhthach O'Fallamhain, died; and his son Redmond was ordained in his place. John, son of Thomas, son of David, son of Edmond,[3] i.e., a noble, honourable priest, died. The son of O'Raighilligh, i.e., Edmond, son of Maelmordha, came on a predatory incursion against Brian, son of Ferghal Og O'Raighilligh, and took preys; and the son of Ferghal Og, and John Og, son of John, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Raighilligh, overtook them; and they gave battle to each other; and the prey was taken from Edmond, and twenty of his people were slain; and John Og, son of John, son of Toirdhelbhach, was killed by Edmond. The Dubhaltach, son of Redmond O'Fallamhain, was killed by Redmond, the son of Cobhthach O'Fallamhain. Gilla-na-naemh, son of Irial O'hUiginn, died. The son of Mac Diarmada, i.e., Cathal, son of Toirdhelbhach, and the son of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, i.e., Cedach, and the son of Mac Conmara, were hanged in Gaillimh; and the son of Felim Buidhe,[4] i.e., Donnchadh, was hanged along with them. The son of Mac Goisdelbh died, i.e., Edmond. The son of O'Maelconaire died, [i.e.] Senchán. Philip O'hEinidh died, i.e., a most excellent man, who had been in Normandy(?). Domhnall, son of O'Domhnaill, and the posterity of Aedh O'Gallchubhair, went on an expedition against the sons of Conn, son of the Calbhach;[5] and the Calbhach Og, son[6] of Conn, son of the Calbhach, was slain by them;

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[1] the son of Felim Finn, or Felim the Fair, grandson of Turlough Roe, and ancestor of the sept of O'Conor Roe.

[5] *Calbhach*; i.e., the Calbhach (or Calvagh) O'Donnell.

[6] *Son.* m̄c.; repeated in Clar.

leo morán do buaiḃ ocus do caipliḃ. O Ḋoċartaiġ[1] ocus O Gallcobair[2] do gabail don giuirtir, ocus a mbreṫ co Ath cliaṫ. Felim occ mac Concobair mic Toirrdelbaiġ[3] ruaid, ocus an Calbaċ mac Cuinn mic Felim ruaid, do ṫol co rann mic Uilliam Ḃurc, ocus muinnter ant rirriam do marbad per dolum. Uirdiun[5] mac Maolmuire mic Felim meg Ḋomnaill do crochad leirin ngiuibernoir. Sbainnig do teacht co hEirinn loingeir aḋbail mor, ocus do baitheḋ a hocht no a naoi do na longaib rin a Mumhain ocus a Connachtuib, ocus an méid nar baith an muir do lucht na long rin do baitheḋ, do marḃadar Saxanaiġ iad; ocus ni heidir a rinn no a innirin gaċ ar baitheḋ ocus gach ar marbad ran loingeir rin ar a méd, ocus gach a prith don eḋail, dór ocus dairgeḋ ocus da gach maitheir arcena. Sligech do buain do Ḋonnchad mac Cathail oig Ui Concobair don giuibernoir, ocus mac Cathail oicc do dol a ccosaid co Saxanaiḃ. O hEiḋin dég .i. Eogan manntach O hEḋin. Cettach mac Briain mic Diarmada ruaiḋ deg. Iarla o Leitir .i. prinnra ro chumachtach do muinntir banrigan Saxan deg. Cairdin Coilér deg. Sluaiged Erenn uile acht cuiged Ulad nama do teacht a Connachtuiḃ le rir Uilliam Faoiuilliam .i. giuirtir na hErenn, ocus gan en reid maiḋera do denam do, acht araibi o ath Luain co hEirne do milleḋ do, ocus mac Ui Ḋoċartaiġ .i. Caṫaoir, do marbad le Saxanchaib. Maig Eochagain .i. Connla maig Eochagain, fer uasal degoiniġ, dég. Mac Tigernain na Breirne .i. Feṙgal decc. Mac Suiḃne thire Baġuine, .i. Niall meirgeach mac Maoilmuire,

[1] *O'Dochartaigh.* John Og, son of John, son of Felim O'Doherty.

[2] *O'Gallchubhair.* This was Sir John O'Gallagher, the son of Tuathal Balbh, whom Ware (*Annals*) incorrectly calls Sir Owen MacToole, and Cox (*Hib. Anglic.*) Sir Owen O'Toole.

[3] *Toirdhelbhach Ruadh.* Turlough Roe; one of the sept of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, or O'Conor Roe.

[4] *Felim Ruadh.* Another member of the last named sept.

[5] *Justin.* Uirdiun. This name is written "Euston" by Cox, and "Ewster" in Docwra's *Relation*; (*Miscell. of Celtic Soc.*; Dublin, 1849, p. 202).

[6] *Nine.* This is only half the number officially reported as lost by Mr. Geoffrey Fenton, Irish Secretary of

and they carried away with them a great number of cows and horses. O'Dochartaigh[1] and O'Gallchubhair[2] were apprehended by the Justiciary, and taken to Ath-cliath. Felim Og, son of Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach Ruadh,[3] and the Calbhach, son of Conn, son of Felim Ruadh,[4] went to Mac William Burk's division; and they killed the sheriff's people, per dolum. Justin,[5] the son of Maelmuire, son of Felim Mac Domhnaill, was hanged by the governor. Spaniards came to Erinn, a very great fleet; and eight or nine[6] of those ships were wrecked in Mumha and Connacht; and Saxons killed all who were not drowned of the crews of those ships that were wrecked; and it is not possible to reckon or tell all that were drowned, and all that were slain in that fleet, on account of their number, and the quantity of the spoils got, of gold and silver, and of every kind of treasure besides. Sligech was taken from Donnchadh, son of Cathal Og O'Conchobhair, by the governor; and the son of Cathal Og went to complain to Saxon-land. O'hEidhin died, i.e., Eoghan Manntach O'hEidhin. Cedach, son of Brian Mac Diarmada Ruadh, died. The Earl of Leicester, i.e., a very powerful prince of the queen of the Saxons' people, died. Captain Collier died. The hosting of all Erinn, except the province of Ulster alone, went to Connacht with Sir William FitzWilliam, i.e., the Justiciary of Erinn; and he effected not a particle of good, but injured all that was from Ath-Luain to Erne; and the son of O'Dochartaigh, i.e., Cathair, was killed by Saxons. Mag Eochagain, i.e., Connla Mag Eochagain a noble, very hospitable man, died.[7] Mac Tighernain of the Breifne, i.e., Ferghal, died. Mac Suibhne of Tir-Baghuine, i.e., Niall

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State at the time. See the extract from his report published by Dr. O'Donovan, in his ed. of the Annals of the Four Mast., under the year 1588.

[7] *Died.* The remaining entries for this year, and the earlier ones under the next, are in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot.

do marbad re Donnchad dub mac Maoilmuire meirgidh meic Suibne per dolum. Mairgreg ni Cuairceil in ben do bí ag Giollacolluim O Chlabbuigh dhec; ocus ni facemar a cill riam ben buidh fearr. Seathan mac Maoilre ban mic Uilliam Burc, mic Ricaird oig, do marbad re Uilliam Taig a Sligech go timpirtheach. Creacha mora do denam dAodh mac in calbaigh [1] Domnaill roime e fein do marbad, ocus do mac [1] Neill ar dir Aodha, du and aroibe tri mili bo. Ni tainic re cian daimrir a nEirinn riam comhmaith na bliadna ro do fagamar; ari búdh mó bia ocus torad. Feall granna do denamh do righ Franc, oir do marbaid re duine maith da muintir fein per dolum. Do baithed Brian mac in perruin ocus Anriar mac in perruin, ocus Cormac O hAirt, annra loingear Sbaineach rin tainic go Cairbri.

Kt. Ianair for Cédaoin, ocus aoir in Tigerna naoi mbliadna ocus ceathra fichead .ccccc. mile. Siarrium connaae Muige nEo .i. magirtir Brun, ocus Domnall O Dalaigh do dul ar riubal go hIorrar. Morcreca ocus marbtha do denam doib per dolum. Rirdearg mac deamain in chorain, ocus Uater mac Ricaird meic Sean in Termuinn, do breaith orrtha; ocus do badar Saxranaigh tri ced tarmail, ocus do cuadar do bualadh a cele, ocus do brireadh air Sagranchaib, ocus do marbudh Domnall O Dalaigh ocus maigirtir Brun .i. in riarriam, ocus maithe a roibe farru uile, ocus do tugadh in maidm orrtha go harracta uaral tre mirbuile De athar. Tadhg mac Ruaidri meic Conchobair .i. duine uaral do tíchtain Fergail meic Diarmada, dhec. Cathal mac Daoigir .i. fagart Achanaigh dhec.

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[1] *O'Clabbaigh.* O ċlaḃaiġ, Clar.

[2] *Duke.* The Duke of Guise.

[3] *Per.* pear, Clar.

[4] *Demhan-in-chorain*, "the demon of the reaping hook," otherwise called "Devil's hook." This was Rickard Burk, son of Rickard, son of Rickard, son of William, son of Edmond, son of Rickard Burk, surnamed "O'Cuairsce," or "of the crooked shield."

Meirgech, son of Maelmuire, was killed by Donnchadh Dubh, the son of Maelmuire Meirgech Mac Suibhne, per dolum. Margaret Ni Cuareil, the wife of Gilla-Coluim O'Clabbaigh,[1] died; and we never saw a better woman in a cemetery. John, the son of Meiler Ban MacWilliam Burk, son of Rickard Og, was unfortunately slain in Sligech by William Taig. Great preys were taken by Aedh, son of the Calbhach O'Domhnall, before he himself was killed, and by the son of O'Neill, in Tir-Aedha, in which there were three thousand cows. There came not for a long time in Erinn so good a year as this as regards the harvest; it was the most plentiful in food and produce. An ugly treachery was committed by the king of France, for he killed a good duke[2] of his own family, per dolum. Brian Mac-in-Persuin, and Andrew Mac-in-Persuin, and Cormac O'hAirt, were drowned in that Spanish fleet which came to Cairbre. A.D. [1588.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the age of the Lord one thousand, five hundred, and eighty-nine years. The sheriff of the county of Magh-Eo, i.e., Master Browne, and Domhnall O'Dalaigh, went on an expedition to Irrus. They committed numerous depredations and homicides, per[3] dolum. Richard, the son of Demhan-in-chorain,[4] and Walter, the son of Rickard, son of Shane-an-termuin,[5] overtook them; and the Saxons were three hundred in number; and they proceeded to attack one another, and the Saxons were defeated, and Domhnall O'Dalaigh, and Master Brown, i.e., the sheriff, and all the principal persons who were along with them, were slain; and this victory was nobly, valorously, gained over them through the miracle of God the Father. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Conchobhar, i.e., an excellent man of the posterity of Ferghal Mac Diarmada, died. Cathal Mac Daighir, i.e., priest of Achanach, died. [1589.]

[5] *Shane-an-termuin.* Shane, or John (Burk), of the termon; i.e., of the termon of Balla, county of Mayo.

O Neill, .i. Toirdhealbach Luineach, do teacht ar tarraing Neill gairb mic Coinn meic an Chalbuigh 1 Domhnaill, ar Eogan mac in decanaigh 1 Ghallchubair, ocus do gelagadar cred mor; agus do rug orra muintear Ghallchubair ocus cuid do clainn tSuibne, ocus do cuireadar cugad go maith no go rangadar int ineoin andaroibe O Neill. An uair do connairc O Neill a muinntir da randdu do fill anagaid na dora, ocus do brir orrda, ocus do marbad andrin Maolmuire mac Emainn do congabluibh na Muman, ocus fichet maraon fris. Do fill O Neill glan edalach. Maidm do dadhairt air Roiberd mac Hanrigh duibh Diluin a nOirgeallaibh meg Madgamna, ocus e a dul na dhiarraim ar Mag Uidir; ocus do gabud e fein ocus do marbad a muinntir; ocus Brian mac Aodha oig meg Madgamna tug in maoidm sin. Clann Murchada na tuath mic Taidg 1 Flaithbertaigh do dul ar siubal innsuighe go Connmaicne, ocus creca mora do gelagad doib. Saxanaigh do breith orrda da banda do glere glanfluaigh, ocus dol do bualad a cele doib; ocus brisad ar muinntir Flaithbertaigh, ocus Tadg O Flaithbertaigh mac [M]urchada, ocus Urdun mac Murchada, ocus Tadg og O Flaithbertaigh, ocus ced maraon frin do marbad; ocus do gerocad Emann O Flaithbertaigh, mac Murchada na tuath do bi a laimh a nGaillimh an cedaoin eidir da cairg; ocus de ratsidhnn carga do tugad an maoim ag Cairlen an dathirda a gCuileda; ocus fa haubal na hechta sin. Ocus do brisiodar clann Uilliam a coirlen, ocus do loisgiodar a tige ocus a narbinna; ocus do brisiodar baile Atha leathair, ocus orin siar go fairrge. An Corann ocus tir Oilella do drechad do cloinn 1 Ruairc .i. Eogan ocus Brian óg.

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[1] *O'Flaithbhertaigh.* The text from this down to the beginning of the paragraph on p. 494 is in the handwriting of the person who copied the portion of the chronicle including the entries for the years 1462 and 1463, &c.

[2] *The two Easters.* Easter Sunday and Low Sunday.

O'Neill, i.e., Toirdhelbhach Luinech, came upon the invitation of Niall Garbh, son of Conn, son of the Calbhach O'Domhnaill, against Eoghan, son of the Dean O'Gallchubhair; and they obtained a great prey; and Muinter-Gallchubhair, and some of the Clann-Suibhne, overtook them, and attacked them bravely until they came to the place where O'Neill was. When O'Neill saw his people eagerly sought after, he turned against the pursuers, and defeated them; and Maelmuire, son of Edmond, one of the constables of Mumha, was slain there, and twenty men along with him. O'Neill returned safe, enriched with spoils. A defeat was given to Robert, son of Henry Dubh Dillon, in Oirghiall-Mic-Mathghamhna, whilst going as sheriff against Mag Uidhir; and he was taken prisoner himself, and his people were slain; and it was Brian, son of Aedh Og Mac Mathghamhna, that gave that defeat. The sons of Murchadh-na-tuadh, son of Tadhg O'Flaithbhertaigh, went upon an expedition to Conmaicne, and took great preys. Saxons overtook them—two bands of choice troops; and they proceeded to attack each other; and Muinter-Flaithbhertaigh were defeated, and Tadhg O'Flaithbhertaigh,[1] the son of Murchadh, and Urun, son of Murchadh, and Tadhg Og O'Flaithbhertaigh, and one hundred along with them, were slain; and Edmond O'Flaithbhertaigh, the son of Murchadh-na-tuadh, who was imprisoned in Gallimh, was hanged on Wednesday between the two Easters;[2] and on Easter Saturday the defeat was given, at Caislen-an-chathirtha in Cuilecha; and those were prodigious events. And the Clann-William broke down their castles, and burned their houses and corn crops; and they demolished Baile-átha-lethair,[3] and from thence westwards to the sea. The Corann and Tir-Oilella were plundered by the sons of O'Ruairc, viz., Eoghan and Brian Og. Tir-Fiachrach was plundered by

A.D. [1589.]

[3] *Baile-atha-lethair.* Apparently for Baile-atha-lethain, "the town of the wide ford." There is a place so called in the bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo.

Tír Fhíaraċ do ċrechaḋ dO Ruairc fen o Iarguiġ raoir. Mac I Ruairc .i. Eoghan do ḋul go maċaire Chonnachc gondechaiḋ re go cill Tolltoġ, ocur clann I Conċaḃair ruaiḋ maraon fris; ocur gan crech do ġlacaḋ dóiḃ do ḋiġ marcsluaiġ, ocur filleḋ tar a nais doiḃ go rangadar boċar fen ndo[m]nuiġ. Siarrium na cunndae do ḃreiṫ orra .i. Ruirdeirc Márúdar, ocur clann nDuġaill do ḃreiṫ orra annsin ocur banna raoidiḋúr. Ac da feḋuin sin do ḋul an ordugaḋ ar cuinne a ċeile, ocur bruiġeḋ ar Saxanachaib, ocur an bruiġeḋ sin do ḃeṫ orra go cairill Miaḋaċáin, ocur a ndruma ocur a mbratać do ḃúain díḃ, ocur drem ḋiairmiṁe ḋoṙairneiri do muinnter na Saxanaċ dṙaġḃáil isin dreṙ teġmalaċ drendorb sin. Baile an doire, ocur Liaṫ druim, ocur cluain Muire ocur Baile na ngiolla do lorgaḋ ḋóiḃ. Art mac Ruaiḋri ġlair .i. fer brataiġ Briain ṁic Diarmada dṙaḋuil ḃáir an bliaḋain sin. O Conċoḃair ruaḋ ocur Tomaltach óg Mac Diarmada, ocur Ruaiḋri caoċ Mac Diarmada do gaḃáil fer dolum, ocur a gcur go ror Chumáin ro ḋaoirri ṁóir. Cor óg fleaċta Sheoun a Búrc do ċeċt go Corunn, ocur creċ do ġlacaḋ ḋoiḃ. Tóir do ḃreiṫ orra; cur ċum a ċeile ḋóiḃ; filleḋ ḋóiḃ ar an tóraḋ, ocur Cormac O Ruanaiḋ do ṁarbaḋ, ocur daoine ele nach airmeḋ. Mag Uidir .i. Cuċonnacht og mac Conconnacht, fgel buḋ mo a ḃeġuiḃ ḋEirinn dṙaḋuil ḃáir. Ailinora ingen iarla Deṙṁumhan do ḋul dhec, ben I Ruairc .i. Brian mac Briain I Ruairc. Are ba diaġirnna ón mbannrioghan ar ċoigeḋ Chonnacht an uair sin .i. sir Ruirdeirc Binnġem, ocur an ṁeid nar ċroċ re do clainn Uilliam do ċuir re ag cogad ar an mbanrioghan iad, ocur clann nDoṁnaill mar an cedna; ocur do ċuir re sliocd Torrḋelbaiġ

[1] *With him.* frei, Clar.

[2] *Bothar-Sendomhnaigh;* the "road of Sen-domhnach," or of the "old *dominica*," now known as Shankill, a

O'Ruairc himself, from Iascagh eastwards. The son of O'Ruairc, i.e., Eoghan, went to Machaire-Connacht, until he went to Cill-Toltog, and the sons of O'Conchobhair Ruadh along with him;[1] and they took no prey, for want of cavalry. And they turned back until they came to Bothar-Sendomhnaigh.[2] The sheriff of the county, i.e., Richard Mapother, and the Clann-Dubhgaill, and a band of soldiers, came up with them then. These two bodies went into array against one another, and the Saxons were routed; and this rout continued to Caisel-Miadhachain; and their drums and standard were taken from them; and a countless, indescribable, number of the Saxons' people were lost in that fierce, mutual, conflict. Baile-an-doire, and Liath-truim, and Cluain-Muire, and Baile-na-ngiolla were burned by them. Art, the son of Ruaidhri Glas, i.e., Brian Mac Diarmada's standard bearer, died this year. O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and Tomaltach Og Mac Diarmada, and Ruaidhri Caech Mac Diarmada, were taken prisoners, per dolum, and sent to Ros-Comain under great bondage. The young men of the posterity of John Burk came to Corann, and took a prey. A pursuing party overtook them. They approached each other. They turned upon the pursuers, and killed Cormac O'Ruanaidh, and others who are not enumerated. Mag Uidhir,[3] i.e. Cuchonnacht[4] Og, son of Cuchonnacht, almost the greatest loss to Erinn, died. Ailenora, the Earl of Des-Mumha's daughter, died; (the wife of O'Ruairc, i.e., of Brian, son of Brian O'Ruairc).

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The person who was governor from the queen over the province of Connacht this time was Sir Richard Bingham, and all of the Clann-William whom he did not hang, he set at war with the queen; and the Clann-Domhnaill in like manner; and he set the posterity of Toirdhelbhach

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very old church in the parish of the same name, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

[3] *Mag Uidhir.* Mag Uidhir, Clar.

[4] *Cuchonnacht.* Cuaċonnacht, Clar.

duinn 1 Chonċaḃair ocur sliocht Aoḋa mic Feiḋilim, ocur muinnter Flannagáin, ocur O Ruairc ocur mag [F]lannchaiḋ, ocur sliocht Eogain mic Diarmada ag cogaḋ ar fen ocur ar an mbanrioghan. Ocur do rinne breid slataċ raiṫcheċ do ċoigeḋ Chonnacht, ocur do ċuir se sliocht Briain Laoiḋnigh ocur muinnter Airt ran ċogaḋ sin, an méd nar ċroċ se díḃ.

Mar do ċualaigh giurtir na hErenn int olc sin do ċur ar Connacht do Dingamachaib, tainic se go seirg moir ocur go londur naḋbail go rainic Gaillim, ocur ni ċug se do sluaġ leis acht ced marcach ocur ced coisriġe; ocur do an in guibernoir a naċ Luain a stuided mar do millfeadh an cuid na ar mill se do cuigedh Conacht. Tangadar clann Uilliam go Gaillim, ocur Murchad O Flaṫḃeartaigh, ocur do ronnadar friṫ rirn giurtir, ocur do ċuiredar a mbraigde a laim muintire na Gaillḃe. Uilliam Taiṫ ocur cuigear ar sicheḋ roidiur, ocur cuigear marcaċ, do dul doċum in bealiġ buiḋe ar Corrṡliabh doiḃ. Mac 1 Ruairc ocur sliocht Eogain meic Diarmada, ocur cuid do clainn Donnchaiḋ, do ḃeiṫ rumpu ar in mbealach, ocur a do no tri do ceaduiḃ; ocur do eirgeadar rin dona Galloib, ocur do briseadar orrṫa, ocur do marbad antrin ceaṫra ar siċid, ocur do baineḋ .x. neiṫ ocur tri bairill riona diḃ, ocur do imiġ Uilliam Taiġ. Mag Maṫgamna .i. Rossa buiḋe mac Airt maoil dhec; ocur sa mor int echt sin. Brian mac Aoḋa oig do rigad na naḋ. Maiġistir Straindre ocur primsaiġ Arda maċa, ocur an giurtir Dilum, do dul go haṫ Cille franain ar huchd in giurtir, do ḋenam siṫe re mac 1 Ruairc; ocur do roinneadar siṫ re ċele sa ċorda. Risdeard mac Uater mic

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[1] *When.* Brian Mac Dermot's handwriting recommences with the corresponding word in the text.

[2] *Taith.* Written "Taigh" in the next sentence, and also elsewhere.

[3] *Of Eoghan.* Eaoġ, Clar.

Donn O'Conchobhair, and the posterity of Aedh, son of Felim, and Muinter-Flannagain, and O'Ruairc, and Mac [F]lannchaidh, and the posterity of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, at war with himself and the queen. And he made a bare, polished, garment of the province of Connacht. (And he drove the posterity of Brian Laighnech, and Muinter-Airt, into that war—all of them that he did not hang). A.D. [1589.]

When[1] the Justiciary of Erinn heard of that evil being inflicted on Connacht by the Binghams, he came with great anger and terrible fury, until he arrived at Gaillimh; and he brought with him no army, save 100 horse, and 100 foot. And the governor remained in Ath-Luain, studying how he might ruin the portion that he had not ruined of the province of Connacht. The Clann-William came to Gaillimh, and Murchadh O'Flaithbhertaigh; and they made peace with the Justiciary, and placed their hostages in the hands of the people of Gaillimh. William Taith,[2] and twenty-five soldiers, and five horsemen, went to the Bealach-buidhe on the Corr-sliabh. The son of O'Ruairc, and the posterity of Eoghan[3] Mac Diarmada, and some of the Clann-Donnchaidh, were before them on the pass, with two or three hundred persons; and they rose up against the Foreigners, and routed them; and twenty-four were then slain, and ten horses and three barrels of wine were taken from them; and William Taigh departed. Mac Mathghamhna, i.e., Rossa Buidhe, the son of Art Mael, died; and that was a great calamity. Brian, son of Aedh Og, was ordained in his place. Master Strange,[4] and the primate of Ard-Macha, and Justice Dillon, went to Ath-Cille-Sranain, on the part[5] of the Justiciary, to make peace with the son of O'Ruairc; and they cordially concluded peace with each other.

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[4] *Master Strange.* Sir Thomas Le Strange appointed deputy-governor of Connacht, by Queen Elizabeth, in 1588, during the absence of Sir Richard Bingham in the Low Countries.

[5] *On the part.* ar huaṙ, for ar huachᴛ (*recte* a huchᴛ), Clar.

Seain mic Oliuerus a burc do marbad duṙcar do gunna a tulaig Coṫa, ocus fa mor imt echt frin. Seaṫan ruad mac Loċlainn mic Fhadoin .i. mac 1 Maoilċonre dhec, ocus fa mor [in]t echt frin a leiṫ daonachta ocus ealaṫna. Siurtan mac Tomais na capall dhec an iarnaċ andfran Eill ag Saxranachaib. Cuigaṫ Connacht uile ó aṫ Luain go hEirne fa en olc o araonta Gall ocus Gaoideal re ċele. Daioġre O Duiḃgenain, doine fo ḃind fuilcuir, dhec. Giollafadraig og mac Gillafadraig mic Filip meic Toirḋealbaiġ meg Uiḋir, ocus fear ocus ochtar maraon fir, do marbad re Conchobar og mac Conchobair ruaid meg Uiḋir, ar teacht doiḃ le Donnchad óg mac Donnchada meg Uiḋir air Conchobar og, do ḋenaṁ gclaġaċar air; ocus do baineaḋ ficheḋ no ḋo eċ diḃ, ocus do loiteaḋ fe fir ḋeg ar ficheḋ do daoinuiḃ Donnchada óig, ocus do biṫ friuḃal tri mile air. Coṫ mac Conchobair oig mic Muircertaig meic Diarmada ruaiḋ dheg, ocus ba mor in fgeal frin a leaṫ laime ocus daonachta; ocus tri la ria ceḋ feil muire fa fomar deg fe; ocus do cuireaḋ e a mainistir na Buile; ocus do marbad a mac foime frin re fliocht Eogain meic Diarmada .i. Fearḋorċa mac Coṫa; ocus Eogan mac Ruaḋri mic in ġiolla ḋuiḃ meic Diarmada ruaiḋ do marb é. Sluaġ Saxranaċ do ċur don guiḃernoir go hichtar Connacht, ocus tugadar laṁ ar O n'Duḃda do ċreachad, ocus ni ar eirig frin doiḃ ce do ċuadar go Cill ġlair ocus go heirgir oḃuinn; tangadar tar a nair go cuil cnam ocus do ṁilleadar andfrin mofan biṫ ocus edġ; ocus do ċuadar arfrin go gleann Dallain, ocus ni ḃfuaradar edail na aṁantur andfrin. Ocus do roindedar in tfear friuḃal ar ṫfliocht Eogain meic Diarmada; ocus ce do ċuadar go tir Tuaṫil ocus go coilltib

[1] *Thomas-na-capall.* Thomas "of the horses," a nickname frequently applied to freebooters.

[2] *Ferdorcha.* This name literally signifies "dark man."

[3] *Tried.* tugadar lam; lit., "they gave a hand."

[4] *Coillte-Conchobhair*; "the woods of Conchobhar," a district in the north of the co. Roscommon.

Richard, son of Walter, son of John, son of Oliver Burk, was killed by a gunshot in Tulach-Aedha; and that was a great calamity. John Ruadh, son of Lochlainn, son of Paidin, i.e., the son of O'Maelconaire, died; and that was a great calamity as regards humanity and science. Jordan, son of Thomas-na-capall,[1] died *whilst confined* in irons, in the Eill, by Saxons. The entire province of Connacht, from Ath-Luain to Erne, was under one evil, from the dissensions of Foreigners and Gaeidhel with each other. Daighre O'Duibhgennain, a most affable, musical man, died. Gilla-Patraic Og, son of Gilla-Patraic, son of Philip, son of Toirdhelbhach MagUidhir, and nine men along with him, were slain by Conchobhar Og, the son of Conchobhar Ruadh MagUidhir, on their coming with Donnchadh Og, son of Donnchadh MagUidhir, against Conchobhar Og, to take a prey from him; and a score or two of horses were taken from them; and thirty-six of Donnchadh Og's men were wounded, and he was pursued three miles. Aedh, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach MacDiarmada Ruadh, died; and he was much to be lamented as regards prowess and humanity; and three days before the festival of Mary in the autumn he died; and he was buried in the monastery of the Buill; and his son, i.e., Ferdorcha,[2] the son of Aedh, was killed before that by the posterity of Eoghan Mac Diarmada; (and Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, son of the Gilla-dubh Mac Diarmada Ruadh, that killed him). A Saxon army was sent by the governor to Lower Connacht; and they tried[3] to plunder O'Dubhda, but did not succeed, although they went to Cill-glas, and to Esker-abhann. They returned back to Cuil-cnamh, and destroyed much food and clothing there; and they went from thence to Glenn-Dallain, and they found neither spoils nor adventure there. And they made the third expedition against the posterity of Eoghan Mac Diarmada; and though they went to Tir-Tuathail, and to Coillte-Conchobhair,[4] and

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Conchobair, ocur tar sroigeth mic Maonaigh suar, ni ar eirig áth na anantur both; ocur do búth coir do Dia gan édail sraghail doib; siubhlaighthe feille do roindeadar. Seon Bingam cend ind sluaigh sin .i. derbhrathair in guibernoir; ocur ni thainic a Connachta riamh comhlot a roibhe ar in sluagh sin, oir ni roibhe duine da doman da rabadar oilear a cell na tuaith. Sen badun Sligigh ocur Droim na sgolb do lorgadh do muinntir Airt. Brian mac Aodha óig meg Maghamna, ocur Aodh ruad mac Airt maoil, do dul go baile Atha cliath, dochom breithe in giuirtir ocur na comarle ra tigernus Oirghiall meg Maghamna; ocur do rugadar na maithe sin in tigernus dAodh ruadh mac Airt maoil, ocur do cuir in giuirtir re banda le Aodh ruadh, ocur do goir re tigerna de. Do imthigh mac Aodha oig athreigh da dhuthaigh fein go Dartraoi, ocur do rag re in tir ocur do rug a caoraighacht leis go na daingnibuibh, ocur do rag re Ruaraigh a derbhrathair a bardachd Dartraoi. Ocur do gabh captin Pluincet dochum a tighe, ocur do thriol re go roibh ri ralaigh; ocur do eirig Rughraigh doib ocur do cuir re cucu, ocur do brir orrtha, ocur do marbad in cuid ba mo da banna [air] captin Pluincet. Do milleadh in tir eatorra .i. mac Aodha óig ocur mac Airt maoil. Mac 1 Neill .i. Conn mac Seain do leigean ar braighdenus dO Neill in bliadain re, ocur creacha mora do denam ar iarla Ulladh do frein ocur da bratrib. Uile mora a nUlltoib ocur Connachta in bliadain re. Don hAntuine derbhrathair righ Portingeal, do bi ar innarbad fathe banrigan Saxan .i. Elisabeth, o do marbad righ Portingeal a cath leis in Tungach, ocur do indarb righ na Sbainne don hAntuine an uair sin, ocur do bain re in righeacht ocur cathair Liosbuinne de, ocur do marb re a daoine uile; ocur ata re fathis in

[1] *Expeditions.* suibhlaighthe, Clar.
[2] *To whom they were faithful.* da rabadar oilear; repeated in Clar.
[3] *Bawn.* banū, for banun, (*recte* badun), Clar.
[4] *Regarding.* fat for fa, Clar.

upwards past Droichet-mic-Maenaigh, they met neither good fortune nor adventure. And it was right of God that they should not get spoils: treacherous expeditions[1] they performed. John Bingham was the head of that army, i.e., the governor's brother; and there never came into Connacht such wicked people as were in that army; for there was not a man in the world to whom they were faithful,[2] in church or territory. The old bawn[3] of Sligech, and Druim-na-scolb, were burned by Muinter-Airt. Brian, the son of Aedh Og Mac Mathghamhna, and Aedh Ruadh, the son of Art Mael, went to Baile-atha-cliath, to obtain the decision of the Justiciary and council regarding[4] the lordship of Oirghiall-Mic-Mathghamhna; and those nobles gave the lordship to Aedh Ruadh, the son of Art Mael; and the Justiciary sent six companies with Aedh Ruadh, and proclaimed him lord. The son of Aedh Og went discontented[5] to his own country, to Dartrai; and he left the district, and carried off his creaghts towards the fastnesses; and he left his brother Rudhraighe in the wardship of Dartrai. And Captain Plunket proceeded to his country, thinking that it was unoccupied; and Rudhraighe rose against them; and he attacked them, and routed them; and the greater number of Captain Plunket's band were slain. The country was ruined between them, i.e., *between* the son of Aedh Og and the son of Art Mael. The son of O'Neill, i.e., Conn, son of John, was released from confinement by O'Neill this year; and great depredations were committed upon the Earl of Ulster by himself and his brothers. Great injuries *were committed* in Ulster and Connacht this year. Don Antonio, the king of Portugal's brother, was in exile, residing with the queen of the Saxons, i.e., Elizabeth, since the king of Portugal was slain in battle by the Turk, (when the king of Spain banished Don Antonio, and took from him the sovereignty, and the city of Lisbon,

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[5] *Discontented.* αἰήρειξ; lit., "uneasy," Clar.

mbanrighan o ḟin; ocus do čuir ri armail leis docum a duthaide .i. cuig mili dheg, ocus cuig mile dhec eile, inann ḟin ocus .x. mile ḟiched. Ocus do čuadar go Liosbuind, ocus do marbadar moran daoinedh, ocus do loisgeadar aroibe on ṗrim čačruig amach ar gač taob di. Do rugadar Sbainnigh orrda, ocus do tuit meid aḃrače do miltibh atorra, ocus do tuit ochd mile dhec do ṫḟaxranaib ann. Ocus is iad so anmanna na harmala do čuir in banrigan le don hAindruine .i. ḟir Seon Norair ocus iarla o Breagig, ocus ḟir Frama Drach, ocus deič mile ḟiched maraon riu; ocus do marbad dib ḟin ochd mile deg a Lisbuin. Ni per duin dib Sbainech. Rig Frang do marbad do brathair per dolum, oir do búd coir do Dia ḟin; do rinne re fein feall, oir do marb re duice o Cuiber.

In giuistis do ṫeachd go Gaillimh .i. Uilliam Faoi-uilliam, ocus tainic mac Uilliam ocus Murchad na tuath na cend, ocus do roindedar rid ḟir; ocus do čuaid in giuistis arrin go Sligech, agus tainic re arrin go rora Chomain, ocus do roindne rid re Connachtaib uile; ocus do čuaid arrin a nUlltoib, ocus do čuaid moran do maidib Erenn leis, ocus do roinde rid etir clanna Neill. Indraoige laoi do tabairt dOcod ruad mac Airt ṁaoil Meg Mahamna ar Brian mac Aoda óig Meg Mahamna, ocus re riar dhec da muinntir do marbad air an lathair ḟin. Ruadri caoc mac Taidg meic Tomaltaig mic Diarmada, ocus clann Maoil-ruanaid mic Tomaltaig, ocus clann I Conchubair ruaig, do bualud fa čele an ard mic nEogain andran aoidče, ocus do marbad andrin mac I Flanagain .i. Emann mac Briain, ocus do marbad don taoib aḃur mac meic Diarmada ruaid .i. Sean mac Taidg mic Chonchubair

[1] *Essex.* The scribe seems to have entirely misunderstood this name, which he strangely represents by o Breagig. This sentence and the next are misplaced in the MS., in which they follow the entry of the murder now placed after them in the text.

and killed all his people; and he has been with the queen ever since). And she sent an armament with him to his country, viz., fifteen thousand, and fifteen thousand more—which is equal to thirty thousand. And they went to Lisbon; and they killed many men, and burned all that was outside the capital on each side. The Spaniards came up with them, and some thousands fell between them; and eighteen thousand Saxons fell there. (And these are the names of the commanders the queen sent with Don Antonio, viz., Sir John Norreys, and the Earl of Essex,[1] and Sir Francis Drake; and thirty thousand were along with them; and eighteen thousand of these were slain at Lisbon. We know not the loss of the Spaniards.) The king of France was killed by a friar, per dolum; but this was just of God, because he himself had committed treachery, for he killed the Duke of Guise.[2] The Justiciary i.e., William FitzWilliam, came to Gaillimh; and Mac William, and Murchadh-na-tuadh, came to meet him, and they made peace with him. And the Justiciary went from thence to Sligech; and he came from thence to Ros-Comain, and concluded peace with all Connacht. And he went from thence to Ulster; and a great many of the chieftains of Erinn went with him; and he concluded peace between the Clanna-Neill. A day attack was made by Aedh Ruadh, son of Art Mael Mac Mathghamhna, on Brian, the son of Aedh Og Mac Mathghamhna; and sixteen men of his people were slain on that field. Ruaidhri Caech, the son of Tadhg, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Maelruanaidh son of Tomaltach, and the sons of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, encountered each other at Ard-mic-nEoghain in the night; and O'Flannagain's son, i.e., Edmond, son of Brian, was killed there; and the son of Mac Diarmada Ruadh, i.e.,

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2 *Guise.* The scribe's attempt at writing this name is hardly more successful than the endeavour to write that of the Earl of Essex. It is not easy to discover the name of Guise under the form o Cuibeꝛ.

oig mic Muircertaig. Int earpog magg Congaile .i. in gilla glar dhec antorna cealluib bega, agus fa mor int echt frin a leiṫ imig ocus daonachta. Toirdhealbach O Briain, .i. mac Taidg mic Conchobair 1 Briain, dhec. Connaoir Tuamuman .i. ingen mic 1 Briain Araṫ, ocus Una a hainm, dhec. Brian mac Maoilruanaid meic Fergail, .i. in cleirech dob ferr do biṫ an Erinn, do hég rechtmain ria raṁuin ar an nGraingig moir, ocus ba haṫbail int echt frin a leiṫ daonachta ocus ealeaṫna. Creacha mora do ḋenaṁ do iarla Ulaidh ar U Caṫain, ocus an cedna do ḋenaṁ do cloind tSeain 1 Neill, ocus do mac Toirdhealbaig luimig .i. mac 1 Neill, ar Cormac mac in ḃaruin, du and aroiḃe dá ced dhec bo. Moran do caorlachd 1 Neill do dul a fearmanaṫ a tedhed, ocus mar do ċualaig ant iarla a braṫair do crecaṫ do len fe caorlachd 1 Neill go fearmanaṫ, ocus do rug fe fiched ced bo leis. Do ruind int iarla na creaca, ocus do ranic fe ced bo e fein; ocus do leanadur drong do marcsluag 1 Neill int iarla ar a drouim, ocus do rug fiad in fe ced bo frin uaḋa. Mac Tomaltaig mic Diarmada .i. Tomaltach óg do réḋuḋa do Brian mac Diarmuda ocus do mac Dáiḃiṫ ar frufun na banrigan. Mac Fergail oig 1 Raigilliġ .i. Brian do marbad a feall do ṫriarraiam na breifne .i. Eudard hoireabeart, ocus a muiġe Bhrecraiġe do roindeaḋ in marbad frin; ocus fa haḃbail int echt frin a leiṫ einig ocus uairle. Fiachra mac Dhahi 1 Duḃda dhec. Donnchad grana mac Uilliam oig mic Uilliam mic Conchobair .i. tigerna Coilleaḋ in bogaid dhec. Mac Diarmada Ruaḋ .i.

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[1] *On this side;* i.e., on the side of the Mac Dermots.

[2] *Gilla-glas;* i.e. the "grey fellow." His name was Domhnall Mac Conghaile (or Magonigle, as the name is now written). He was bishop of Raphoe, and assisted at the Council of Trent, in 1563. *See* Harris's ed. of Ware's *Works*, vol. 1, p. 275.

[3] *Earl of Ulster.* The Earl of Tir-Eoghain, or Tyrone.

[4] *The Baron's son.* Son to Matthew, Baron of Dungannon, and brother of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. Cor-

A.D. [1589.]

John, son of Tadhg, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, was slain on this side.[1] The Bishop Mac Conghaile, i.e., the Gilla-glas,[2] died in the Cella-bega; and that was a woeful event in respect of bounty and humanity. Toirdhelbhach O'Briain, i.e., the son of Tadhg, son of Conchobhar O'Briain, died. The countess of Tuadh-Mumha, i.e., the daughter of Mac-I-Briain-Aradh, (and her name was Una), died. Brian, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Ferghal, i.e., the best cleric that was in Erinn, died a week before Allhallowtide, in the Grainsech-mór; and that was a prodigious calamity in respect of humanity and learning. Great depredations were committed by the Earl of Ulster[3] upon O'Cathain; and similar preys, in which were 1,200 cows, were taken by the sons of John O'Neill, and by the son of Toirdhelbhach Luinech, i.e., the son of O'Neill, from Cormac, the Baron's son.[4] A great portion of O'Neill's creaghts went into Feara-Manach, to escape; and when the Earl heard that his brother had been plundered, he followed O'Neill's creaghts to Feara-Manach, and carried off two thousand cows. The Earl divided the preys, and six hundred cows fell to his own share. And a party of O'Neill's cavalry followed after the Earl, and they carried off those six hundred cows from him. The son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, i.e., Tomaltach Og, was liberated by Brian Mac Diarmada, and by Mac David, from the queen's prison. The son of Ferghal Og O'Raighilligh, i.e., Brian, was killed in treachery by the sheriff of the Breifne, i.e., Edward Herbert; and in Magh-Brecraighe that homicide was committed; and that was a prodigious calamity in respect of bounty and nobility. Fiachra, son of David Dubh O'Dubhda, died. Donnchadh Grana, son of William Og, son of William, son of Conchobhar, i.e., the lord of Coill-in-bogaidh,[5] died. Mac Diarmada Ruadh, i.e., Maurice, son

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mac was generally known as "Cormac Mac Baron."

[5] *Coill-in-bogaidh.* The "wood of the bog" (or "boggy land").

Muirgeр mac Conchobair oig mic Muirceрtaig dhec a dorach in geimriġ. Maġnus mac Comd mic in calbaiġ 1 Domnaill do marbad re fliochd Cormaic buide 1 Ghallcubair. Ingen 1 Falluin .i. Sile ingen Cobuiġ, in ben do bi ag Cedach mac Domnaill 1 Ceallaiġ, dhec. Briread coinde do ġabairt ar Tomaltach óg mac Tomaltaig mic Diarmada, do clainn 1 Conchobair ruaid ocus dO Flannagain, .i. Brian mac Emainn, ag Ard in comla, ocus do marbad annrin Brian mac Eogain grianna, ocus Donnchad dub mac Donnchada grana, ocus Dubġall mac Giollaġamair, tri feachtmuine ria nollaig. Tarrig riġ Franc do marbad don brathair dar comainm Seċairm, adubairt riġ da Naġarra go mbeaċ riġeacht na Frange aige fein, ocus adubairt friarra Fremuinnde daar comainm duibce Saue go mbeaċ riġecht na Frange aige fein. Do cuir banrigan Saxan deic mili fer do coimnam le riġ da Naġarra. Do cuir cing Filip iumad daoineaġ do congnam le frinra Fermuinde, ocus do cuired caċ eidir na riġuiġ rin, ocus do tuit feachd mile fiched atorra.

Eogan mac Briain mic Briain mic Eogain 1 Ruairc, fer a oirre ir ferr tanic do fliochd Aoda find re fada, dhec in dreas la don nodlaig. Mac mic Goisdealb .i. Uilliam caoch mac Siurtain mic Sean ċuiġ, ocus Uilliam mac Sean mic Maoilre ruaid, do marbad ar sliaġ muire le Donnchad mac Emainn boġair 1 Ceallaiġ, feċtmuin ria nodlaic. In giuistir do teacht go Gaillim fluaġ diċairme caoicir ria nodlaig, do ġenam fiċe re clainn Uilliam ocus re clainn Domnaill. Mac 1 Neill .i. Aod geimleaċ mac Sean do gabail re Seaan mac Meg Uidir a feall a

[1] *Conference.* The expression brireo coinne "breach of conference" was used to signify a treacherous attack made by one party on another, whilst engaged in a conference for the arrangement of mutual differences.

of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, died in the beginning of the winter. Maghnus, son of Conn, son of the Calbhach O'Domhnaill, was killed by the posterity of Cormac Buidhe O'Gallchubhair. O'Fallon's daughter, i.e., Celia, daughter of Cobhthach, the wife of Cedach, son of Domhnall O'Cellaigh, died. A breach of conference[1] was committed upon Tomaltach Og, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, by the sons of O'Conchobhair Ruadh, and by O'Flannagain (i.e., Brian, son of Edmond), at Ard-in-chomla; and Brian, son of Eoghan Grana, and Donnchadh Dubh, son of Donnchadh Grana, and Dubhgall, son of Gillasamhais, were slain there, three weeks before Christmas. After the murder of the king of France by the friar whose name was James, the king of Navarre said that he himself should have the kingdom of France; and the prince of Piedmont, who was called Duke of Savoy, said that he should have the kingdom of France himself. The queen of the Saxons sent ten thousand men to assist[2] the king of Navarre. King Philip sent many men to assist the prince of Piedmont; and a battle was fought between these kings, and twenty-seven thousand fell between them. A.D. [1589.]

Eoghan, son of Brian, son of Brian, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc, the best man of his years that had come of the race of Aedh Finn for a long time, died the third day of Christmas. The son of Mac Goisdelbh, i.e., William Caech, son of Jordan, son of John Dubh, and William, son of John, son of Meiler Ruadh, were slain on Sliabh-Muire by Donnchadh, son of Edmond Bodhar O'Cellaigh, a week before Christmas. The Justiciary came to Gaillimh, with a numerous[3] army, a fortnight before Christmas, to make peace with the Clann-William and Clann-Domhnaill. O'Neill's son, i.e. Aedh Geimhlech, son of John, was taken prisoner[4] by John, the son of Mag Uidhir, in treachery, in the house

[2] *To assist.* do coimnam. This is bad orthography. The proper form is do congnam.

[3] *Numerous.* diadhmhe, for diamhe, lit. "innumerable," Clar.

[4] *Taken prisoner.* do gabail, *ib.*

tig marcaiġ do muinntir Meg Uidir. Tainic iarla tire hEogain go fernuḃ Manaċ, ocus do gaḃ fe Mag Uidir, ocus do marbad ochtar da muintir, ocus do fug int iarla leis Aoḋ O Neill; ocus do tug fe fiċe eċ do ṡhetan Mag Uidir do ċind a froċ fesbirre; ocus doċum a m̃illte do fug fe Aoḋ O Neill leis. Maolfechlainn óg mac Cormaic meic Donnchada, aḃḃar fiġ O nOiliolla, deg a nesraċ na bliadna sa, ocus sa aḃḃal int echt sin mac ingine Mic Diarmada a leiṫ uaisle ocus inġ.

Ictt. Ianair for Dendaoin, ocus arri aoir in Tigerna deiċ mbliadna ocus ceiṫre fichet .cccc. ogus mile. O Ceallaiġ .i. Aoḋ mac Donnchada mic Emainn 1 Cheallaiġ, ocus sa uasal arrachta in fear sin, ocus an ced la don bliadain do fuair bas .i. la nodlaic beg, ocus do cuiredh e a cill Finḋbuiḋe, et ba haḃḃail int echt sin. In giuistir do fagḃail na Gaillme tri fechtmuine iar nodlaig, ocus ni ar fag fe siṫ na focrachta a Connachtuiḃ don dul sin; ocus do an in guiḃernoir a nGaillim do genam̃ gcogaid eis clainn Uilliam. Clann meic Uilliam do teacht go hAirteach, ocus ar a ḃrilleḃ doiḃ tar a nair tugadar sgaṫaḃ don ḃeann sada, ocus do marbad andsin Annduine mac Uaṫer caoiċ mic Tomair duiḃ mic Shiurtain, ocus diolunaċ eile, ocus do loisgeaḃ in baile o cairlen amaċ. Mac 1 Neill .i. Aoḋ geimlech mac Sean mic Coind, iar na gaḃail a feall do ṫeaan mac Meg Uiḋir, ocus a ṫabairt dAoḋ O Neill .i. iarla tire hEogain; ocus do croċ int iarla in mac sin 1 Neill do nemṫoil aroibe a tir Eogain uile, ocus sa aḃḃail

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[1] *Cill-Finnbhuidhe.* Killinvoy, bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon. This concludes fol. 39b of the Clar. fragment. Prof. O'Curry has added a pencil note at the head of the next folio (40) in the following words:—"Note—This folio is not consecutive to any of the other folios." But this is a mistake, into which O'Curry seems to have been led by observing that the greater part of the last line on fol. 39b was left blank; for it is

of a horseman of Mag Uidhir's people. The Earl of Tir-Eoghain came to Feara-Manach, and apprehended Mag Uidhir; and eight of his people were slain; and the Earl took Aedh O'Neill with him; and he gave twenty horses to John Mag Uidhir, in reward for his evil service. And it was with a view to his destruction he took Aedh O'Neill with him. Maelsechlainn Og, the son of Cormac Mac Donnchadha, intended king of Ui-nOilella, died in the spring of this year; and this son of Mac Diarmada's daughter was very much lamented in respect of nobility and bounty. A.D. [1589.]

The kalends of January on Thursday; and the age of the Lord is one thousand, five hundred, and ninety years. O'Cellaigh, i.e., Aedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Edmond O'Cellaigh, *died*; and he was a noble, brave man; and the first day of the year he died, i.e., Little Christmas day; and he was buried in Cill-Finnbhuidhe,[1] and that was a prodigious calamity. [1590.]

The Justiciary left Gaillimh three weeks after Christmas; and he left neither peace nor quietness in Connacht on that occasion. And the governor remained in Gaillimh, to make war on the Clann-William. Mac William's sons went to Airtech;[2] and when they were turning back, they made an attack upon the Benn-fada, and Anthony, son of Walter Caech, son of Thomas Dubh, son of Jordan, was killed there, and another soldier; and the town was burned from the castle out. O'Neill's son, i.e., Aedh Geimhlech, son of John, son of Conn, after having been treacherously apprehended by John, the son of Mag Uidhir, was surrendered to Aedh O'Neill, i.e., the Earl of Tir-Eoghain;[3] and the Earl hanged this son of O'Neill in despite of all who were in Tir-Eoghain; and that was[4] a

certain that the first line of fol. 40 is a continuation of the entry of Aedh (or Hugh) O'Cellaigh's death, and that the remaining entries belong to the year 1590.

[2] *Airtech.* hAirtech, Clar.

[3] *Of Tir-Eoghain.* tíre hoṅ, Clar.

[4] *Was.* rat for ra, Clar. This is very corrupt orthography.

int echt sin. Conn mac Neill óig, tigerna clainne Aoda buide, dhec. Mac mic Domnaill na hAlban, Samairle buide, dhec. Brian carrach mac Cormaic dhec. Sean mac Briain mic Pelim bacaig [1] Neill do marbad le mac Samairle buide, ocus ba hadbail na hechta sin. Mac Mic Diarmada .i. Maolruanaid mac Aoda Mic Diarmada, do marbad re Tomaltach mac Taidg mic Eogain Mic Diarmada, ocus re Ruadri caoc mac Eogain mic Taidg mic Ruadri Mic Diarmada, andsa Chalad a feall, ocus fa truag in gniam sin. Sir Risdeard do dul sluag diarme ar clainn Uilliam no go rainic sliab bo Aoda. Cuid do clainn Uilliam ocus do clainn Domnaill do eirge doib, ocus sloid do cadairt da cele doib, ocus began marbta do denamh atarrud air gach taoib. In guibearnoir do dul go baile arra caorach, ocus forlongport do denamh do and, ocus dul arsin do don Lagan. Mac Uilliam ocus a cinead, ocus clann Domnaill, do beit a bforlongport re taoib int sluag gall sin. Cuid do ceirind int sluag do teacht do lorgud arda Uater a Burc, ocus do rug orra mac Uilliam ocus Uater citac, ocus do marbad diar don ceirind; ocus do buail neach acusan mac Uilliam do buile ar a coir, ocus do ben re a cor de; ocus Uilliam caoc mac Dadi mic Emaind in mac Uilliam sin. Do gab in guibearnoir suas tar air go rainic Conmaicne cuile, ocus tangadar clann Uilliam ocus clann Domnaill na ceann, ocus tugadar

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[1] *Cormac*, Cormac O'Neill.

[2] *Sir Richard.* Sir Richard Bingham.

[3] *Sides.* After this follows a clause in these words: "ocus mur do cuncadar in sluag cugud sin muinntir tire hAmalgaid, do loisgeadar mainistir na maigne ocus mainistir Rada abratha, ocus mainistir Ros fesce, ocus do brisedar a caislena, ocus do loisgeadar a tige ocus a cuid arda; i.e. "and as the army saw coming down towards them the people of Tir-Amhalgbaidh, they burned the monastery of the Maighin (Moyne), and the monastery of Rath-Abrathna (Rathbran?), and the monastery of Ros-Seirce; *and they broke down their castles, and burned*

terrible calamity. Conn, the son of Niall Og, lord of Clann-Aedha-Buidhe, died. The son of Mac Domhnaill of Alba, Somhairle Buidhe, died. Brian Carragh, son of Cormac,[1] died. John, son of Brian, son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, was killed by the son of Somhairle Buidhe; and those were great calamities. Mac Diarmada's son, i.e., Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, was killed by Tomaltach, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan Mac Diarmada, and by Ruaidhri Caech, son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, in the Caladh, in treachery; and that was a pitiful deed. Sir Richard[2] went with an immense army against the Clann-William, until he arrived at Sliabh-bo-Aedha. Some of the Clann-William and Clann-Domhnaill opposed them; and they gave battle to each other, and a few persons were slain between them on both sides.[3] The governor went to Baile-assa-caerach,[4] and established a camp there; and he went from thence to the Lagan. Mac William and his kindred, and the Clann-Domhnaill, were encamped by the side of this army of Foreigners. Some of the kerne of the army went to burn Walter Burk's corn; and Mac William and Walter Cittach came up with them, and two of the kerne were slain; and some one of them struck Mac William a blow on the foot, and cut off his foot;[5] and this Mac William was William Caech, son of David, son of Edmond. The governor went up[6] again until he reached Conmaicne-Cuile; and the Clann-William and Clann-Domhnaill

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their houses and their share of corn." A pen has been drawn through all this, with the exception of that portion represented by italics in the translation.

[4] *Baile-assa-caerach;* the "town of the cascade of the sheep," now Ballysakeery, in the parish of the same name, barony of Tirawley, co. Mayo. O'Donovan writes the name *Baile-easa-caoile*, in his ed. of Hy-Fiachrach; Topog. Index.

[5] *Foot.* The words "ocuṙ do eug mac Uilliam, ocuṙ ṙa moṙ int echt ṙin a leit imṡ ocuṙ uairle," ("and Mac William died; and that was a great calamity in respect of honour and nobility"), follow; but a pen has been drawn through them.

[6] *Up;* i.e., southwards.

braighde don gaibernoir, ocus tainic tar air go ath Luain. O Conchobair donn do leigen arr a braighdenus. Int O Conchobair sin ocus Seon Bingam do dul a muige Luirg, ocus Brian mac Diarmada do gabail doib go fealltach. Sior Tomar Straire dhec a nGaillim, ocus bod mor int echt sin, oir ni roibe a Connacht mac goill bud mo do fgel do Connacht na e. In sluag sin ro ba mesra iocht ocus congeall do bi ar feadh Erenn, re ar gabad Brian mac Diarmada mart imde; do rugadar é an oide sin go baile Tomaltaig oig meic Tomaltaig Mic Diarmada, ocus do millsdar moran san baile sin daar comainm Baile in coillin; ocus do rugadar Brian siu ar na maireach, ocus do cuiredar marcshluag leis co ror Chomain; ocus cedaoine in luathidhe sin do tundad. Ocus do cuadar an aoidce sin go hAirtech, ocus do crechiad sliocht in pertuin mic Muirgesa, ocus mac Ruaidri i Uigind; ocus do marb O Conchobair donn Cathal mac Eogain mic an fileadh re na laim fein gan adbar ar bith, ocus ni ar marbad re cian daimsir a macaramla fein dechd bud mó na Cathal mac in fileadh. Ni beg sin, acht bendacht ar anmain. Diarmaid dall mac Ruaidri mic Taidg Mic Diarmada dhec, ocus dob uasal deigeinig daonachtach in fer sin; ocus in ced Deidaoin don corgar teasta Diarmaid, ocus testa maighistir Straine, ocus do marbad Cathal mac in fileadh. A Lior a gcoisce a tig Baoidin do roinde an marbad sin an cuigeadh la don marta. Diarmaid mac Cathail mic Cathail ruaidh i Conchobair, .i. biocaire Tempoil an aoidnein, ocus do bi a fad roime sin na prioir ar brathraib rorra Chomain, dhec a ror Chomain; ocus fa maith in duine in Diarmaid sin mac Cathail ruaid beg meic Cathail ruaid eile. Mac i Ruairc do dul ar siubal innsuighe a Corann, ocus crech do gclacadh

came to meet him, and delivered hostages to the governor, who came back to Ath-Luain. O'Conchobhair Donn was liberated from his imprisonment. This O'Conchobair, and John Bingham, went to Magh-Luirg, and treacherously apprehended Brian Mac Diarmada. Sir Thomas Strange died in Gaillimh; and that was a great calamity; for there was not in Connacht a Foreigner more to be deplored by Connacht than he. This army, the worst as to honour and troth that was in all Erinn, by whom Brian Mac Diarmada was apprehended on Shrove-Tuesday, carried him off that night to the town of Tomaltach Og, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada; and they destroyed much in that town, the name of which was Baile-in-coillin. And they carried Brian away with them, on the morrow, and sent a cavalry escort with him to Ros-Comain. And that was Ash-Wednesday particularly. And they went that night to Airtech; and they plundered the descendants of the Parson MacMuirghesa, and the son of Ruaidhri O'hUiginn. And O'Conchobhair Donn killed Cathal, son of Eoghan Mac-in-fhiledh, with his own hand, without any cause whatever; and there was not slain for a long time one like himself who was more to be lamented than Cathal Mac-in-fhiledh. That is enough[1]; but a blessing upon his soul. Diarmaid Dall, son of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, died; and he was a noble, honourable, humane man: and the first Thursday of Lent Diarmaid died, and Master Strange died, and Cathal Mac-in-fhiledh was killed. (In Lis-an-coirce, in Tech-Baithin, that murder was committed, the fifth day of March.) Diarmaid, son of Cathal, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, i.e., vicar of Tempul-an-aidhnein, and who had been for a long time before that prior over the Friars of Ros-Comain, died in Ros-Comain: and a good man was that Diarmaid, son of Cathal Ruadh Beg, son of another Cathal Ruadh. The son of O'Ruairc went on an expedition into Corann, and took a prey. George Bingham and

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[1] *Enough;* ni beg sin, lit., "that is not little."

do. Seoirse Bingam ocus Aod Mur do bred orra a torrigecht. Filleadh ar an toir, ocus .x. ar fichet do marbad dib, ocus Aod Mur do lot. Barda Saxranach do fagbail a n-Dun gar in la do marbad Cathal mac in filead. Sluaged adbail mor do cur don guibernoir air O Ruairc go muinntir Eolir a torad in marta, ocus do rugadar ar deic ced bo; ocus do bidur an aoidce rin a Maodail; ocus do cuadar go Liatruim ar na mairreach, ocus do bídar da aoidce annrin; ar rin doib go Fionad, ocus do badar tri aoice and; ar rin doib go druim Oirialaig, ocus do badur ceitri aoidce ann; ocus do tugadar braigde cionoil Luachain ocus tealaig Chondo leo, ocus do loirgeadar formor in tire. Carden Groin do lot, ocus diar no driur da muinntir do marbad, ocus ced ar do muinntir I Ruairc do duitim leir rin tadcur rin. Tanic braige o domarba Fiodnach, ocus braige o domarba druma Oirialaig, ocus tangadar fer ocus ochtar o muinntir Eoilair etir cill ocus tuaig, do braigdib le Sagranachaib don dul rin. In brefne do lorgad dont fluagad rin. Seoin mac Eogain I Chraoiteoin, in mac cennige ir lucha ir olc do bid a nErinn, dhec a Sligech, ocus ba mor int echt rin. Barda ragranach do dur a mbaile I Birn, ocus e fein do crecad. Muige Luirg uile ocus Airteac do millead dona fluaigtuib rin; ocus filleadh tar a nair doibh, ocus do an a do no tri do ceduib re hadaig cogaid I Ruairc; ocus mac Taidg I Ruairc, ocus mac Aoda gallda I Ruairc, do gcongnam acu rin anagaid I Ruairc. Forlongport I Ruairc do beaid a n-[D]artraoib, ocus Brian mac Briain mic Eogain I Ruairg int O Ruairc rin. Mac Tomaltaig mic

[1] *Mus.* This seems to be an attempt at writing the name of Mostian, or Mostyn.

[2] *Tellach-Choncho.* *Recte*, Tellach-Dunchadha. Now the barony of Tullyhunco, co. Cavan.

[3] *O'Birn's town.* In Perrot's composition with the chieftains of the co. Roscommon, in 1585, the chief of the sept of O'Birn is called Carbrie O'Birne, of the Dyngon (*recte*, Dangan). The place is still known by the same name, and is in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Ballintober North, co. Roscommon.

[4] *O'Ruairc.* I Ruaig, Clar. Here

Hugh Mus[1] overtook them in pursuit. They turned upon the pursuers, and killed thirty of them; and Hugh Mus was wounded. Saxon warders were left in Dun-gar the day that Cathal Mac-in-fhiledh was killed. An immense army was sent by the governor against O'Ruairc, to Muinter-Eolais, in the beginning of March; and they captured ten hundred cows. And they were that night in Maethail; and they went to Liatruim on the morrow, and were two nights there. From thence they went to Fidhnacha, and they were three nights there; from thence to Druim-Oiriallaigh, and they were four nights there. And they brought with them the pledges of Cenel-Luachain and Tellach-Choncho,[2] and burned the greater part of the country. Captain Grain was wounded, and two or three of his people were killed; and four of O'Ruairc's people fell by him in that conflict. Pledges from the comarb of Fidhnacha, and pledges from the comarb of Druim-Oiriallaigh, and nine pledges from Muinter-Eolais, both church and territory, came with the Saxons on that occasion. The Breifne was burned on that hosting. John, son of Eoghan O'Craidhen, the least wicked merchant that was in Erinn, died in Sligech; and that was a great cause of lamentation. Saxon warders were placed in O'Birn's town;[3] and he himself was plundered. All Magh-Luirg, and Airtech, were injured by those armies. And they turned back; and two or three hundred of them remained to take part in the war against O'Ruairc; and the son of Tadhg O'Ruairc, and the son of Aedh Galldha O'Ruairc, were assisting them against O'Ruairc. O'Ruairc's encampment was in Dartraighe; and this O'Ruairc was Brian, the son of Brian, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc.[4] The son of Tomaltach, son of Maurice, son of

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the scribe adds the following note: meṙi Briain do ṙgriḃ ṙin an maiṙt roime ceḋaoine in briaiṫ, ocuṙ me a laim a ṙoṙ Chomain a prisṙun an fech ṙin fad briotu, o ceḋaoine in Luaiṫhriu go roiġe ṙin; "I, Brian, wrote that, the Tuesday before Spy-Wednesday, and I in confinement in Ros-Comain, in prison, during that period, from Ash-Wednesday to that time." *See* page 511.

Muirgera mic Tomaltaigh Mic Diarmada ruaidh .i. Eman, ocus Cathal óg mac Cathail mic Maghnusa Meic Diarmada ruaid, do marbad le Domnall na capall maig Domnaill.

Braighe do bí a laimh a mBaile in mhutta, ocus do tiongadar in baile do gabail .i. Feidlim og mac Maghnusa mic Ruaghraide, ocus Feidlim dartighach[2] mac Coda meic Conchobair oig i hAirt; ocus do marbad annsin iad, ocus ni ar gabadar in baile.

Sluagh Sagranach do dul go Dartraidh. O Ruairc ocus Mag Lannchaidh do beith a brosluingsport rompu ra tir, ocus ar bragbail forluingsuirt i Ruairc do Mag Lannchaidh do buailed a naimde uime .i. Maoilseachlainn Mag Lannchaidh ocus drem ele dond sluagad ra Mag Lannchaidh, ocus do marbadar e ocus ochtar maraon fir; ocus do cuireadh a cenn go hath Luain.

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[1] *Attempted.* do tiongadar, Clar., which is corrupt. do tionsnadar would be more correct.

[2] *Dartighach. Recte*, "Dartraighech," or the Dartrian; a name applied to Fedhlim from his having been fostered by the Mac Clancys of Dartry, co. Leitrim.

Tomaltach Mac Diarmada Ruadh, i.e., Edmond, and Cathal Og, son of Cathal, son of Maghnus Mac Diarmada Ruadh, were killed by Domhnall na-capall Mac Domhnaill. A.D. [1590.]

Hostages who were imprisoned in Baile-in-mhuta attempted[1] to take the place, viz., Fedhlim Og, son of Maghnus, son of Rughraidhe, and Fedhlim Dartighach,[2] son of Aedh, son of Conchobhar Og O'hAirt; and they were slain there, and did not take the place. A Saxon army went to Dartraighe. O'Ruairc and Mac Flannchaidh were in a fortified camp in the district before them. And when Mag Flannchaidh was leaving O'Ruairc's camp, his enemies encountered him, viz., Maelsechlainn Mag Flannchaidh, and another part of the army under Mag Flannchaidh. And they killed him, and eight persons along with him; and his head was sent to Ath-Luain.[3]

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[3] *Ath-Luain.* This concludes the Irish text of the Clar. fragment, which terminates on folio 40 b.

The next few entries, which belong to a later period than is embraced by the chronicle, are copied from memoranda added by different hands in the MS. H., 1, 19.

Anno Domini 1595. Seóirse óg Briongam do marbad a Sligech re hUilliog a Búrc mac Remuno na gsúab, ocus an baile do dabairt dO Dhomnuill .i. dAod rúad mac Aoda mic Maghnuis; ocus is mór do leaguis an marbad sin fa feruib Connacht, [don] meid dib do bí ar dibert.

Kct. Enair 1599. Benmumhan og ri Dhuibgennain, ingen Fhaidín mic Mhaoileclainn mic Duibtheig óig mic Duibtheig móir, do dógbáil an lechta do clochaib snoigte atá ós ur dobair móir na Sgrine, re hanam a fir forta .i. an biocaire mac Domnaill, ocus Eogan mac Domnaill ainm in biocaire sin féin; ocus Maire ingen Taidg daill Uí Uiginn do breit in bliadain réimhráti si; ocus bennacht Dé for na hanmannaib sin.

Kct. Enair. An bliadain so dáoig an Tigerna anno Domini, Míle ocus se ceud ocus dá bliadain deug. Maoileoin Ua Dalaig déucc lá feile na marb; ocus a adnacal in imir Muiredhaigh, iar mbreith búaide ó domhan ocus ó demhan; ocus gach aon da leigrid so tabrad bennacht ar a anmain.

Kctt. Enair for domnach, Anno Domini 1636. Brian og mac Briain mic Ruaidri mic Taidg mic Ruaidri óig, .i. tiagerna muighe Luirg ocus Airtig ocus tíre Tuathail, fer a aoigi ocus inme acus a aird tigernuis ar ferr tainic do Gaoidealaib iartain Eorpa ré linn fein, oir ard e ar mo do diodlaic ocus do toirbir do ollamnaib ocus deigrib ocus daoig ealadna, do cuirib, do cliaruib ocus do coiccriochaib, do engaib, do irrib, ocus d'iodanordaib, do bochtaib, do baintreabachaib ocus beigionnmuruib, do duraib, do dallaib ocus do deibhlennaibh de, do froignib, do fiognaib ocus do galgadaib; do uairlib, do oirfidib ocus do adbail fenoirib; fer congmala gach cora, gach cirt ocus gach caoinber, fer dicuirte gac uile, gach escora ocus gach aidmillti; fer cennaigti na ccoirtech, ocus na ccoillechedh; fer metaigte gach maitiura ocus gach mortoide, go niomad driar ocus

[1] *Redmond-na-Scuab.* "Redmond of the brooms." This entry is written on fol. 90 *a*, after the record of the transactions of the year 1541.

[2] *Benmumhan.* A name signifying "Woman of Munster." This entry has been added on fol. 74 *a*, after the events of the year 1496.

Anno Domini 1595. George Og Bingham was killed in Sligech, by Ulick Burk, son of Redmond na-scúab,[1] and the town was given to O'Domhnaill, i.e., to Aedh Ruadh, son of Aedh, son of Maghnus. And that killing was of great service to the men of Connacht, such of them as were in exile. A.D. [1595.]

The kalends of January, 1599. Benmumhan[2] Og Ni Duibhgennain, daughter of Maelechlainn, son of Dubhthach Og, son of Dubhthach Mór, erected the tomb of hewn stones which is over the edge of the great well of the Scrin, for the soul of her husband, i.e., the Vicar MacDomhnaill; and Eoghan MacDomhnaill was that same vicar's name. And Mary, daughter of Tadhg Dall O'hUiginn, was born the aforesaid year. And God's blessing on those souls. [1599.]

The kalends of January, this year of the age of the Lord, one thousand, six hundred, and twelve years. Maeleoin O'Dalaigh died on the festival day of the dead,[3] and was interred in Inis-Muiredhaigh, after bearing triumph from the world and the devil; and let every one who reads this give a blessing on his soul. [1612.]

The kalends of January on Sunday; anno Domini 1636. Brian Og, son of Brian, son of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og,[4] i.e., lord of Magh-Luirg, and Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail, the best man of his age, and estate, and high lordship, that came of the Gaeidhel of the West of Europe in his own time; for it was he that presented and dispensed most to ollaves and poets, and to men of science; to visitors, companies, and strangers; to innocent, devout persons, and to pure orders; to paupers, to widows, and people of little property; to the deaf and blind, and the poor of God; to chiefs, princes, and great champions; to nobles, minstrels, and to great seniors; the maintainer of every sort of right, justice, and good custom; the expeller of every evil, wrong, and injury; the subduer of the sinful and iniquitous; the augmenter of every good, and of every great property; possessed of a great deal of knowledge, wisdom, and learning, of [1636.]

[3] *Dead.* All Souls' day. This memorandum has been written at the top of fol. 31 *b*.

[4] *Ruaidhri Og.* Rory the younger; of the family of Mac Dermot. This entry occupies the greater part of fol. 90 *a* and *b*. The writer's name appears at the end of it.

deolaiṙ ocuṙ ṙroglaim, do gaoiṙ, do goiḋ ocuṙ do gaiṙciḋ, do briṫ do briġ ocuṙ do buantoiṙbiṙt; feṙ aṙ mo ro cennaiġ do ḋuantaib, do ṙrechtaib, ocuṙ do deġ moltuiḃ ina coimṙe fein; feṙ fuillingha na naindeṙ, na ndilochṫ, ocuṙ na ndilleactaib; feṙ tige aoiḋhed coitcinn da gaċ luiṙġ no lenfaḋ é an aimṙiṙ a nesbada ocuṙ a naḋbail uiṙesbai; ocuṙ aṙ cosmail go bṙuaiṙ luac a ḋaonnachta ocuṙ a deġ cṙoiḋe on ṙrinoiḋ ṙre pesṙannaiġ, oiṙ aḋbeṙ gach ḋoctuiṙ ocuṙ gach diaḋaiṙe an tan aṙ eaṫal an beċa gusaḃ amlaiḋ an baṙ, ocuṙ maḋ maiṫ ocuṙ maḋ anḋocc an baṙ go bṙuiġe an ṙocṙaiġ taill amail aṙ ṫechta do. Iaṙ ndul go hAṫ Luain do, aiṫ aṙaḃaḋaṙ maiṫe Connachṫ aṙ a cionn aġ cuṙ a ccomairle um comoiṙcill plantaṙion, galaṙ a ega da gabail isin baile sin .i. diṙinteṙia, ocuṙ fuaiṙ baṙ ant octmaḋ la ṙiċit do mi Ianuaṙi, dia Sataiṙn do sunnraḋ, iaṙ mbuaiḋ ongṫa ocuṙ aitriġe, ocuṙ iaṙ mbṙeṫ buaiḋe o'Ḋomun ocuṙ o Ḋeamun, ocuṙ aṙ lamaiḃ ilmaḋ oṙḋ ocuṙ egailṙech, ocuṙ iaṙ nglacaḋ aibiḋe ṙancṫ Ḋoimnic uime, ocuṙ iaṙ mbeṫ tri bliaḋna deġ ocuṙ ṙiċe ocuṙ laiṫe a ttigeṙnuṙ a tiṙe ocuṙ a talman fein da ttoil ocuṙ da naonta buḋein, ocuṙ iaṙ mbeiṫ tri bliaḋna deġ ocuṙ da ṙiċit daoiṙ dó an tan aḋbaṫ; ocuṙ a aḋlacaḋ go huaṙal onoṙaċ a ccluain mic Noiṙ ṙo siḋen Ḋe ocuṙ Ciaṙain, la feil Bṙigḋi; ocuṙ ro hadnaċt, sin, ṙice tiageṙna da cineḋ ṙan ṙoilicsin ṙoime.

Iaṙla Antṙom .i. Ragnall Aṙannac, cenn oinġ ocuṙ oiṙbeṙtuiṙ a tiṙe ocuṙ a talman fein, ṙagaiṙ baiṙ an bliaḋain ceḋna. Siṙ Seon Cinġ .i. ṙen ṙiḋiṙe do comairle na hEṙenn, moṙtuuṙ. Maoilechlainn O Ceallaiġ .i. mac 1 Ceallaiġ, aon ṙoġa a tiṙe deġ in hoc anno. Aṙ móṙ aṙ daoinib an bliaḋain ṙi laṙin mbolgach biġ.

Aoḋ mac Briain mic Ruaiḋṙi mic Diaṙmaḋa déag a nGṙáinṙiġ na manaċ, an ceṫṙumha la déġ do mí Mártа 1648.

Maolṙuanaiḋ mac Aoḋa mic Diaṙmaḋa ṙo ṙcṙiob an began sin, 1652.

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[1] *Council.* This "council" was the Inquisition held by direction of Strafford, to find the king's title to the whole of the county Roscommon.

[2] *Him.* Two stanzas are here added, containing a few chronological data, which are not worth printing.

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acuteness, bravery, and valour; of energy, vigour, and constant bounty; the man who purchased the most of odes, and poems, and good eulogies, in his own time; the supporter of the maidens, innocents, and orphans; a man who kept a general guest-house for all who frequented it in the time of their want and great destitution. And it is likely that he obtained the reward of his humanity, and of his good heart, from the Tri-personal Trinity; for every doctor and divine says that when the life is pure, so is the death; and if the death is good and pure, that one will obtain the suitable reward beyond. After going to Ath-Luain, where the chieftains of Connacht were before him, holding council[1] in expectation of a plantation, his mortal illness, dysentery, seized him, and he died the 28th day of January, that is to say, Saturday, after the triumph of unction and penitence, and after obtaining victory over the world and the devil, and from the hands of very many orders and ecclesiastics; and after assuming the habit of St. Dominic; and after having been thirty-three years and a quarter in the sovereignty of his own country and land, by their own will and consent; having been fifty-three years of age when he died. And he was interred nobly, honourably, in Cluain-mic-Nois, under the protection of God and Ciaran, on the festival day of Brigid. (And twenty lords of his kindred were interred, moreover, in that cemetery before him.[2])

The Earl of Antrim, i.e., Raghnall Arannach,[3] head of the honour and valour of his own country, and land, died the same year. Sir John King, i.e., an old knight of the Council of Erinn, mortuus. Maelechlainn O'Cellaigh, i.e., the son of O'Cellaigh, the elect of his country, died in hoc anno. Great mortality amongst people this year, from the small-pox.

Aedh, son of Brian, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, died in Grainsech-na-manach, the fourth day of the month of March,[4] 1648.

[3] *Raghnall Arannach.* Raghnall (or Randall) of Aran.

[4] *March.* The writer adds Maol-ruanaid mac Aoda mic Diarmada ro scriob an began sin, 1652; i.e., "Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, wrote that little portion, 1652." The name Duibdé O Duibgennain is also written, reversed, on the lower margin of the page.

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Cenel-Dunghaile (the tribe name, and territory, of the O'Gradys of Clare), i. 459, 559.

Cenel-Enna (a district in the present bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal), kings of, i. 39, 55, 71, 207; people of, defeated, i. 153, 155.

Cenel-Eoghain (*Kinel-Owen*, the tribe and territorial name of the septs of the O'Neills and their correlatives, occupying the present county of Tyrone), i. 17, 61, 63, 105, 235, 241, 249, 277, 393, 401, 439, 473; ii. 165, 221, 501, 529. Bishops of; *see* under Derry. Kings of—of the family of MacLachlainn, i. 73, 141, 171, 193, 355; of the family of O'Laithbhertaigh (O'Laverty), i. 175; of the family of O'Neill, i. 63, 155, 305, 321, 349, 355, 403, 441, 491, 495, 501, 503, 513, ii. 199; invaded, i. 395, 401; the men of, i. 99; not at the battle of Clontarf, i. 7; invade Ulidia, i. 29; at war with the Ulidians, i. 913; defeated by Cenel-Conaill, i. 147, and by the English, i. 155, 163, 377, 433; defeat their enemies, i. 45, 85, 147, 195, 199, 231, 487; hostings to i. 347; hostings by i. 19, 89, 103, 125; plunder Dal-Araidhe, i. 57; and Cenel-Conaill, i. 31, 247; and Ulidia, i. 115; join Cathal Crobhderg O'Conor, i. 215, 217; give hostages to the English, i. 383; depose Aedh O'Neill, i. 223; episcopal visitations of, i. 95, 163; chieftains of, i. 271. *See* Tir-Eoghain.

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Cenel-Feradhaigh (a district comprising the present barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone), i. 113; ii. 213, 229; chiefs of, i. 127, 145, 175, 255, 349, 399, 401, 649; ii. 45, 109, 213,

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Cenel-Luachain (a tribe and territory in the co. Leitrim), ii. 71, 513; chiefs of, i. 493, 561, 635; and *see* Cenel-Duachain.

Cenel-Luighdech (a territory in Tir-Conaill, extending from the river Dobhar to the Swilly, i. 87, 98.

Cenel-Moan, or Cenel-Moain (the tribe name of the O'Gormleys, who were anciently seated in the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, but in later times in the bar. of Strabane, co. Londonderry), i. 113, 139, 157, 159, 161, 165, 351; ii. 99, 221, 237; chiefs or lords of, i. 111, 157, 309, 441, 487, 541, 631, 635.

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Cenn-Maghair (*Kinnaweer*, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal), ii. 165, 237.

Cenn-Maighe (*Canvoe*, or Castlebragade, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon), the castle of, ii. 293.

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—— son of Faelan, slain, i. 41.
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Chambers, and his son, slain, ii. 63.
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Chester, Thomas, bishop of Elphin, died, ii. 453.
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Christian, bishop of Emly, died, i. 393.
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Ciaran, St., founder of Clonmacnois; comarbs (or successors) of, i. 15, 27, 139, 305; *see* also under "Cluain-mic-Nois, abbots of."
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Cill-Conaill (*Kilconnell*, co. Galway), ii. 427.
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Cill-mór, or Cill-mór-na-Sinna (*Kilmore*, bar. of Ballintober North, co. Roscommon), i. 311, 333, 359, 381, 385, 391, 399, 437; prior of, i. 615.
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Cill-O'Scoba (*Killoscobe*, co. Galway), ii. 445.
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Glenn-Maghair (*Glanmire*, near the city of Cork), i. 109, 121.
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John O'Laidigh, i. 403.
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Killerry, co. Sligo; *see* Cill-airidh.
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Killian, co. Galway; *see* Cill-Liathain.
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Kilrodan, co. Roscommon; *see* Cill-Rodan.
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Kilsandle, co. Antrim; *see* Cill-Santail.
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—— Domhnall, king of Desmond, died, ii. 73.
—— Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, i. 193.
—— Domhnall, son of Eoghan, ii. 111.
—— Domhnall-na-nDomhnall, ii. 31.
—— Domhnall Og, king of Des-Mumha, or Desmond, died, i. 531.
—— Domhnall Ruadh, king of Des-Mumha, died, i. 521, 525.
—— Donnchadh, son of Cormac, ii. 483.
—— Donnchadh, son of Diarmaid, slain, ii. 15.
—— Donnchadh, son of Diarmaid, ii. 111.
—— Donnchadh, the grandson of, ii. 103.
—— Etain, daughter of Finghin Mór, i. 359.
—— Fedhlimidh, or Felimy, royal heir of Des-Mumha, died, i. 523.
—— Fedhlimidh, son of Diarmaid, ii. 137.
—— Finghin, or Florence, i. 225.
—— Finghin, i. 385.
—— Finghin, son of Diarmaid, son of Cormac, slain, i. 241.
—— Finghin, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 439.

MacCarthaigh (*MacCarthy*)—*cont.*
—— Finghin, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 109.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Cormac, i. 119.
—— Muiredhach, king of Eoghanacht-Caisil, i. 79.
—— Tadhg, king of Desmond, i. 109, 117.
—— Tadhg, son of Cormac, son of Diarmaid, died, ii. 165.
MacCarthaigh Cairbrech (*MacCarthy* of Carbery, co. Cork), ii. 37, 85.
MacCarthaigh Mor, ii. 109, 133.
—— Cormac, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall Og, tanist of Desmond, ii. 175.
—— Cormac Ladhrach, son of Tadhg, lord of Desmond, died, ii. 227.
—— Diarmaid, invades O'Sullivan, ii. 453; slain, ii. 455.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall Og, died, ii. 169; the wife of, *ib.*
—— Sibhan (*Joanna*), wife of, ii. 135.
MacCarthaigh Riabhach (*MacCarthy Reagh*), ii. 211.
—— Domhnall, son of Finghin, son of Diarmaid, ii. 249; died, ii. 275.
—— Finghin, died, ii. 205.
MacCasarlaigh, Cumumhan, slain, i. 389.
MacCathail, abbot of Sruthair, died, ii. 13.
MacCathalain, Donnsleibhe, died, i. 117.
MacCathmhail (*MacCawell*), Aedh, or Hugh, ii. 45; the sons of, *ib.*
—— Art, bishop of Clogher, died, ii. 155.
—— Brian, bishop of Airghiall, died, ii. 19.
—— Brian, died, ii. 165.
—— Conchobhar, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, slain, i. 401.
—— Cu-Uladh, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, slain, i. 649.
—— Cu-Uladh, and his son, and wife, slain, ii. 45.
—— Domhnall, i. 649.
—— Donnchadh, i. 349.
—— Donnchadh, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, killed, i. 399.
—— [Donnchadh], chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, slain, ii. 109.
—— Flaithbhertach, chieftain of Cenel-Feradhaigh, &c., slain, i. 349.
MacCathmhail (*MacCawell*)—*cont.*
—— Gilla-Patraic, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, slain, ii. 45.
—— Gillachrist, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, slain, i. 175.
—— Maelsechlainn Mac-in-ghirr, ii. 27.
—— Murchadh, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, i. 255.
—— Murchadh, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, ii. 45.
MacCathmhails, ii. 33, 229.
MacCathusaigh, Nicholas, bishop of Clogher, died, ii. 15.
MacCeithernaigh, or MacCethernaigh, (*Mac Keherny*), i. 455.
—— Cathal, killed, i. 635.
—— Cathal, slain, ii. 125.
—— Conchobhar, slain, ii. 125.
—— Cormac, i. 537.
—— Cormac, king of Ciarraighe-Maighe, slain, i. 583.
—— Domhnall, son of Finghin, slain, ii. 125.
—— John, son of Cathal, died, ii. 125.
—— John, son of John, slain, ii. 125.
—— Tomaltach, son of Finghin, slain, ii. 125.
MacCellaigh, or *M'Kelly*, of the Breifne, slain, ii. 239.
MacCeothach (*MacKeogh*), Lorcan, ii. 5.
MacCerbhaill (*MacCarroll*), archbishop of Cashel, i. 407.
—— Donnsleibhe, an eminent musician, died, ii. 17.
—— Maelruanaidh, a minstrel, slain, i. 609.
MacCinaith (*MacKenna*) of Truogh, co. Monaghan, slain, ii. 103.
—— Andrias, killed, ii. 47; and *see* Clann-Cinaith.
MacClancaigh (*MacClancy*, or *Clancy*), Feradhach, son of William, heir of Dartraighe, died, ii. 315; and *see* MacFlannchaidh.
MacClean; *see* Mac Gilla-Eoin.
MacClesain, Lochlainn, slain, i. 301.
MacCochlain, or MacCoghlan, Aedh, died, i. 137.
—— Conchobhar-na-gcaislen, i. 391.
—— Ferghal, died, ii. 45.
—— Maelsechlainn, killed, i. 459.

MacCochlain, or MacCoghlan—*cont.*
—— chief of Delbhna, i. 501.
—— king of Delbhna, slain, i. 507.
MacCoise, Erard, a poet, ii. 115.
MacColmain, Maelfinnen, a choice senior, died, i. 229.
MacCon, son of Macniadh, son of Lughaidh, ii. 345.
MacConbhuidhe (*M'Convey*), Macraith, son of Tighernan, i. 417.
MacConfeabhla, Conchobhar, i. 145.
—— Maelmochta, i. 145.
MacConghaile, the Gilla-glas, bishop, died, ii. 503.
MacConmara (*MacNamara*), i. 619.
——, —— ii. 211.
——, —— chief of Clann-Cuilen, died, ii. 31.
—— Cumara, ii. 53.
—— Cumara, king of Ui-Caisin, killed, i. 135.
—— Cumhedha, son of John, died, ii. 189.
—— Donnchadh, slain, i. 559.
—— Donnchadh, slain, ii. 15.
—— John, son of MacCon, lord of Clann-Cuilen, died, ii. 169.
—— Sida Og, ii. 43.
—— the son of, hanged, ii. 485.
MacConmara Finn (*MacNamara the Fair*), Cumedha, son of, ii. 483.
MacConmedha, or MacConmidhe (*MacNamee*), Brian Dorcha, son of Solomon, a poet, died, ii. 335.
—— Cerbhall, son of the Dean, son of Brian Ruadh, died, ii. 253.
—— Conchobhar Ruadh, ii. 157.
—— Conchobhar Ruadh, an eminent poet, died, ii. 181.
—— the Dean, son of Brian Ruadh, died, ii. 253.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, chief of Muinter-Laodhachain, slain, i. 263.
—— Iughuláid, slain, i. 211.
—— Maelechlainn, son of John, son of Solomon, O'Neill's ollave, died, ii. 243.
—— Solomon, a poet, died, ii. 207.
—— Tadhg, died, ii. 191.
—— Ugholoid, or Iughulaid, i. 263.
MacConnegán, Connegan, slain, i. 583.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 583.
MacConrubha, Brian, son of Flaithbhertach Mór, slain, ii. 41.
—— Donn, son of Flaithbhertach Mór, slain, ii. 41.
MacConsnamha (*MacKinawe*, or *Ford*), Aedh, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, died, i. 619.
—— Aine, wife of, died, i. 597.
—— Cathal, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, blinded, i. 431.
—— Conchobhar, bishop of Kilmore, died, ii. 11.
—— Cuconnacht, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, died, i. 399.
—— Donnchadh, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, died, i. 511.
—— Donnchadh, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, died, i. 621.
—— Donnchadh; the sons of, ii. 7.
—— Mathghamhain, slain, ii. 7.
—— Muirchertach, i. 525.
—— Tadhg, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, died, ii. 25.
—— Tadhg, son of Aedh, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, died, ii. 305.
—— Toirdhelbhach Og, son of Toirdhelbhach, died, ii. 463.
—— others of the name, i. 633; ii. 273.
MacConuladh (*MacCullagh*), James, son of Art, ii. 279.
MacCormaic, Ferghal, died, i. 317.
—— Ferghal, slain, i. 653.
—— Ferghal, son of Gilla-Christ Finn, slain, i. 637.
—— Matthew, died, i. 589. *See* also MacCarmaic.
MacCorman; *see* MacGorman.
MacCostello; *see* MacGoisdelbh.
MacCraith, or MagCraith (*Magrath*), Andrias, died, ii. 207.
—— Domhnall, son of Gilla-Isa, ollamh of Thomond in poetry, died, ii. 137.
—— Edrúth, abbot of Loch-Cé, died, i. 505.
—— Matthew, priest of Ard-Carna, died, i. 525.
—— Maelmuire Og, died, ii. 35.
—— Peter, died, i. 361.

MacCraith (*Magrath*)—*cont.*
—— Thomas, died, ii. 207.
—— Thomas, son of Maelmuire, ollamh of Thomond, died, ii. 133.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Andrias, died, ii. 335.
—— William, son of Andrias, died, ii. 261. *See* also Magraith.
MacCruitin (*M'Curtin*), Cellach, chief historian of Thomond, died, ii. 53.
—— Gilla-Dubhin, a historian, died, ii. 109.
MacCuinn (*MacQuinn*), Maghnus, slain, i. 489.
MacCullagh; *see* MacConuladh.
MacDaighir, Cathal, priest of Achanach, died. ii. 489.
MacDail-re-dochair, Gilla-na-nóg, slain, i. 489.
MacDavid, MacDavid Burk, or MacDavid of Clann-Connmhaigh (*Burk* of Clann-Connmhaigh, or Clan-Conway, co. Galway), Henry Buidhe, son of Edmond, lord of Clann-Connmhaigh, killed, ii. 333.
—— John, son of the Prior, died, ii. 369.
—— Thomas, son of David, son of Edmond, died, ii. 291.
—— Thomas Og, son of Thomas, son of David, son of Edmond, ii. 385.
—— Tibbot, or Theobald, son of Ulick, ii. 385.
—— Ulick, son of Thomas, ii. 357.
—— Walter, slain, ii. 83.
—— William Garbh, ii. 91, 149, 151.
—— William, son of Thomas, son of David, son of Edmond, died, ii. 381.
—— William, son of Thomas, ii. 385.
—— the sons of, ii. 351.
MacDavids, ii. 271, 299, 337, 347, 373, 503; and *see* also under Burk.
MacDermot; *see* MacDiarmada.
MacDhuibhne, Matthew, bishop of Kilmore, died, i. 563.
MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*), Aedh, ii. 27, 35.
—— Aedh, or Hugh, son of Conchobhar, king of Magh-Luirg, died, ii. 77.
—— Aedh, son of Brian, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 519.
—— Aedh, son of Conchobhar; the sons of, ii. 77.
MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Aedh, son of Cormac, slain, i. 557.
—— Aedh, son of Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, abbot of Boyle, and chief of Magh-Luirg, ii. 283; died, ii. 353.
—— Aedh, son of Cormac, ii. 313.
—— Aedh, son of Cormac, ii. 327.
—— Aedh, son of Cormac Bodhar, slain, ii. 11.
—— Aedh, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 379.
—— Aedh, son of Eoghan, son of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, died, ii. 369.
—— Aedh, son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg, wounded, ii. 301.
—— Aedh, son of Muirchertach, son of Tadhg, slain, i. 545.
—— Aine, daughter of, 597.
—— Brian, killed, ii. 5.
—— Brian, son of Eoghan, ii. 369.
—— Brian, son of Eoghan, son of Conchobhar, son of Rory Buidhe, died, ii. 317.
—— Brian, son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg, killed, ii. 371.
—— Brian, son of Eoghan Grana, slain, ii. 505.
—— Brian, son of Ferganainm, son of Conchobhar Og, died, ii. 453.
—— Brian, son of Maelechlainn Donn, killed, ii. 367.
—— Brian, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Ferghal, died, ii. 503.
—— Brian, son of Ruaidhri, i. 639.
—— Brian, son of Ruaidhri, chief of Magh-Luirg, ii. 349, 351, 353, 357, 359, 365, 367, 369, 371–3–5, 377, 379, 385, 387, 389, 393, 395, 407, 411, 413, 415, 419, 421, 423, 425, 433, 453, 457, 461, 465, 503; the wedding-feast of, ii. 449; security for O'Conor Donn, ii. 461; taken prisoner, ii. 511; the wife of, ii. 449.
—— Brian Og, son of Brian, son of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, died, ii. 517.
—— Cathal, ii. 61, 69.
—— Cathal, son of Aedh, ii. 65; drowned, ii. 77.
—— Cathal, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 237, 239; died, i. 253; and *see* also O'Maelruanaidh.

MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Cathal; the sons of, i. 483.
—— Cathal; the sons of, ii. 327, 379.
—— Cathal; the descendants of, ii. 360, n. [3].
—— Cathal; death of Duibhessa, wife of, i. 305.
—— Cathal, son of Cormac Og, slain, ii. 293.
—— Cathal, son of Gilla-Christ, i. 595; slain, i. 637.
—— Cathal, son of Maelruanaidh, ii. 397.
—— Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 289.
—— Cathal, son of Ruaidhri; the descendants of, ii. 293.
—— Cathal, son of Ruaidhri Og, the son of Ruaidhri Caech, died, ii. 273.
—— Cathal, son of Ruaidhri; the sons of, ii. 371–3.
—— Cathal, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 497, 509; died, i. 511.
—— Cathal, son of Toirdhelbhach, ii. 479; hanged, ii. 485.
—— Cathal, son of Tomaltach, killed, ii. 379
—— Cathal Dubh, son of Brian, ii. 433.
—— Cathal Og, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 367.
—— Conchobhar; (*see* under the name Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, who was also called Conchobhar MacDiarmada).
—— Conchobhar, slain, i. 545.
—— Conchobhar, i. 643.
—— Conchobhar, chief of Magh-Luirg, i. 169; the wife and daughter-in-law of, burned, i. 167, 177.
—— Conchobhar, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 637, 639, 641; died, i. 645.
—— Conchobhar, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 85, 87.
—— Conchobhar, son of Conchobhar, ii. 179.
—— Conchobhar, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach, i. 297, 313, 343, 345, 347, 351, 365; died, i. 397.
—— Conchobhar, son of Cormac, lord of Magh-Luirg, killed, ii. 199.
—— Conchobhar, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach-an-oinigh, lord of Magh-Luirg, ii. 185.
MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Conchobhar, son of Ferghal, slain, ii. 81.
—— Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri, slain, ii. 205.
—— Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe; the sons of, ii. 377.
—— Conchobhar, son of Taichlech, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 511; died, i. 519; the descendants of, ii. 113.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tomaltach, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 623 bis, 625.
—— Conchobhar Carrach, son of Domhnall i. 561.
—— Conchobhar Garbh, son of Cathal, slain, ii. 293.
—— Conchobhar Og, son of Aedh, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 61, 63, 77, 81, 101; died, ii. 107.
—— Conn, son of Brian Caech, ii. 389.
—— Cormac, i. 353, 357.
—— Cormac, slain, ii. 107.
—— Cormac; the descendants of, ii. 397.
—— Cormac, son of Aedh, ii. 65.
—— Cormac, son of Diarmaid, the son of Ruaidhri Caech, slain, ii. 189–191.
—— Cormac, son of Gilla-Christ, died, i. 455.
—— Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, king of Magh-Luirg, died, ii. 265.
—— Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 359; died, ii. 367.
—— Cormac, son of Ruaidhri; the posterity of, ii. 347.
—— Cormac, son of Ruaidhri Og, ii. 187.
—— Cormac, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, killed, ii. 397.
—— Cormac, son of Tomaltach of the Rock, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 239, 273, 275, 293, 297, 301, 309, 313, 329, 331, 359, 371; died, i. 367.
—— Cormac Bodhar, ii. 5.
—— Cormac Carragh, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 361.
—— Cormac Og, died, ii. 37.
—— Derbhail, daughter of Maelruanaidh Mor, died, ii. 35.
—— Derbhail, daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal. died, i. 511.

MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Diarmaid, ii. 29.
—— Diarmaid, slain, i. 587.
—— Diarmaid, son of Cathal Carrach, slain, i. 545.
—— Diarmaid, son of Conchobhar, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 215, 243, 247; died, i. 259.
—— Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Riabhach, slain, ii. 21.
—— Diarmaid, son of Ferghal, slain, i. 583.
—— Diarmaid, son of Gillachrist, i. 225.
—— Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 265.
—— Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 411.
—— Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ruadh, killed, ii. 265.
—— Diarmaid-an-einigh, son of Ruaidhri, slain, ii. 361.
—— Diarmaid-an-einigh, son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, chief of Magh-Luirg, killed, ii. 281.
—— Diarmaid Clerech, son of Cormac, died.
—— Diarmaid Dall, son of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, died, ii. 511.
—— Diarmaid Midhech, king of Muinter-Maelruanaidh, i. 463; died, i. 495.
—— Diarmaid Riabhach, son of Cathal, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 391–3.
—— Diarmaid Riabhach, son of Cormac, slain, ii. 191.
—— Diarmaid Riabhach, son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg, killed, ii. 407.
—— Diarmaid Ruadh, son of Conchobhar, son of Cormac, blinded, i. 453.
—— Diarmaid Ruadh, son of Cormac Og, died, i. 635.
—— Domhnall, son of Cormac, slain, i. 389.
—— Donnchadh, slain, i. 353.
—— Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar-in-chopain, son of Ferghal, slain, i. 535.
—— Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh, taken prisoner, i. 551; died, i. 601; the wife of, killed, i. 551.
—— Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach, slain, i. 405.
—— Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach, i. 311, 313.

MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach Luath-shuilech, i. 345, 347.
—— Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach, died, i. 311.
—— Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach, slain, i. 557.
—— Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach, i. 583.
—— Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, died, ii. 303.
—— Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar, ii. 357.
—— Donnchadh Dubh, son of Donnchadh Grana, slain, ii. 505.
—— Donnchadh Grana, son of William Og, son of William, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 505.
—— Donnchadh Riabhach, son of Maelechlainn Carrach, i. 621, 633; slain, ii. 5.
—— Donnchadh Riabhach; the sons of, ii. 11.
—— Dubhchabhlaigh, daughter of Conchobhar, died, i. 307.
—— Dubhchabhlaigh, daughter of Conchobhar, died, i. 643.
—— Edmond-an-Mhachaire, son of Maelsechlainn Donn, son of Donnchadh Dubh, slain, ii. 393.
—— Eoghan, son of Tadhg, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 281.
—— Eoghan, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri; the sons and descendants of, ii. 281, 283, 349, 361, 365, 367, 383, 397, 407–9, 411, 413, 425, 495, 497.
—— Eoghan Ruadh, son of Cormac; two sons of, hanged, ii. 479.
—— Felim, son of Brian Caech, shot, ii. 393.
—— Ferganainm, son of Conchobhar Og, ii. 381.
—— Ferghal, son of Aedh, son of Tomaltach Buidhe, died, ii. 349.
—— Ferghal, son of Brian, killed, ii. 293.
—— Ferghal, son of Donnchadh Riabhach, ii. 77.
—— Ferghal, son of Maelechlainn Carrach, killed, i. 615.
—— Ferghal, lord of Magh-Luirg, i. 645, 651; ii. 35, 37; obtains Tirerrill, i. 641; the sons of, ii. 97, 101, 113.

MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Ferghal, ii. 3, 7.
—— Fethfailghe, daughter of Conchobhar, died, i. 307.
—— Finnghuala, daughter of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, died, ii. 205.
—— Gilla-Christ, i. 247.
—— Gilla-Christ, i. 583.
—— Gilla-Christ; the son of, i. 287.
—— Gilla-Christ, son of Conchobhar, son of Cormac, slain, i. 433.
—— Gilla-Christ, son of Donnchadh, slain, i. 311.
—— Gilla-Christ, son of Muirghes, son of Donnchadh, slain, i. 557.
—— Gilla-Christ Cleirech, died, i. 605.
—— Gormlaith, daughter of, i. 605.
—— John, son of Aedh, killed, ii. 257.
—— Maelechlainn; *see* Maelsechlainn.
—— Maelruanaidh, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 541, 543, 547, 548, n.[1], 549, 551, 553, 569, 571, 575, 577, 579, 581, 593, 599, 601, 603, 611, 615; death of Grainne, wife of, i. 599.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh, killed, ii. 509.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh, son of Cormac, ii. 313, 332, n. [3].
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Cormac, ii. 235.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh Riabhach, ii. 29.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Ferghal, i. 351.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Ferghal, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 77, 81, 97.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Gilla-Christ, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 511.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 349, 353, 355, 357, 359, 363.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 361.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, ii. 439.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Tomaltach; the sons of, ii. 501.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Tomaltach, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og, killed, ii. 391.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Aedh, son of Tomaltach-an-oinigh, killed, ii. 379.
MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, son of John, died, ii. 477–9.
—— Maelsechlainn Carrach, slain, i. 591.
—— Maelsechlainn Donn, son of Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 361.
—— Maelsechlainn Donn, the family of, ii. 363.
—— Maghnus, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 65.
—— Matthew, son of Gilla-Christ Cleirech, slain, i. 647.
—— Maurice, slain, i. 651. *See* Muirghes.
—— Muirchertach, or Murtough, son of Diarmaid, son of Ferghal, slain, i. 587.
—— Muirchertach, son of Muirchertach, i. 313.
—— Muirchertach, son of Muirghius, son of Cathal, slain, i. 371.
—— Muirchertach, son of Taichlech, slain, i. 587.
—— Muirchertach; the sons of, ii. 359.
—— Muiredhach, or Murrough, son of Tomaltach of the Rock, i. 239.
—— Muirghes (or Maurice), i. 275; slain, i. 293.
—— Muirghes, son of Cathal, slain, i. 239.
—— Murchadh, son of Brian Caech, killed, ii. 383.
—— Nuala, daughter of, died, ii. 9.
—— Orlaith, daughter of Taichlech, died, i. 401.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Magh-Luirg, or Moylurg, i. 123.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 77, 83, 117.
—— Ruaidhri; the sons of, ii. 199, 213, 257, 263.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, ii. 283, 293, 299, 313, 335, 339, 347, 353–5, 357, 361, 367, 369, 371–5, 379, 381–3, 387, 393; taken prisoner, ii. 395; died, ii. 397; the wife of, ii. 333; the sons of, ii. 351, 365, 407.
—— Ruaidhri Buidhe, son of Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar, ii. 271; died, ii. 361.

MacDiarmada (*MacDermot*)—*cont.*
—— Ruaidhri Caech, son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 493, 509.
—— Ruaidhri Caech, son of Tadhg, son of Tomaltach, ii. 501.
—— Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, son of Aedh, tanist of Moylurg, ii. 179; died, ii. 183; the sons of, ii. 187, 191.
—— Ruardhri-na-dtulán, son of Diarmaid-an-einigh, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 293, 327, 373, 377.
—— Sadhbh, or Sabina, daughter of Eoghan, died, ii. 459.
—— Sadhbh, the wife of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, ii. 363.
—— Tadhg, ii. 61.
—— Tadhg; the wife of, ii. 337.
—— Tadhg, son of Aedh, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 107, 113, 115.
—— Tadhg, son of Cathal, ii. 413.
—— Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 477; died, i. 487; the sons of, i. 481.
—— Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, killed, ii. 179.
—— Tadhg, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach, i. 337.
—— Tadhg, son of Eoghan, ii. 363, 433.
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cormac, killed, ii. 349.
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, killed, ii. 367.
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 187, 195, 197; died, ii. 201.
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 489.
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri; the sons of, ii. 263.
—— Tadhg; the sons of, ii. 299, 301, 333, 389.
—— Tadhg, son of Tomaltach, ii. 349.
—— Taichlech, died, i. 431.
—— Thomas, archdeacon of Elphin, died, i. 407.
—— Thomas, son of Ferghal, bishop of Elphin, died, i. 451.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Eoghan, ii. 373.

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—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Eoghan, king of Magh-Luirg, ii. 405-9.
—— Tomaltach, i. 615.
—— Tomaltach, son of Aedh, son of Conchobhar, ii. 327.
—— Tomaltach of the Rock, son of Conchobhar, i. 213, 215, 217; died, i. 237; and *see* also O'Maelruanaidh.
—— Tomaltach, son of Eoghan, abbot of the Buill, ii. 367.
—— Tomaltach, son of Maelruanaidh, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 611, 615, 617; died, i. 621; death of Aine, wife of, i. 613.
—— Tomaltach, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Cormac, killed, ii. 365.
—— Tomaltach, son of Muirghes, i. 575.
—— Tomaltach, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 371.
—— Tomaltach, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan, ii. 509.
—— Tomaltach, son of Tadhg, the son of Ruaidhri Og, son of Ruaidhri Caech, ii. 283, 327, 353, 365, 375, 377, 385, 391, 393; the sons of, ii. 379, 387, 389, 407, 411, 413.
—— Tomaltach-an-einigh, son of Conchobhar, ii. 149; died, ii. 165; the descendants of, ii. 205, 371.
—— Tomaltach Dubh, slain, ii. 77.
—— Tomaltach Og, son of Ferghal, tanist of Magh-Luirg, died, ii. 39.
—— Tomaltach Og, son of Tomaltach, ii. 461, 493, 503, 505, 511.
—— Tomaltach Og, son of Tomaltach, son of Maelruanaidh, ii. 411; slain, ii. 439.
—— Una, daughter of Maelruanaidh, son of Cormac, died, ii. 325.
—— others of the name, i. 411, 515, 517, 589, 633; ii. 41, 53, 55, 57, 61, 69, 239.
—— the fortress of, ii. 59.
MacDiarmada Gall (*MacDermot Gall*), ii. 389.
—— Cathal, i. 619, 633.
—— Cathal, son of Tadhg Og, lord of Airtech, ii. 327.
—— Diarmaid Gall, i. 537, 573, 575, 577; slain, i. 583; the sons of, i. 623; the wife of, i. 577.

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—— Eoghan Caech, son of Cathal, son of Tadhg, died, ii. 441.
—— Maghnus, i. 651.
—— Tadhg Ruadh, i. 651.
MacDiarmadas of Moylurg, ii. 149, 301.
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MacDiarmada Ruadh (*MacDermot Roe*), ii. 67.
—— Aedh, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, died, ii. 497.
—— Brian; the daughter of, ii. 483.
—— Brian, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, ii. 327.
—— Brian, son of Maghnus, died, ii. 349; the sons of, ii. 327.
—— Cathal, son of Maghnus, ii. 327.
—— Cathal Og, son of Cathal, son of Maghnus, slain, ii. 515.
—— Cedach, son of Brian, died, ii. 487.
—— Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach; the wife of, ii. 281.
—— Cormac, slain, ii. 29.
—— Edmond, son of Tomaltach, son of Maurice, killed, ii. 515.
—— Eoghan, son of the Ferdorcha, killed, ii. 379.
—— Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, son of Gilladubh, ii. 497.
—— Ferdorcha, son of Aedh, son of Conchobhar Og, killed, ii. 497.
—— Fer-gan-ainm, son of Brian, died, ii. 393.
—— Ferghal, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, ii. 327; died, ii. 475–7.
—— John, son of Tadhg, killed, ii. 501–3.
—— Maghnus, son of Muirchertach, died, ii. 343.
—— Margaret, daughter of Brian, died, ii. 429.
—— Maurice, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, died, ii. 503–5.
—— Muirchertach, son of Maghnus, slain, ii. 271.
—— Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Maghnus, drowned, ii. 325–7, 337.
—— Tadhg, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Muirchertach, ii. 327; died, ii. 451.
MacDomhnaill (*MacDonnell*), or MacDomhnaill of Alba (Scotland), king of Airer-Gaeidhel (*Argyle*), i. 595; ii. 137, 389.
—— the sons of, ii. 337.
—— the abbot, son of Alexander, ii. 185.
—— Aenghus, slain, ii. 187.
—— Aenghus, son of Domhnall Og, ii. 109.
—— Aenghus, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Colla, killed, ii. 353.
—— Alasdar, or Alister, son of Domhnall Ballagh, killed, ii. 443.
—— Alasdar, or Alister, son of James, slain, ii. 475.
—— Alasdar, son of Somhairle Buidhe, slain, ii. 469.
—— Alexander, slain, i. 521.
—— Alexander; the son of, ii. 237.
—— Alexander, son of John Cathanagh, ii. 267, 277.
—— Alexander, son of Raghnall, slain, ii. 33.
—— Alexander, son of Toirdhelbhach, ii. 53.
—— Alexander Ballagh, hanged, ii. 201.
—— Alexander Gallda, the sons of, ii. 383.
—— Alexander Og, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, ii. 39.
—— Alexander Uaibhrech, the son of John Cathanagh, slain, ii. 389.
—— Cathair, son of Domnhall, son of Donnchadh Ruadh, killed, ii. 475.
—— Colla, ii. 347.
—— Colla, son of Alexander, ii. 475.
—— Domhnall, son of Somhairle, slain, ii. 35.
—— Domhnall Ballagh; the sons of, ii. 439, 443.
—— Domhnall Gorm, son of Alexander, slain, ii. 185.
—— Domhnall Gorm, son of Domhnall Ballagh, ii. 443; killed, ii. 467.
—— Domhnall Gorm, son of James, killed, ii. 475.
—— Domhnall-na-capall, ii. 515.
—— Domhnall Og, son of Domhnall, son of Somhairle, slain, ii. 35.
—— Donnchadh, MacDermot's constable, ii. 115.
—— Eoghan, vicar, ii. 517.
—— Gilla-esbuig, or Gillespie, son of Alex-

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ander, son of Domhnall, son of John of Ilay, died, ii. 175.
—— James, ii. 325.
—— James, ii. 345.
—— James; arrival in Ireland of the sons of, ii. 473.
—— James; the daughter of, ii. 483.
—— James, son of John Cathanach, slain, ii. 389.
——John, son of Aenghus, son of Gilla-espuig Bán, ii. 425.
—— John Cathánach, hanged, ii. 201; the sons of, ii. 247.
—— John Dubh; the son of, ii. 249.
—— John Mòr, king of Insi-Gall, hanged ii. 201.
—— Justin, taken prisoner, ii. 455.
—— Justin, son of Maelmuire, son of Felim, hanged, ii. 487.
—— Raghnall, son of Alexander, ii. 33.
—— Somhairle, or Sorley, son of John Dubh, constable of Ulster, ii. 29.
—— Somhairle, eric for the death of, ii. 39.
—— Somhairle Buidhe, or Sorley Boy, ii. 453.
—— Somhairle Buidhe, died, ii. 509.
—— Somhairle Buidhe, son of Marcus, slain, ii. 87.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, ii. 33.
—— Toirdhelbhach, ii. 149, 151.
—— Toirdhelbhach Luighnech; the descendants of, ii. 415.
—— Toirdhelbhach Og; the son of, killed, ii. 219.
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—— Colla, son of Colla, constable of Tyrone, died, ii. 273.
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MacDonnchadha, or MacDonnchaidh (*MacDonough*), Aedh, son of the Cananach, killed, ii. 289.
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—— Aedh, son of Cairbre, lord of Corann, ii. 461–3; died, ii. 479.
—— Aedh, son of Cairbre, son of Tadhg, lord of Corann, ii. 419-21.
—— Aedh Buidhe; the descendants of, ii. 355.
—— Aine, daughter of, died, ii. 63.
—— Bebhinn, wife of Tomaltach, ii. 37.
—— Brian, son of Maelruanaidh, chief of Corann, died, ii. 199.
—— Brian, son of Tadhg, i. 609; slain, i. 611.
—— Brian, son of Tadhg, lord of Corann, slain, ii. 173.
—— Brian, son of Tomaltach, slain, i. 609.
—— Brian, royal heir of Tir-Oilella, slain, ii. 21.
—— Brian Brathach, son of, died. ii. 475.
—— Cairbre, lord of Corann, ii. 355.
—— Cairbre, the son of, died, ii. 481.
—— Cathal, slain, ii. 25.
—— Cathal, died, ii. 107.
—— Cathal, died, ii. 131.
—— Cathal, son of Eoghan; the wife of, ii. 429.
—— Cathal Cairbrech, slain, ii. 61.
—— Cathal Clerech, the son of, ii. 5.
—— Cathal Og, son of Cathal Dubh, taken prisoner by Bingham, ii. 461.
—— Cathal Og, son of Cormac, killed, ii. 355.
—— Catherine, daughter of Maelechlainn, son of Maurice, drowned, ii. 143.
—— Conchobhar, ii. 67, 69.
—— Conchobhar, king of Tir-Oilella, ii. 129.
—— Conchobhar, son of Eoghan, slain, ii. 289.
—— Conchobhar, son of Maurice, died, ii. 9.
—— Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri, killed, ii. 207.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, slain, i. 587.
—— Conchobhar Carrach, i. 385.
—— Cormac, ii. 39.
—— Cormac, ii. 259.
—— Cormac; the sons of, ii. 255.

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—— Cormac; the descendants of, ii. 341.
—— Cormac, lord of Tir-Oilella, killed, ii. 65-7.
—— Cormac, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, chief of Tir-Oilella, ii. 249; died, ii. 259.
—— Cormac, son of Tadhg-an-triubhais, lord of Tir-Oilella, ii. 419.
—— Diarmaid, son of John, son of Aedh, died, ii. 275.
—— Domhnall Cam; the sons of, ii. 185.
—— Donnchadh, slain, ii. 267.
—— Donnchadh, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, chief of his sept, ii. 301.
—— Dubhaltach, son of Tadhg-in-triubhais, slain, ii. 381.
—— Eoghan, son of Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, ii. 259.
—— Eoghan, son of Donnchadh, son of Maurice, ii. 301.
—— Ferdorcha, son of Maurice, chief of Tir-Oilella, ii. 463.
—— Ferghal; the sons of, ii. 7.
—— Ferghal, son of Cormac, died, ii. 111; the wife of, *ib.*
—— Ferghal, son of Muirchertach, slain, ii. 287.
—— Ferghal, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, slain, ii. 213.
—— Gilla-Christ Og, slain, i. 603.
—— Gilla-Dubh, son of Cormac Ballach, killed, ii. 169.
—— Gilla-glas-ruadh, son of Maelruanaidh Finn, died, ii. 459.
—— John, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, chief of Tir-Oilella, died, ii. 313; death of Finola, the wife of, ii. 205.
—— John Glas, son of Muirchertach, slain, ii. 287.
—— Maelruanaidh, i. 431.
—— Maelruanaidh, slain, i. 433.
—— Maelruanaidh, i. 649.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Cathal, son of Eoghan, ii. 429; died, ii. 431.
—— Maelruanaidh, king of Tir-Oilella, ii. 87.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Tadhg, king of Ui-Oilella, or Tir-Oilella, died, ii. 117.
MacDonnchadha (*MacDonough*)—*cont.*
—— Maelsechlainn, i. 587.
—— Maelsechlainn, slain, ii. 185.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Murchadh, died, ii. 205.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, ii. 169.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, killed, ii. 299.
—— Maelsechlainn Og, son of Cormac, died, ii. 507.
—— Maghnus, son of Brian, abbot of Trinity Monastery, in Lough-Cé, died, ii. 205.
—— Margaret, daughter of, died, ii. 457.
—— Maurice, died, ii. 7.
—— Maurice, son of Muirchertach, died, ii. 475.
—— Muirchertach, i. 587.
—— Muirchertach, son of Murchadh, ii. 267; slain, ii. 287.
—— Murchadh, ii. 267.
—— Murchadh, slain, i. 587.
—— Murchadh, son of Cormac, ii. 67, 69; died, ii. 137.
—— Robert, bishop of Cork, died, i. 527.
—— Ruaidhri, slain, ii. 185.
—— Ruaidhri, the descendants of, ii. 355.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 167, 169.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Tomaltach, son of Brian, chief of Tir-Oilella, died, ii. 249.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of Tadhg, died, ii. 91.
—— Tadhg, son of Brian, lord of Tir-Oilella, ii. 173.
—— Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Conchobhar, killed, ii. 193.
—— Tadhg, son of Brian; the sons of, ii. 197.
—— Tadhg, son of Brian; the descendants of, ii. 355.
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 289.
—— Tadhg, son of Tomaltach, son of Maurice, i. 641.
—— Tadhg, son of Tomaltach Mor, died, ii. 167.
—— Tadhg Carragh, ii. 359.

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—— Thomas, son of Maurice, bishop of Achonry, died, ii. 79.
—— Tomaltach, i. 547, 573, 579.
—— Tomaltach, ii. 71, 77.
—— Tomaltach, lord of Tirerrill, i. 593, 599, 611, 613, 617; died, i. 619.
—— Tomaltach; the descendants of, ii. 451.
—— Tomaltach, son of Cormac Ballach, died, ii. 193.
—— Tomaltach, son of Gilla-Christ, slain, i. 587.
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—— daughters of, ii. 23, 381.
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MacDorchaidh (*MacDorcy*), i. 531.
—— Aedh, or Hugh, ii. 21.
—— Conchobhar, slain, i. 483.
—— Domhnall, chief of Cenel-Luachain, died, i. 635.
—— Ferghal, died, i. 555.
—— Gilla-Isa, i. 515.
—— Gilla-Isa, chief of Cenel-Luachain, slain, i. 561.
——Mac-na-hoidhche ("son of the night"), chief of Cenel-Luachain, i. 417; died, i. 493.
—— Matthew, killed, ii. 9.
—— Tomaltach, chief of Cenel-Lauchain, ii. 59.
—— Tomaltach Og, son of Tomaltach, last chief of Cenel-Luachain, killed, ii. 105.
MacDowell; *see* MacDubhgaill.
MacDuach, St., the bachal of, i. 267.
MacDubhain, slain, i. 201.
—— Maghnus Og, killed, ii. 465.
MacDubhgaill (*MacDowell*), ii. 263.
—— Alexander, i. 521.
—— Alexander, son of Donnchadh, ii. 235.
—— Donnchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, ii. 235.
—— Dunadach, hanged, ii. 479.
—— Edmond, ii. 271.
—— Gilla-dubh, son of William, son of Colla, constable of Magh-Luirg, died, ii. 233.
—— Laisech, the sons of, ii. 363.
MacDubhgaill (*MacDowell*)—*cont.*
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Laisech, killed, ii. 371.
—— of Alba (*Scotland*), the son of, slain, ii. 269.
——, leader of gallowglasses, ii. 149; slain, ii. 151.
—— Galloglaech, slain, ii. 55.
MacDuibh (*MacDuff*), Diarmaid, ii. 457.
MacDuibhsith, (*MacDuffy*), Domhnall Og, ii. 417; killed, ii. 467.
—— Ferdorcha, ii. 417; killed, ii. 419.
—— John, died, ii. 369.
MacDuinncathaigh, Airechtach, slain, i. 247.
MacDuinnsleibhe (*MacDonlevy*), defeats the English of Ulidia, i. 425.
—— Maghnus, i. 189.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Ulidia, i. 159, 163, 207, n.[6]; defeated by the Cenel-Eoghain, i. 193; invades Cenel-Eoghain, i. 195, 197; slain, i. 215.
MacEgan; *see* Mac Aedhagain, and Clann-Aedhagain.
MacElget (*Mac Elligott*), seneschal of Connacht, slain, i. 379.
Mac hEli (*Mac Hale*), Maelpatraic, herenagh of Cill-Alaidh, slain, i. 423.
MacEoaidh, John, bishop of Ardagh, died, i. 645.
MacEochadha, or MacEochaidh (*MacKeogh*), ii. 385.
——, chief poet to the Kavanaghs, died, ii. 89.
—— Donnchadh, son of Maelmuire, intended ollave of Leinster, killed, ii. 283.
—— Fer-gan-ainm, ollave of Leinster, died, ii. 463.
—— Ferghal, died, ii. 181. *See* "Eochaidh, the son of."
MacEochagain (*MacGeoghegan*, *Mageoghegan*, or *Geoghegan*), ii. 341.
—— Bebhinn, daughter of, died, ii. 27.
—— Brian, son of William Og, died, ii. 79.
—— Caitilin, or Catherine, wife of Muirchertach Mor, died, ii. 139.
—— Conchobhar Ruadh, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, slain, i. 641.
—— Conghalach, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died, i. 501.

MacEochagain (*Mageoghegan*)—*cont.*
—— Connla, died, ii. 487.
—— Cucocriche (*i.e.* Peregrine), slain, i. 215.
—— Cucocriche, son of Diarmaid, died, ii. 25.
—— Cucocriche, lord of Cenel-Fiachaidh, slain, ii. 175.
—— Cucocriche Mor, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died, ii. 7.
—— Cucocriche Og, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, slain, ii. 49.
—— Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died, ii. 73.
—— Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach Mór, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, slain, i. 627.
—— Ferghal, died, ii. 45.
—— Ferghal; the sons of, ii. 175.
—— Ferghal, son of Ferghal, son of Muirchertach Mor, died, ii. 13.
—— Ferghal, son of Ferghal Ruadh, son of Donnchadh, ii. 129.
—— Ferghal, son of Muirchertach Mór, slain, i. 555.
—— Laighnech, son of Ferghal Ruadh, son of Donnchadh, died, ii. 89.
—— Maelmordha, died, i. 603.
—— Maelsechlainn Mor, son of Ferghal, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, deposed, ii. 129; died, ii. 135.
—— Maurice, died, i. 641.
—— Maurice, son of Muirchertach, died, ii. 25.
—— Maurice, son of William Galldha, died, i. 531.
—— Maurice Cam, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 79.
—— Meiler, died, i. 617.
—— Muirchertach Mór, chieftain of Cenel-Fiachaidh, slain, i. 557; death of Johanna, wife of, i. 555.
—— Muirchertach Muimhnech, chieftain of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died, ii. 47.
—— Muirchertach Og, ii. 83.
—— Muirchertach Og, son of Muirchertach Mor, killed, ii. 95.
—— Niall, son of Cucocriche Og, killed, ii. 63.
MacEochagain (*Mageoghegan*)—*cont.*
—— Rossa, son of Connla, killed, ii. 433.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Seonac, died, ii. 41.
—— Seonac, son of Muirchertach Mór, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died, i. 621.
—— William Galldha, son of Muirchertach Mor, and chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died, i. 617.
—— William Og, son of William Galldha, i. 531.
MacEoin, or Bissett, of the Glinns, ii. 215.
MacErraith, Macraith, died, ii. 17.
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MacFeorais (the Irish surname of the family of *Bermingham*), ii. 51.
—— Andrew, i. 601.
—— Andrew; the son of, died, ii. 19.
—— Geroitin, or Little Garrett, i. 387.
—— Mac-an-persuin, killed, ii. 47.
—— Meiler, of Dún-mór, died, ii. 271.
—— Richard, slain, ii. 89.
—— Richard, lord of Ath-na-righ, or Athenry, died, i. 601.
—— Robuc, slain, i. 583
—— Sefin, slain, i. 439.
—— Sefin, i. 507.
—— Sir John, Earl of Louth, killed, i. 609.
—— Sir Piers, i. 531.
—— Thomas, died, ii. 173.
—— William, archbishop of Tuam, i. 499, 501, 541, 561.
—— the coat of mail of, ii. 293.
—— other persons of the name, i. 385, 387, 495, 501, 513, 525, 549, 581, 587; ii. 3 15.
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MacFerdomhuin, Gilla-in-Choimdedh, died, i. 263.
MacFerghail, or MacFarrell, slain, i. 201.
MacFiachrach, Cacht, daughter of, i. 309.
—— Gillapatraic, blinded, i. 425.
—— of Breifne, i. 415, 417.
MacFinghin (or *Mac Fineen*), Cormac Caech, slain, i. 651.
—— Eoghan; the wife of, i. 633.
—— Finnghuala (*Finola*), the daughter of Eoghan, died, i. 653.

MacFinnbhairr (*Maginver*, *or Gaynor*), i. 479.
—— Andiles, died, i. 237.
—— Andiles, chief of Muinter-Geradhain, died, i. 445.
—— Tadhg, killed, i. 451.
MacFirbisigh (*MacFirbis*), Catherine, wife of, drowned, ii. 143.
—— Donnchadh, died, ii. 53.
—— Gilla-Isa, ollave of Hy-Fiachrach, died, i. 525.
—— Naisse, son of Cithruadh, drowned, ii. 381.
MacFiredinn, Maelsechlainn, a priest, died, i. 305.
MacFlannchadha, MacFlannchaidh, or Mag Flannchaidh (*MacClancy* or *Clancy*), chieftain of Dartraighe, died, i. 477.
—— Aedh, chief of Dartraighe, slain, ii. 3.
—— Aedh, son of Tadhg, i. 635.
—— the Cairnech Riabhach, i. 263.
—— Cathal, chief of Dartraighe, slain, ii. 31.
—— Cathal Dubh, died, ii. 425.
—— Cathal-na-mbanfigech, ii. 97.
—— Cathal Og, son of Cathal Dubh, killed, ii. 447.
—— Donnchadh, son of Mac-na-hoidhchi, killed, i. 635.
—— Feradach, son of William, chief of Dartraighe, died, ii. 303.
—— Gilla-Christ, i. 483.
—— Gilla-Christ, chieftain of Dartraighe, slain, i. 487.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, slain, ii. 3.
—— Mac-na-hoidchi ("son of the night"), slain, i. 619.
—— Maelsechlainn, ii. 515.
—— Maurice, the son of, i. 625.
—— Muirchertach, chief of Dartraighe, i. 529.
—— Sitric, son of the Cairnech, i. 527.
—— Tadhg, chief of Dartraighe, slain, i. 625.
—— Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Tadhg, chief of Dartraighe, died, ii. 147.
—— Tadhg Og, son of Cathal Dubh, chief of Dartraighe, ii. 447.
—— Toirdhelbhach, slain, ii. 279.
MacFlannchadha (*MacClancy*, or *Clancy*)—*cont.*
—— William, chief of Dartraighe, slain, i. 523.
——, other persons of the name, ii. 465, 495, 515.
MacFloinn (*MacFlynn*), Flann, or Florence, archbishop of Tuam, i. 395, 407, 409.
Mac Gall-gaeidhel, or MacGallgoyle, abbot of Trinity Monastery, in Loch-Cé, died, ii. 13.
—— Toirberd, i. 242, n. [5].
MacGargamhna; *see* MacCargamhna.
MacGebhennaigh (*Mac Geaveny*), Imhar, died, i. 545.
MacGeoghegan; *see* MacEochagain.
MacGelain, bishop of Kildare, died, i. 267.
MacGibun (*FitzGibbon*), ii. 289.
Mac Gilla-Arraith, or Mac Gilla-Erraith (*Mac Alarry*), Conchobhar, slain, i. 435.
—— David, i. 513.
—— Simon, son of Conchobhar, son of Simon, i. 641.
—— William, slain, i. 557.
Mac Gilla-Brighdi of the Magh (*MacGillabride*, or *Kilbride*, of Magh-finn, co. Roscommon), ii. 97.
MacGilla-Cellaigh (*Kilkelly*), John, son of Brian, slain, ii. 455.
—— Nár, slain, i. 353.
MacGillachiarain, Gillacam, professor of poetry, died, i. 433.
Mac Gillachoisceli, or Mac Gilla-Coisglidh, John, herenagh of Airech-Brosca, died, ii. 57.
—— Thomas, died, i. 643.
MacGillacholmóg or Mac Gilla-mocholmog, Donnchadh, royal heir of Laighen, slain, i. 133.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 91.
Mac Gilla-Comghaill, David, slain, i. 607.
Mac Gilla-Comghain, slain, i. 613.
Mac Gilladhuibh (*Mac Gilduff*), Maghnus, chief of Tellach-Gairbhith, died, i. 399.
—— Maghnus, slain, i. 415.
Mac Gilla-Eidigh, hanged for robbing the great church of Derry, i. 199.
Mac Gilla-Eoin (*MacClean*, or *MacLean*), ii. 137.

MacGilla-Eoin (*MacClean*, or *MacLean*)—*cont.*
—— Lochlainn Mór, son of Echann, killed, ii. 243.
Mac Gilla-Erraith; *see* Mac Gilla-Arraith.
MacGilla-espuic, Gilla-Aenghusa, i. 147.
MacGillafinnéin (*Leonard*, or *M'Lennan*), Aenghus, i. 307.
—— Aenghus, king of Loch-Erne (*i.e.*, king of Fermanagh), slain, i. 319.
—— Brian, chief of Muinter-Pheodachain, died, ii. 159.
—— Domhnall, chieftain of Muinter-Pheodachain, slain, i. 487.
—— Henry, died, i. 495.
—— Henry, chief of Muinter-Pheodachain, i. 155; slain, i. 601.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Brian, died, ii. 189.
MacGillagheir, or MacGillegheir, Andrias, comarb of Feichin, died, i. 391.
MacGilla-Martain, Conchobhar, slain, ii. 271.
MacGillamichil, Donn, chief of the Clann-Conghaile, i. 555.
MacGillamochua, Gilla-dubh, died, i. 653.
MacGilla-Muire, or O'Morna, king of Ui-Erca-Chein, slain, ii. 73.
—— Adam, king of Ui-Echach, killed, ii. 125.
—— Diarmaid, king of Uladh, i. 479.
MacGillapatraic (*Fitzpatrick*), ii. 279.
—— Brian, chief of his name, died, ii. 441.
—— Brian Og, ii. 423.
—— Cellach, killed, ii. 449.
—— Diarmaid, intended king of Osraighe, or Ossory, ii. 279.
—— Diarmaid Ruadh; the son of, slain, ii. 85.
—— Domhnall, killed, ii. 449.
—— Domhnall, king of Ossory, died, i. 75.
—— Domhnall, king of Ossory, i. 171.
—— Domhnall Ruadh, king of Ossory, i. 99.
—— Donnchadh, i. 39.
—— Donnchadh, king of Osraighe, i. 29.
—— Donnchadh, king of Laighen, i. 35.
—— Donnchadh, king of Laighen and Osraighe, died, i. 41.
—— Donnchadh, king of Osraighe, slain, i. 77.
—— Donnchadh, son of Anmchadh, son of Donnchadh, i. 379, 389, 391.
MacGillapatraic (*Fitzpatrick*)—*cont.*
—— Gillapatraic, king of Osraighe, died, i. 53.
—— Gillapatraic, son of Donnchadh, king of Osraighe, i. 43.
—— Gillapatraic Ruadh, slain, i. 93.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Donnchadh, king of Osraighe, i. 189.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Jeffrey, slain, ii 35.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 43.
—— Muiredhach, slain, i. 35.
—— Sadhbh, or Sabia, wife of, ii. 137.
—— Sethraidh (or Jeffrey), king of Ossory, died, ii. 187.
—— Seffraidh, son of Domhnall Clannach, king of Ossory, died, i. 461.
—— Tadhg, blinded, i. 29.
—— William, son of Cerbhall, slain, ii. 85. *See* O'Gillapatraic.
MacGillapatraic Ruadh, or Fitzpatrick Roe, Donnchadh, king of Osraighe, i. 117.
MacGilla-Petair, John, son of Eoghan, slain, ii. 63.
Mac Gilla-Ronain, Gilla-Tighernaigh, bishop of Clogher, died, i. 257.
Mac Gilla-ruaidh (*Mac Gilroy*, or *M'Ilroy*), the Baethan, ii. 127.
—— Godfrey, ii. 233.
—— Lucas, archdeacon of Elphin, died, i. 505.
Mac Gillashuiligh (*Mac Gilhooly*), Muirchertach, killed, i. 361.
Mac Gilla-Taedóg, the son of, i. 403.
Mac Gillauidhir, primate of Ireland, i. 255.
Mac Gobhann-na-sgél, Gilla-na-naemh, an eminent historian, died, ii. 27.
Mac Goisdelbh (*MacCostello*, or *Costello*), Anthony, son of Walter Caech, son of Thomas Dubh, son of Jordan, killed, ii. 505.
—— David, slain, i. 505.
—— Edmond, son of, died, ii. 485.
—— Egnechán, son of Gilla-dubh, slain, ii. 447.
—— Gilla-dubh, son of Philip, ii. 351.
—— Gilla-dubh Og, son of Gilla-dubh, slain, ii. 447.
—— Gilbert, i. 189, 191, 209, 247, 249.
—— Gilbert, i. 433.
—— Gilbert, lord of Sliabh-Lugha, i. 591, 611, 613; slain, i. 619.

MacGoisdelbh (*MacCostello*, or *Costello*)—*cont.*
—— Gilbert, son of Meyler, died, ii. 23.
—— Hugo, died, i. 455.
—— Imag, daughter of, died, i. 633.
—— John, died, ii. 185.
—— John, lord of Sliabh-Lugha, died, ii. 31.
—— John, son of Gilla-dubh, killed, ii. 305.
—— John, son of Gilla-dubh, son of Hubert, ii. 477.
—— John Dubh, died, ii. 291.
—— Jordan, son of Thomas, died, ii. 497.
—— Jordan Buidhe, son of John, son of Walter, ii. 351, 359, 363, 365, 377; killed, ii. 379.
—— Jordan Ruadh, killed, i. 633.
—— Milidh (Miles), i. 369, 375.
—— Milidh, died, i. 431.
—— Milidh; death of the wife of, i. 403.
—— Philip, i. 251.
—— Philip, i. 283.
—— Philip, plundered, i. 299.
—— Philip, i. 493.
—— Piers, ii. 305; killed, ii. 369.
—— Rughraidhe, or Rury, son of Walter, son of William, slain, ii. 347.
—— Rughraidhe; the son of, ii. 293.
—— Thomas, slain, i. 505.
—— Thomas-ant-sleibhe (or Thomas of the Mountain), son of Richard, died, ii. 437.
—— Waldrin, the sons of, i. 651.
—— Walter, son of William, slain, ii. 347.
—— William, son of Gilbert, slain, i. 633.
—— William, son of John, son of Meiler Ruadh, slain, ii. 505.
—— William, son of Piers, hanged, ii. 469.
—— William Caech, son of Jordan, son of John Dubh, slain, ii. 505.
——, others of the name, i. 189, 337, 417; ii. 355, 373.
——, the great castle of, 625.
——, the castle of, in Breifne, i. 359.
MacGille-Eoin; *see* MacGilla-Eoin.
MacGillegheir; *see* MacGillagheir.
MacGilroy or M'Ilroy; *see* MacGilla-ruaidh.
MacGormain, or Mag Cormain (*Mac Gorman*, or *Gorman*), Cu-abha, died, ii. 143.
—— Gillachrist, i. 261.
MacGormain (*MacGorman*, or *Gorman*)—*cont.*
—— Mael, priest of Tech-Sinche, i. 267.
—— Maelechlainn, ii. 239.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 91.
Macha, or Armagh; *see* Ard-Macha.
Machaire-Aird-Macha, the "plain of Armagh," i. 91.
Machaire-Conaille (a plain in the co. Louth), plundered by De Curci, i. 157.
Machaire, or Machaire-Chonnacht ("the plain of Connacht"), i. 549; ii. 257, 271, 307, 333, 401, 411, 413, 425, 481, 493.
Machaire-Cuircne (the "plain of *Cuircne*," now the barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath), ii. 145.
Machaire-Gaileng ("the plain of *Gailenga*," now Morgallion, co. Meath, i. 145.
Machaire-Maenmhaighe (the plain of *Maenmagh*, a district around Loughrea, co. Galway), ii. 277; and *see* Maenmagh.
Machaire-na-nailech, co. Roscommon, ii. 481.
Machaire-Oirghiall (the plain of Oriel), ii. 181.
Machaire-riabhach (a district in the barony of Clare, co. Galway), ii. 171, 485.
Machaire-Uladh (the plain of Ulster), wasted, i. 403.
Mac Hale; *see* Mac hEli.
Mac Henry (*i.e.* Piers Poer, or De la Poer), i. 381.
Mac Hugh; *see* Mac Aedha.
Mac-I'Briain-Aradh, Una, daughter of, died, ii. 503.
Mac Idhneoil, Conghalach, bishop of the Breifne, died, i. 395.
Mac-in-bhaird; *see* Mac-an-bhaird.
Mac-in-chaich, Mathghamhain, chief of Fidh-na-Saithne, died, i. 563.
Mac-ind-abaidh, or Mac Nab; *see* Mac-an-abaidh.
Mac-ind-Fhailgigh (*Mac Nally*), Simon, slain, i. 613.
Mac-in-fhilidh; *see* Mac-an-fhiledh.
Mac-in-Legha (*MacKinlay*, or *M'Kinlay*), Illan Buidhe, son of Maelechlainn, son of Illan Ruadh, a physician, died, ii. 277.
Mac-in-Maigistir (now *MacMaster*, or *Masterson*), Nicholas, slain, i. 593.

Mac-in-Maigistir (*MacMaster*)—*cont.*
—— Sitric-na-sróna, slain, ii. 41.
Mac-in-mhilidh; *see* Mac-an-mhilidh.
Mac-ind-oglaich (*MacNogly*), Aenghus, archdeacon of Cill-airidh, died, ii. 25.
—— Florence, died, ii. 31.
Mac-in-Persuin, Andrew, drowned, ii. 489.
—— Brian, drowned, ii. 489.
MacJordan, or MacJordan de Exeter, Jordan, son of Thomas-na-capall, died, ii. 511.
—— Meiler, died, i. 623.
—— Stephen, slain, ii. 13.
—— Thomas Dubh, of Baile-atha-lethain, died, ii. 463. *See* MacSiurtán, and De Exeter.
MacKeherny; *see* MacCeithernaigh.
MacKenna; *see* MacCinaith.
MacKeogh; *see* MacEochadha.
MacKernan; *see* MacTighernain.
MacKinawe, or Ford; *see* MacConsnamha.
MacLachlainn (*MacLoughlin*), Aedh, son of Maelsechlainn, slain, i. 253.
—— Ardghal, or Ardghar, lord of Oilech, plunders Dal-Araidhe, i. 57; invades Connacht, i. 59; receives the submission of the Connacht chieftains, i. 61; died, *ib.*
—— Ardghal, slain, i. 155.
—— Ardghal; the son of, i. 199.
—— Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, king of Oilech, plunders Ulidia, i. 115; defeats O'Ruairc, i. 123; hostings by, i. 125; invades Ulidia, i. 129; receives the hostages of O'Ruairc, i. 131; invades Connacht, i. 131; slain, i. 137.
—— Conchobhar, son of Muirchertach, king of Cenel-Eoghain, slain, i. 141.
—— Conchobhar Bec, slain, i. 223.
—— Diarmaid, slain, i. 433.
—— Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach, slain, i. 231.
—— Domhnall, son of Ardghar, king of Oilech, defeats the Feara-Manach, i. 71; plunders Ulidia, i. 73; invades Munster, and receives the submission of O'Brien and O'Melaghlin, i. 77; blinds Aedh Ua Canannain, i. 79; hostings by, i. 83, 85, 93, 103, 105, 113; invades Bregia, i. 87; releases Ua hEochadha, and makes peace with O'Brien, i. 89; defeats the men of Leth-Mogha, i. 91; assists Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, i. 95; at peace with O'Brien, i. 97; invades Connacht, i. 99; plunders Fine-Gall, and receives hostages from the Ulidians, i. 101; died, i. 113.
—— Domhnall; death of Bébhinn, daughter of Cenneidigh Ua Brian, wife of, i. 99; death of Mor, wife of Turlough O'Conor, daughter of, i. 115.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh, king of Cenel-Eoghain, i. 163, 173; slain, i. 179.
—— Domhnall, son of Muirchertach, slain, i. 181.
—— Domhnall, king of Oilech, i. 321; dethroned, i. 349; recovers his sovereignty, i. 349–351; slain, i. 355.
—— Maelsechlainn, king of Cenel-Eoghain, i. 153, 155; slain, i. 171.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Muirchertach, slain, i. 175.
—— Maghnus, son of Diarmaid, slain, i. 223.
—— Muirchertach, son of Muirchertach, king of Cenel-Eoghain, slain, i. 193.
—— Muirchertach, royal heir of Oilech, slain, i. 105.
—— Niall, son of Domhnall, i. 101, 103, 105; slain, i. 113.
—— king of Tealach-óg, i. 51.
MacLachlainns, i. 51, 249.
Macleighinn, son of Cairell, king of Oirghiall, died, i. 23.
MacLiag, chief poet of Ireland, died, i. 17.
——, death of Cumhara, son of, i. 33.
MacLoughlin; *see* MacLachlainn.
MacMaelcorra, Gilla Buidhe; the town of, ii. 119.
MacMaelisa, Nicholas, archbishop of Armagh, i, 509; died, i. 527.
MacMaelmartain, John, vicar of Ballintemple, died, ii. 117.
MacMaelruanaidh, Maghnus, son of Amhlaibh, son of Tadhg, i. 311.
MacMaeltuile, Finghin Buidhe, killed, ii. 455.

MacMaeltuile—*cont.*
—— Matthew, son of Maelechlainn Riabhach, died, ii. 463.
MacMaenaigh, slain, i. 411.
——, chief of Cenel-Builg, burned, i. 169.
MacMaghnusa (*MacManus*), of Senadh, or Senat-Mic-Maghnusa (now Belleisle, in Loch-Erne), Cathal Og, died, ii. 181.
—— Matthew, "brughaidh" of Loch-Erne, died, i. 643.
MacMaghnusa of Tir-Tuathail, ii. 329.
—— Aedh, son of Ferghal, slain, ii. 137.
—— Brian, i. 595.
—— Domhnall Ballach, son of Brian, died, ii. 153.
—— Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 139.
—— Ferghal, lord of Tir-Tuathail, slain, ii. 137.
—— Grainne, daughter of, i. 599.
—— Maelechlainn Og, slain, i. 587.
—— Muirchertach Cam, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 139.
—— Toirdhelbhach Buidhe, hanged, ii. 469.
MacMaghnuis Meg Uidhir (or *MacManus Maguire*), Cathal, son of Gilla-Patraic, died, ii. 155. *See* Mac Uidhir.
—— Cathal Og, son of Cathal, ii. 155.
MacMahon; *see* MacMathghamhna.
MacMailin, Andrias, master of Laws, i. 601.
—— Clarus, archdeacon of Elphin, i. 309, 329, 331, 345, 347, 351, 359, 361, 367, 369, 371, 375, 395; died, i. 397.
—— Macraith, priest of Cill-mic-Trena, died, i. 343.
MacManchain, Galo, chief sage of Ireland, i. 245.
MacManus; *see* MacMaghnusa.
MacMartin, slain, i. 599.
—— Henry, slain, i. 627.
MacMathghamhna, or Mac Mathuna (*MacMahon*), Aedh, son of Redmond, ii. 201.
—— Aedh, grandson of Roalbh, king of Oirghiall, died, i. 647.
—— Aedh Ruadh, son of Art Mael, ii. 499, 501.
—— Aedh Ruadh, son of Rughraidhe, died, ii. 161–3.
MacMathghamhna (*MacMahon*)—*cont.*
—— Aenghus, slain, i. 519.
—— Ardghal, son of Brian Mór, king of Oirghiall, ii. 101; died, ii. 147.
—— Art, son of Brian-na-mocherghi, chief of Oirghiall, ii. 421, 463.
—— Benmidhe, daughter of, died, ii. 63.
—— Brian, i. 649.
—— Brian, ii. 45.
—— Brian, ii. 133.
—— Brian, king of Oirghiall, i. 491; died, i. 559.
—— Brian, son of Aedh, king of Oirghiall, ii. 29.
—— Brian, son of Aedh Og, lord of Oirghiall, ii. 491, 495, 499, 501.
—— Brian, son of Ardghal, king of Oirghiall, ii. 147; died, ii. 159.
—— Brian, son of Redmond, the son of Rudhraidhe, ii. 189.
—— Brian Mor, king of Oirghiall, ii. 39, 41; slain, ii. 47.
—— Cuchonnacht Ruadh, son of Philip, son of Brian, killed, ii. 139.
—— Cu-Uladh, died, ii. 51.
—— Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 613.
—— Emher, killed, ii. 159.
—— Eochaidh, king of Oirghiall, killed, i. 473.
—— Eoghan, son of Rughraidhe, king of Oirghiall, died, ii. 169.
—— Fedhlim, son of Brian, king of Oirghiall, ii. 163, 167.
—— Gilla-Patraic, son of Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh, ii. 195.
—— Glaisne, son of Redmond, son of Rughraidhe, slain, ii. 195.
—— John, king of, Oirghiall, i. 639.
—— John; the sons of, ii. 13.
—— John Balbh, son of Brian Mor; the sons of, ii. 139.
—— John Buidhe, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 189.
—— Maghnus, son of Ardghal, died, ii. 159.
—— Maghnus, the son of Eochaidh, son of Roalbh, king of Oirghiall, i. 647; died, ii. 17.

MacMathghamhna (*MacMahon*)—*cont.*
—— Murchadh; the son of, i. 587.
—— Murchadh Og, son of Murchadh Mór, king of Oirghiall, i. 647.
—— Murchadh Og, royal heir of Corca-Bhaiscinn, killed, ii. 19.
—— Niall, slain, ii. 13.
—— Niall, son of Murchadh, son of Brian, ii. 39.
—— Philip, son of Brian Mór, king of Oirghiall, died, ii. 101.
—— Redmond, son of Glaisne, died, ii. 235.
—— Redmond, son of Rudhraidhe, son of Ardghal Mór, died, ii. 183.
—— Roalbh, i. 555; slain, i. 563.
—— Roalbh, i. 639.
—— Rossa, son of Maghnus, ii. 203; died, ii. 215.
—— Rossa Buidhe, son of Art Mael, died, ii. 495.
—— Rudhraighe, Rughraidhe, Ruaidhri, or Rory, son of Aedh Og, ii. 499.
—— Rughraidhe, son of Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh, died, ii. 241.
—— Rughraidhe, son of Ardghal, died, ii. 159.
—— Rughraidhe; the sons of, ii. 165.
—— Ruaidhri, son of John, slain, ii. 11.
—— Seonac, or Johnock, i. 635.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, died, ii. 421.
—— Toirdhelbhach Meith, Mac Carthy's naval commander, ii. 109.
—— William, i. 625.
MacMathghamhnas, or MacMahons, i. 237, 247, 257, 351; ii. 465.
MacMaurice (or Fitzgerald), i. 501.
—— (Gerald Sugach Fitzgerald), i. 437.
—— (*i.e.* Maurice Fitzgerald, Justiciary), i. 359.
—— Maurice, son of Seonac Ruadh, slain, i. 635.
—— Rickard, the "young abbot," killed, ii. 353.
—— Thomas, died, i. 469. *See* Fitz-Gerald.
—— of the Brees, ii. 33, 35.
MacMaurice of the Brees, Seoinin Og, slain, i. 523.
—— of the Brees, Thomas, slain, i. 635. *See* Clann-Maurice.
—— of Kerry, ii. 113.
—— the Parson; the sons of, ii. 365. *See* MacMuirghesa, and Mac-in-Persuin.
MacMenmain, Aedh, slain, i. 529.
—— Donnchadh, slain, i. 529.
MacMerain, Muirchertach, doorkeeper to Cathal Crobhderg O'Conor, i. 209.
—— the Sinnach, ii. 49.
MacMibhric (*Merrick*), i. 343; and *see* Clann-Mebhric.
MacMorrissy, the Dean, died, ii. 55; and *see* MacMuirghesa.
MacMuiredhaigh (*MacMurray*), Cormac, i. 373.
MacMuirghesa (or *MacMaurice*, q. v.), Maghnus, son of the Parson, died, ii. 445.
—— the Parson; the descendants of, ii. 511.
MacMurchadha (*MacMurrough*, or *Kavanagh*), Art, king of Leinster, died, ii. 23.
—— Art, slain, i. 489.
—— Art, son of Art, king of Leinster, ii. 85, 97.
—— Art, son of Art Caemhanach, king of Leinster, died, ii. 147.
—— Brian, son of Cathair, son of Art, son of Diarmaid Laimhderg; the sons of, ii. 479.
—— Diarmaid Laimhderg, chief king of Leinster, put to death, ii. 43.
—— Derbhail, daughter of Cathal, died, i. 629.
—— Dermot, or Diarmaid, king of Leinster, i. 172, n. [2]; defeated by the Osraighe, i. 133, 135; spoils Dublin, i. 141; brings Strongbow to Ireland, i. 143; gives his daughter in marriage to Strongbow, *ib.*; death of, i. 145; the son of, i. 195, 197.
—— Diarmaid Riabhach, royal heir of Leinster, died, ii. 23.
—— Domhnall, son of Thomas, died, ii. 117.
—— Domhnall Riabhach, king of Leinster, died, i. 593.
—— Domhnall Riabhach, son of Gerald, king of Leinster, died, ii. 177.

MacMurchadha (*MacMurrough*, or *Kavanagh*)—*cont.*
—— Donnchadh Caemhanach, king of Laighen, or Leinster, slain, ii. 51.
—— Donnchadh Caemhanach, king of Leinster, ii. 149.
—— Enna, king of Leinster, submits to O'Conor, i. 115.
—— Gluniarainn; the daughter of, died, i. 145.
—— Gormlaith Caemhanach, daughter of, died, ii. 167.
—— Mac-an-abaid, ii. 251.
—— Muirchertach, son of Murchadh, king of Ui-Ceinnscalaigh, died, i. 187.
—— Muirchertach, king of Leinster, slain, i. 489.
—— Sadhbh, or Sabina, daughter of Gluniarainn, died, i. 145.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of, ii. 137.
—— Thomas, i. 359.
MacMurchadhas of Leinster, ii. 11, 111; and *see* Caemhanach.
MacMurchadha of Connacht, i. 451.
MacMurray; *see* MacMuiredhaigh.
MacNally; *see* Mac-ind-Fhailgigh.
MacNamara, Cumara, son of Cumara, king of Ui-Caisin, killed, i. 135; and *see* Mac-Conmara.
MacNamee; *see* MacConmidhe.
MacNeill, John Odhar, ii. 419; killed, ii. 425.
—— Niall Cam; the son of, slain, ii. 55.
MacNiallusaigh, Donn, comarb of Colum Cille, died, ii. 275.
MacNogly; *see* Mac-ind-oglaich.
MacNulty; *see* Mac-an-Ultaigh.
MacOirechtaigh, or Mageraghty; *see* Mac-Airechtaigh.
MacOirghiallaigh; the sons of, ii. 159.
Macomas (*MacThomas*), ii. 397.
MacPhilbin, Henry, slain, ii. 13.
MacPhilip, Gilla-dubh, lord of Leitir, died, ii. 425.
MacPiers; the daughter of, ii. 483.
MacQuillan; *see* MacUgilin.
MacRaghnaill, MagRaghnaill, or MagRanaill (*Reynolds*), Amhlaibh, son of Jeffrey, slain, ii. 21.
MacRaghnaill (*Reynolds*)—*cont.*
—— Cathal, chief of Muinter-Eolais, i. 343, 375, 403, 417; died, i. 451.
—— Cathal, i. 625.
—— Cathal, ii. 169.
—— Cathal, son of Cathal Ruadh, died, ii. 169.
—— Cathal, son of Domhnall, i. 527.
—— Cathal, son of Gilla-Christ Dall, slain, i. 597.
—— Cathal, son of Maelechlainn Og, died, ii. 453.
—— Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, son of Ir, died, ii. 459.
—— Cathal Mac-in-Caich (or Cathal, "son of the Caech"), slain, ii. 21; the sons of, i. 647, 649.
—— Cathal Og, died, ii. 173.
—— Cathal Og, son of Cathal Ruadh, died, ii. 169.
—— Cathal Og, son of Cathal, slain, ii. 251.
—— Cathal Ruadh, chief of Muinter-Eolais, slain, ii. 95.
—— Conchobhar, i. 451.
—— Conchobhar, i. 649.
—— Conchobhar, died, ii. 175.
—— Conchobhar, son of Imhar, i. 625.
—— Conchobhar Og, died, ii. 421.
—— Conchobhar; the descendants of, ii. 365.
—— Cormac, chief of Muinter-Eolais, slain, ii. 13.
—— Cumscrach, chief of Muinter-Eolais, died, ii. 131.
—— Cumscrach, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 273.
—— Diarmaid, chief of Muinter-Eolais, ii. 35.
—— Diarmaid, ii. 51.
—— Diarmaid Dubh, son of Maelechlainn, slain, ii. 59.
—— Domhnall, son of, chief of Muinter-Eolais, i. 201.
—— Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar-an-chopain, slain, ii. 51.
—— Edmond, son of Maelechlainn, died, ii. 77.

MacRaghnaill (*Reynolds*)—*cont.*
—— Eoghan, son of Jeffrey, killed, i. 633.
—— Ferghal, chief of Muinter-Eolais, i. 527; killed, i. 531.
—— Ferghal, son of Jeffrey, died, ii. 21.
—— Gilla-ruadh, son of, chief of Muinter-Eolais, slain, i. 197.
—— Imhar, chief of Muinter-Eolais, slain, i. 605.
—— Imhar; the sons of, ii. 13.
—— Ir, son of Cathal Ruadh, died, ii. 167.
—— Jeffrey, chief of Muinter-Eolais, i. 593; died, ii. 11; the sons of, ii. 9.
—— Jeffrey, son of Maelechlainn, or Maelsechlainn, ii. 95.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Cathal Ruadh, slain, ii. 95.
—— Maelechlainn, or Maelsechlainn, died, ii. 173.
—— Maelsechlainn, chief of Muinter-Eolais, ii. 33.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Imhar, i. 625.
—— Maelsechlainn; the son of, killed, ii. 433.
—— Maelsechlainn; the sons of, ii. 95.
—— Maghnus, son of Ferghal, i. 625.
—— Mathghamhain, or Mahon, i. 533.
—— Mathghamhain, chief of Muinter-Eolais, i. 573, 575.
—— Muirchertach, son of Raghnall, slain, ii. 33.
—— Raghnall, chief of Muinter-Eolais, i. 499.
—— Raghnall, chief of Muinter-Eolais, taken prisoner, i. 593.
—— Raghnall, chief of Muinter-Eolais, died, ii. 131.
—— Raghnall; the sons of, ii. 59.
—— Richard, royal heir of Muinter-Eolais, died, ii. 111.
—— Ruaidhri of Scotland, i. 249.
—— Tadhg, son of Cathal, died, ii. 183.
—— Tadhg, son of Imhar, chief of Muinter-Eolais, i. 625, 627, 645, 647, 651; slain, ii. 9.
—— Tadhg, son of Maelechlainn, son of Hubert, killed, ii. 453.
MacRaghnaill (*Reynolds*)—*cont.*
—— Tadhg Og, died, ii. 49.
—— Thomas, died, ii. 9.
—— Tomaltach, son of Imhar, i. 625, 649.
—— William, son of Diarmaid, killed, ii. 65.
—— William, son of Mathghamhain, slain, i. 647.
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—— the posterity of the daughter of, ii. 365.
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—— the Dubhaltach, hanged, ii. 479.
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MacRibhertaigh, or MacRithbhertaigh (*Mac Rifferty*), Cithruadh, died, ii. 179.
—— Cuchonnacht, died, ii. 167.
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MacRuaidhri (*MacRory*), a constable of gallowglasses, i. 637.
—— king of Insi-Gall, slain, i. 595.
—— Dubhgall, king of Insi-Gall and Airer-Gaeidhel, died, i. 459.
MacRuairc, Raghnall, chieftain of Tellach-Conmusa, died, ii. 69.
MacSamhradhain, or MagShamhradhain, (*Magauran*, or *M'Govern*), Aedh, died, ii. 11.
—— Aenghus, son of the Dean, died, ii. 35.
—— Brian, chief of Tellach-Echach, or Tullyhaw, slain, i. 429.
—— Brian, i. 515.
—— Brian Bregach, chief of Tellach-Echach, slain, i. 521.
—— Brian Og, slain, i. 633.
—— Brian Og, son of Brian, died, ii. 459.
—— Cathal, son of Donn, died, ii. 111.
—— Cobhthach Ruadh, from the Lergan, died, ii. 435.

MacSamhradhain (*Magauran*)—*cont.*
—— Domhnall Bernach, son of Thomas, ii. 193, 195.
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—— Donnchadh Ballach; the son of, ii. 153.
—— Eoghan, died, ii. 165.
—— Fedhlim, drowned, ii. 193.
—— Ferghal, chief of Tellach-Echach, died, ii. 77.
—— Ferghal Garbh, i. 543.
—— Gilla-Isa, chief of Tellach-Echach, died, i. 309.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, i. 415, 417.
—— Maghnus, slain, ii. 127.
—— Maghnus, chief of Tellach-Echach, slain, i. 531.
—— Maghnus Buidhe, killed, ii. 17.
—— Matthew, died, ii. 19.
—— Niall, chief of Tellach-Echach, died, ii. 23.
—— Sitric, died, ii. 11.
—— Tadhg, died, ii. 35.
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—— Thomas, slain, i. 479.
—— Thomas, chief of Tellach-Echach, taken prisoner, i. 629; released, *ib.*; died, i. 643.
—— Thomas, died, ii. 163.
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MacSenlaigh, or MacShenlaich (*MacShanley*), Donncathaigh, i. 421.
—— Donncathaigh, son of Muiredhach, died, ii. 111.
—— Sen-shuilech, i. 405.
—— Sitric, i. 405, 421; killed, i. 437.
—— Tadhg, died, ii. 11.
MacSeirigh, or MacSerridh (*MacSherry*), Gillapatraic, king of Dal-Buinne, i. 129.
—— Macraith, bishop of Ardagh, died, i. 305.
MacSeoinin (*Jennings*), Richard, son of Tibbot Buidhe, sheriff of Sligo, killed, ii. 417.
—— Seoinin Mor; the sons of, ii. 233.
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MacSithidh (*MacSheehy*), Eoghan, son of Edmond, slain, ii. 431.
—— Eoghan, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Edmond, killed, ii, 465.
—— Maghnus, ii. 477.
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—— Aedh, son of Maelmuire, slain, ii. 417.
—— Aedh, son of Niall Og; the two sons of, slain, ii. 441.
—— Aenghus, son of Donnchadh, son of Maelmuire, killed, ii. 329.
—— Ailín, son of Brian, O'Conor Donn's constable, killed, ii. 435.
—— Benmhidhe, wife of Maelmuire, died, i. 461.
—— Brian, son of Domhnall, a pledge for O'Conor Donn, ii. 461.
—— Brian Og, son of Brian-an-chobhlaigh, ii. 383; killed, ii. 385.
—— Brian, son of Eremhon; the son of, slain, ii. 439.
—— Brian, son of Lochlainn, killed, ii. 277.
—— Caitilin, or Catherine, daughter of Murchadh, died, ii. 271.
—— Colla, slain, ii. 375.
—— Colla, son of Murchadh, son of Ruaidhri Mór, slain, ii. 377.
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—— Domhnall-na-madhmann, ii. 149; the descendants of, ii. 379.
—— Domhnall Og, slain, ii. 391, note.
—— Donnchadh, son of Eoghan Connachtach, drowned, ii. 145.
—— Dubhgall, slain, ii. 15.
—— Dubhgall, son of Edmond, slain, ii. 383.
—— Dubhgall Gruama (or Gruamach, *i.e.* "the surly"), ancestor of the MacDubhgalls of Connacht, ii. 355, 421.
—— Edmond; the descendants of, ii. 383.
—— Edmond, son of Ruaidhri Mór, slain, ii. 377.
—— Edmond Dorcha, son of Domhnall, son of Murchadh, ii. 433; hanged, ii. 467.
—— Edmond Og, son of Edmond, son of Ruaidhri Mór, slain, ii. 377.
—— Eoghan or Owen, slain, ii. 7.
—— Eoghan; the descendants of, ii. 341.
—— Eoghan, son of Maelsechlainn, slain, ii. 381.
—— Eoghan Connachtach, ii. 19.
—— Eoghan Ruadh, killed, ii. 219.
—— Eremhon, son of Edmond, slain, ii. 391, note.
—— Fer-gan-egla (lit. "man without fear"), son of Maelmuire, died, ii. 457.
—— Gillacoluim, son of Maelmuire, son of Brian Og; the wife of, ii. 463.
—— John, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 455.
—— John, son of Maelmuire, son of Colla, slain, ii. 375.
—— Maelmuire, slain, ii. 307.
—— Maelmuire; death of Benmhidhe, wife of, i. 461.
—— Maelmuire, son of Brian, killed, ii. 289.
—— Maelmuire, son of Colla, ii. 335; the sons of, ii. 337.
—— Maelmuire, son of Edmond, slain, ii. 491.
—— Maelmuire, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 337; the sons of, ii. 341.
—— Maelmuire, or Maelmóra, son of Maelmuire, slain, ii. 439.
—— Maelmuire, son of Toirdhelbhach Caech, or Turlough the Blind, slain, ii. 417.
MacSuibhne (*MacSweeny*)—*cont.*
—— Maghnus, son of Ferdorcha, ii. 271.
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—— Murchadh; the sons of, ii. 307.
—— Murchadh, son of Ruaidhri Mór; the sons of, ii. 377.
—— Murchadh Gránа, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 377.
—— Murchadh Mall; the son of, ii. 441.
—— Niall, son of Murchadh, killed, ii. 281.
—— Niall Modardha, son of Niall Og, slain, ii. 441.
—— Owen Bernach, son of Maelmuire, killed, ii. 191.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Dubhgall, ii. 341.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Murchadh, killed, ii. 261.
—— Ruaidhri Dubh, son of Maelmuire, ii. 417.
—— Ruaidhri Mor, slain, ii. 203.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, ii. 19.
—— Toirdhelbhach, high constable of Connacht, died, ii. 55.
—— Toirdhelbhach Caech, son of Toirdelbhach Og, killed, ii. 383.
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—— Brian-an-chobhlaigh, slain, ii. 239.
—— Brian Bacach, killed, ii. 471.
—— Donnchadh Dubh, son of Maelmuire Mergech, ii. 489.
—— John, son of Niall, died, ii. 339.
—— Maelmuire, died, ii. 195.
—— Maelmuire, son of Niall, killed, ii. 289.
—— Maelmuire Mergech, son of John, slain, ii. 319.
—— Niall, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 251.
—— Niall, son of Niall, ii. 289.
—— Niall Meirgech, son of Maelmuire, killed, ii. 487–9.
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—— the sons of, ii. 483.
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—— Domhnall Og, ii. 345.
—— John, son of Maelmuire, ii. 79.
—— Maelmuire, killed, ii. 173.
—— Maelmuire, son of Domhnall Og, killed, ii. 339.
—— Mary, daughter of, ii. 279.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Maelmuire, died, ii. 229.
—— Ruaidhri Carragh, son of Domhnall Og, ii. 345.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough; the wife of, died, ii. 93.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Maelmuire, lord of Fanad, died, ii. 87.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Maelmuire, killed, ii. 345; the sons of, ii. 339.
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—— Murchadh; the sons of, ii. 325.
MacTadhgadhain, Ferghal, killed, i. 367.
MacTaichligh, Gilla-Christ, the son of, ii. 5.
—— Gillamichil, slain, i. 415.
MacTaidhg (*MacTeige*), Murchadh Manach, died, ii. 25.
—— Niall, son of Conchobhar, killed, i. 625.
MacTechedhan, or MacTeichedhain, Adam, died, i. 633.
—— Joseph, bishop of Conmaicne, or Ardagh, died, i. 305.
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MacTethechan, Paul, comarb of Cluain, died, ii. 57.
MacTighernain (*MacTernan*, *MacKernan*, or *Kernan*), Aine, daughter of Brian, died, ii. 117.
—— Brian, son of Matthew, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, or Tullyhunco, died, ii. 29.
MacTighernain (*MacTernan*, or *MacKernan*) —*cont.*
—— Cairbre, slain, ii. 51.
—— Carrach-in-chairn, or Duarcan, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died, i. 511.
—— Cathal, son of Imhar, died, ii. 33.
—— Conchobhar, i. 367.
—— Conchobhar Buidhe, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, or Tullyhunco, slain, i. 591.
—— Domhnall, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, slain, i. 581.
—— Domhnall; the wife of, ii. 49.
—— Duarcan, i. 509, 511, note; and *see* Carrach-in-chairn.
—— Eoghan, slain, ii. 51.
—— Ferghal, died, ii. 487.
—— Ferghal, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, ii. 35.
—— Ferghal, son of Gill-Isa Og, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died, ii. 243.
—— Gilla-Isa, chief of Cenel-Brenainn, died, i. 493.
—— Gilla-Isa, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died, i. 491.
—— Gilla-ruadh, son of the airchinnech, or herenagh, slain, i. 591.
—— Macraith, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, slain, i. 429.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Brian, died, ii. 129.
—— Mathghamhain, or Mahon, slain, i. 591.
—— Matthew, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, slain, i. 563.
—— Sitric, i. 509, note.
—— Sitric, son of the airchinnech, or herenagh, died, ii. 33.
—— Thomas, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died, ii. 23.
—— Tighernan, son of Brian, died, ii. 49.
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MacTorcaill, or MacTurcaill, Axall, king of Dublin, slain, i. 145.
—— Toirfhinn, a Danish lord, died, i. 117.
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MacUchtraigh, or MacUchtry, Roland, king of Gall-Gaeidhela (*Galloway*), died, i. 207.
—— Thomas, i. 247, 249, 251, 265.
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—— Adduc, slain, ii. 13.
—— Cormac, died, ii. 173.
—— Cormac, ii. 249.
—— Cormac, ii. 269.
—— Cormac, died, ii. 277.
—— Garrett; the sons of, ii. 219, 221.
—— John, son of Simag, slain, ii. 21.
—— Richard, son of Rughraidhe, slain, ii. 217.
—— Rughraidhe, or Rury, died, ii. 173.
—— Rughraidhe, son of Walter, ii. 335–7.
—— Senicin, or Jenkin, died, ii. 19.
—— Senicin Ruadh, killed, ii. 187.
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—— Walter; the sons of, ii. 219, 221.
—— Walter, son of Garrett, killed, ii. 279.
MacUidhir, MagUidhir, or MacUdhir (*MacGuire*, or *Maguire*), Aedh, king of Feara-Manach, or Fermanagh, died, ii. 25.
—— Aedh; the sons of, ii. 153.
—— Aedh, son of Brian, son of Philip-na-tuaighe, died, ii. 173.
—— Aedh, son of Cuconnacht, ii. 467.
—— Aedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Thomas, died, ii. 177.
—— Aedh, son of Philip, died, ii. 153.
—— Aedh, son of Rossa, son of Thomas Og, Dean, died, ii. 229.
—— Aedh Og, slain, ii. 153.
—— Amhlaibh; the sons of, i. 601.
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—— Ardghal, son of Goffraidh Ruadh, or Godfrey Roe, died, ii. 159.
—— Art, died, ii. 51.
—— Art; the sons of, ii. 159.
—— Brian; the descendants of, ii. 223.
—— Brian, son of Conchobhar Og, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, died, ii. 177.
—— Brian, son of Donnchadh, ii. 423; died ii. 459.
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—— Brian, son of Philip, killed, ii. 165.
—— Brian Mainech, son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh, killed, ii. 171.
—— Cathal, son of Thomas, son of Thomas, slain, ii. 161.
—— Colla, son of Aedh, and his son, slain, ii. 173.
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—— Cuchonnacht, the comarb, ii. 243.
—— Cuchonnacht, son of Cuchonnacht, son of Brian, ii. 261.
—— Cuchonnacht, son of Cuchonnacht, lord of Feara-Manach, ii. 309.
—— Cuchonnacht Og, son of Cuchonnacht, ii. 405.
—— Cuchonnacht Og, son of Cuchonnacht, chief of Fermanagh, ii. 463; died, ii. 493.
—— Domhnall, son of Thomas, ii. 157.
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—— Donn, king of Feara-Manach, i. 527.
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—— Donnchadh, son of Aedh Og, died, ii. 173.
—— Donnchadh, son of Cuchonnacht, son of Philip-na-tuaighe, died, ii. 157.
—— Donnchadh Caech; the son of, ii. 277.
—— Donnchadh Dunchadhach, the son of Thomas Mór, ii. 161.
—— Donnchadh Og, killed, ii. 181.
—— Donnchadh Og, son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh, ii. 173; the sons of, ii. 181.
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—— Edmond, ii. 233.
—— Edmond, son of Thomas, ii. 161.
—— Edmond, son of Thomas Og, died, ii. 185–7.
—— Eoghan, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 171.
—— Felim, son of Brian, son of Conchobhar Og, died, ii. 229.

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—— Feradach, son of Donn, son of Cuchonnacht, ii. 157.
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—— Gilla-dubh, son of Philip, died, ii. 233.
—— Gilla-dubh, son of Philip-na-tuaighe, died, ii. 153.
—— Gilla-Patraic, son of Philip, son of Turlough, ii. 233.
—— Gilla-Patraic Og, son of Gilla-Patraic, son of Philip, son of Toirdhelbach, slain, ii. 497.
—— John, ii. 193.
—— John, son of, ii. 505–7.
—— John, son of Cathal, slain, ii. 149.
—— John, son of Cuchonnacht, ii. 467.
—— John, son of Cuchonnacht, died, ii. 390, n. [1].
—— John, son of Cuchonnacht, son of Philip, slain, ii. 153.
—— John, son of Donnchadh, hanged, ii. 421.
—— Macraith, royal heir of Feara-Manach, i. 555.
—— Maghnus, slain, ii. 17.
—— Maghnus; the son of, died, ii. 93.
—— Maghnus Eoghanach, died, ii. 157.
—— Malachi, archdeacon of Clogher, died, ii. 37.
—— Oscur, son of Art, slain, ii. 51.
—— Philip, died, ii. 7.
—— Philip, ii. 15, 43, 45.
—— Philip, king of Feara-Manach, ii. 31.
—— Philip; the sons of, ii. 171.
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—— Philip, son of Thomas, son of Philip, died, ii. 171.
—— Philip, son of Toirdhelbhach, died, ii. 227.
—— Piers, bishop of Clogher, died, ii. 161.
—— Rossa, son of Ruaidhri, son of Brian, son of Felim, died, ii. 243.
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—— Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 173.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Thomas, ii. 157, 159.
—— Thomas; the descendants of, ii. 311.
—— Thomas, son of Brian-na-tuaidhe, slain, ii. 201.
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—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Flaithbhertach, son of Thomas Og, ii. 233.
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—— the daughter of, ii. 13.
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—— Thomas, constable of Bun-finne, slain, i. 543.
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MacWattin (*Barrett*), Henry Mer, lord of Tir-Amhalghaidh, died, ii. 89.
—— Robert, died, ii. 31.
MacWilliam Burk, or *MacWilliam Iochtar* (*i.e. MacWilliam* of *Lower Connacht*), Daboc Donn, died, i. 613.
———— Edmond, ii. 13; died, ii. 165.
———— Edmond, son of Rickard, ii. 215, 219.
———— Edmond Albanagh, Sir, died, ii. 51.
———— John, son of Oliver, died, ii. 431.
———— Meiler, son of Tibbot, killed, ii. 233.
———— Richard, son of Oliver, ii. 453; died, ii. 467.

MacWilliam Burk (*MacWilliam Iochtar*, or *MacWilliam* of *Lower Connacht*)—*cont.*
——— Richard-an-iarainn, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, ii. 433; died, ii. 451.
——— Rickard O'Cuairsceidh, ii. 179.
——— Rickard, son of Shane-in-termuinn; the son of, ii. 469.
——— Thomas, son of Sir Edmond Albanach, ii. 51, 93, 95.
——— Tibbot, died, i. 623.
——— Tibbot, son of Ulick, son of Edmond, died, ii. 305.
——— Tibbot, son of Walter, died, ii. 203.
——— Ulick, son of Richard Og, ii. 95, 97.
——— Walter, son of Richard, i. 409.
——— Walter, son of Thomas, ii. 95.
——— Walter, son of William, i. 611, 613.
——— William, i. 549, 551, 553.
——— William, died, i. 603.
——— William Caech, son of David, son of Edmond, ii. 509.
——— the sons of, ii. 507.
——— the country of, invaded by O'Conor Roe, ii. 487.
——— others of the name, ii. 3, 7, 33, 45, 55, 61, 65, 85, 89, 149, 171, 203, 273, 409, 417. *See* under Burk.
MacWilliam of Clann-Rickard, John, son of Rickard, son of Edmond, died, ii. 303.
——— Richard, son of Ulick Finn, died, ii. 273.
——— Richard Bacagh, son of William, ii. 303.
——— Rickard, son of Ulick, ii. 233, 237.
——— Rickard Og, died, ii. 65.
——— Rickard Og, son of Ulick, died, ii. 231; death of Sadhbh, wife of MacDermot, daughter of, ii. 333.
——— Ulick, son of Rickard Og, ii. 303.
——— Ulick, son of Rickard Og, ii. 343.
——— Ulick-na-gcenn, son of Rickard, died, ii. 343.
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——— Ulick Ruadh, son of Ulick-an-fhiona, ii. 169; the wife of, ii. 181.
——— William, son of Ulick, ii. 231, 233.
——— hostings by, ii. 333.
——— hostages exacted by Perrot from, ii. 461.
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Macworth, Captain, killed, ii. 451.
Maedhóg, St., patron of Drumlane, co. Cavan; death of O'Fairchellaigh, comarb of, i. 425.
Maelan, king of Gailenga; *see* O'Leochain.
Maelcaenmhaigh, on the banks of the Suir, co. Tipperary; a battle at, i. 45.
Maeldomhnaigh, a cow plague, i. 603, 605.
Maeldomhnaigh Galloglaech, slain, i. 547.
Maelcoluim, king of Alba, i. 109.
—— son of Cinaeth, king of Alba, died, i. 35.
—— son of Donnchadh, slays Lulach, king of Alba, i. 55–7.
—— son of Donnchadh, king of Alba, and his son Edward, killed by Franks, i. 79–81.
—— son of Maelbrighde, died, i. 31.
—— Caenraighech, slain, i. 33.
Maelcrón, son of Cathal, king of Bregha, slain, i. 51.
Maelderg, the battle of, i. 71.
Maelisa, comarb of Patrick, died, i. 79.
—— bishop of Down, i. 141.
Maelmartain, comarb of Finnen of Moville, i. 141.
Maelmhuaidh (*Molloy*), king of Feara-Ceall, slain, i. 21.
Maelmochta, king of Feara-Rois, slain, i. 29.
Maelmor, the "feat" of, ii. 279.
Maelmordha, king of Leinster, i. 3, 5, 11.
—— king of Ui-Cinnsealaigh, i. 25.
—— the two sons of, i. 93.
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Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, comarb of St. Patrick, or Archbishop of Armagh, buries the remains of Brian Borumha, i. 13; died, i. 21.
—— son of Gillacomain, vicc-abbot of Ard-sratha, i. 161.
Mael-na-mbó, i. 195.
—— the son of, i. 39; and *see* Domhnall Remhar.
—— Diarmaid, son of, king of Leinster, i. 67.
—— Donnchadh, grandson of, i. 107.
Maelruanaidh, grandson of Carrach Calma, slain, i. 35.
Maelsechlainn (Malachy II.), king of Erinn, at the battle of Clontarf, i. 7; plunders Leinster, i. 15; slaughter of Leinstermen and Foreigners by, i. 17; death of, i. 23.
—— son of Conchobhar, king of Temhair, i. 69; defeated by the Leinstermen, i. 75; slain, *ib.*
—— son of Brec, i. 55.
—— grandson of Brec, i. 49.
—— Got (or Guth), king of Meath, died, i. 27. *See* Guth.
Maeltuile, bishop of Armagh, died, i. 35.
Maethail (*Mohill*, co. Leitrim), ii. 513.
Maenmagh (a plain in the present county of Galway), i. 219, 323; plundered, i. 579.
Mag. For proper names beginning with Mag, *see* Mac.
Mag Aenghusa, or Magennis; *see* MacAenghusa.
Magambrain, or Magauran; *see* Mac Samhradhain.
Magawley; *see* MacAmhlaibh.
Magennis; *see* Mac Aenghusa.
Mageoghegan; *see* Mac Eochagain.
Mageraghty; *see* Mac Airechtaigh.
Mag Flannchaidh, or Mac Clancy; *see* Mac Flannchaidh.
Magh, co. Roscommon; the castle of, ii. 369.
Magh-Ai, Magh-Aei, or Magh-Nai (a fertile plain in the centre of the present county of Roscommon), i. 219, 277, 295, 547; ii. 373; devastated, i. 15, 579; wasted and plundered, i. 353; ii. 405.
Magh-atechta, i. 21.
Magh-bilè (*Moville*, co. Down), comarbs of, i. 141; and *see* under Finnen of Magh-bilè.
Magh-Brecraidhe (*Moybreckrie*, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath), the castle of, i. 515.
Magh-Brecraighe, ii. 503.
Magh-Bregh (the *plain of Bregia*), i. 565. *See* Bregha.
Magh-Breghmhuidhe, or Magh-Breghmhuine (*Moybrawne*, a territory in the barony of Shrule, co. Longford), i. 263.
Magh-Brénghair (a plain in Connacht, not identified), the battle of, i. 101.
Magh-Ceidne, or Magh-Cetne (a district in the county of Donegal, between the rivers Erne and Drowse), i. 525, 527, 543, 553, 555.
Magh-Cobha (a territory comprised in the present baronies of Iveagh, co. Down), i. 89, 93, 103; invaded, i. 125; the battle of, i. 91; the castle of, 179, 399; defeat of the English of, i. 179.
Magh-Conaille (a plain in the co. Louth); a battle in, i. 131. *See* Conaille.
Magh-dha-chuinnech, a plain in Louth, i. 43.
Magh-Diughbha (in the barony of Carbury, co. Sligo), battle of, i. 161.
Magh-dumha (*Moydow*, co. Longford), the castle of, i. 441, 513.
Magh-Ealta, the ancient name of a plain in the county of Dublin, comprising Clontarf, i. 3.
Magh-hElli, a plain, the name of which is preserved in that of *Moyally*, in the barony of Kilcoursey, King's County), ii. 95.
Magh-Enghaiti, a plain in the co. Leitrim, ii. 7.
Magh-Eo, (a large plain giving name to the county of Mayo, and to the parish of Mayo, in the same county), i. 281, 289.
—— (*Mayo co.*), sheriffs of, ii. 423, 489.
—— of the Saxons (*Mayo*, in the parish and county of Mayo), i. 301, 339, 359, 409, 443.
Bishops of:—
Céle O'Dubhthaigh, i. 241.
Gilla-Isa O'Maeilin, i. 171.

Maghera, co. Londonderry; *see* Rath-Luraigh.
Magh-Feimhin, a plain comprising the bar. of Iffa and Offa East, in the present co. Tipperary, i. 113.
Magh-Finn (a territory in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, otherwise called the *Bredagh*, and *Keogh's country*), i. 219; ii. 97, 389.
Magh-gaibhlín (*Mongarlin*, co. Donegal); the crannog of, ii. 483.
Magh-Imchlair (a plain in which stood the church of Donaghmore, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone), i. 207.
Magh-Imlech (*Moyemlagh*, parish of Kilcolman, co. Sligo), ii. 289.
Magh-Itha (a district in the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, now known as the Lagan), plundered, i. 55; the men of, i. 49, 51, 69, 71, 123, 135, 137, 161. *See* Feara-Maighe-Itha.
Magh-Line (*Moylinny*, a territory in the county of Antrim, co-extensive with the barony of Upper Antrim), burned, ii. 217; the English of, i. 205, 219.
Magh-Lughach (a plain in the co. Antrim, in the barony of Lower Toome), i. 259.
Magh-Luirg, or Magh-Luirg-in-Daghda ("the plain of the Daghda's leg," *Moylurg*, a territory comprised in the present barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 23, 219, 335, 345, 557, 625; ii. 35, 121, 195, 261, 293, 307, 321, 411, 415, 419, 511; burned, ii. 53, 255; invaded, i. 589, 615; ii. 59, 81, 267, 271, 277, 361; internal broils in, ii. 77; spoiled, plundered, and wasted, i. 245, 511, 577, 579; ii. 3, 7, 65, 315, 323, 405–9, 425, 433, 513: given to Brian MacDermot, ii. 487; the people of, ii. 25, 179; constables of, ii. 233; recruits of, ii. 115; chiefs and lords of, ii. 281, 283, 517; royal heirs of, i. 591; ii. 5; tanists of, ii. 39, 179.
Kings or chiefs (of the family of Mac Dermot Gall):—
Diarmaid, or Dermot, i. 583.
(Of the family of O'Maelruanaidh, or O'Mulroney):—
Magh-Luirg (*Moylurg*): kings of—*cont.*
Muirchertach, son of Cathal, i. 371, 451.
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Aedh, son of Conchobhar, ii. 77.
Brian, son of Rory, ii. 461–3.
Cathal, i. 237, 239, 253.
—— son of Tadhg, i. 497, 511.
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—— son of Cormac, ii. 183, 199.
—— Og, son of Hugh.
—— son of Taichlech, i. 519.
—— son of Tomaltach, i. 623, 637, 639.
Cormac, i. 259, 313.
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—— Midhech, i. 495.
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—— son of Ferghal, ii. 77.
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—— son of Tadhg, ii. 397–9.
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—— son of Cathal, i. 487.
—— son of Rory, ii. 195, 197.
Tomaltach "of the Rock," i. 215, 237.
—— son of Maelruanaidh, i. 615, 617, 621.
Magh-Mucraimhe (a plain in the barony of Clare, co. Galway), the battle of, ii. 345.
Magh-Muirtheimhne (a plain in the co. Louth), invaded, i. 83, 93. *See* Conaille-Muirtheimhne.
Magh-Mura-na-hechloisce, i. 219.
Magh-Nai, or Magh-Noi; *see* Magh-Ai.
Magh-Nisse (*Moynishy*, or Upper Muinter-Eolais, a territory in the barony and county of Leitrim), i. 361, 369, 465; ii. 35.
Magh-Nuadhad (*Maynooth*, co. Kildare), ii. 285.
Maghnus, king of Lochlann, or Scandinavia, makes peace with the men of Ireland, i. 89; slain, i. 93.

Maghnus, son of Ferghal, died, i. 357.
Magh-O'Gadhra (*Moygara*, barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo), the castle of, ii. 315, 441.
Magh-Oilches (bar. of Rossclogher ?, co. Leitrim), ii. 465.
Magh-Rein (co. Leitrim), plundered, i. 361. *See* Conmaicne-Maighe-Rein.
Magh-Sine (pron. *Moy-Sheenè*), a plain in the co. of Mayo, i. 301.
Magh-Slecht (*Moyslaught*, co. Cavan), the battle of, i. 415.
Magh-sruibhe-gealain, in Connacht, i. 161.
Magh-Tregha (*Moytra*, a plain in the co. Longford), ii. 59.
Magh-Tuiredh, or Magh-Tuiredh na Fomorach (*Moytura of the Fomorians*, a plain in the co. Sligo), ii. 85, 297.
Magh-Uatha, co. Donegal; the river of, i. 54, n. [2], 55.
Magh-Ui-Bresail, or the plain of Ui-Bresail, co. Armagh, i. 99; *see* Ui-Bresail.
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Magonigle; *see* MacConghaile.
Magraith, or MacCraith, Aenghus, a priest, died, i. 357.
—— Diarmaid, son of Marcus, son of Maelrice, comarb of Termon-Dabheog, died, ii. 189. *See* Macraith.
Maguire, or M'Guire; *see* Mac Uidhir.
Mahon; *see* Mathghamhain.
Maideg Mael, one of the chiefs of Mac Williams' people, slain, ii. 61
Maighin (*Moyne*, co. Mayo), the monastery of, ii. 475, 477, 508, n. [3].
Mainechs (the people of Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many, O'Kelly's country, in the cos. of Galway and Roscommon), ii. 203, 301, 347, 373, 381, 407; and *see* Ui-Maine.
Mainister-derg, or Manister-derg (*Abbeyderg*, co. Longford), i. 257; ii. 231.
Maissin, John, i. 263.
Malachias, dean of Elphin, i. 367, 371.
Malachy II., king of Ireland; *see* under Maelsechlainn.
Malbie, Captain, or Sir Nicholas, governor of Connacht, ii. 415, 417, n. [4], 427, 439, 441, 443, 455; defeats the FitzGeralds of Desmond. ii. 439; died, ii. 459.
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Mám-an-ghair, a place on the south side of Nephin mountain, co. Mayo, ii. 451.
Manachs (*Feara-Manach*, or people of Fermanagh), ii. 459; and *see* Feara-Managh.
Manainn, or Manann (the *Isle of Man*), i. 5, 89; ii. 155, 157; Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, slain in, i. 67; plundered by King John's people, i. 243; Irish fishermen resort to, i. 257.
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Manister-Fheorais (*Monasteroris*, bar. of Coolestown, King's co.), ii. 211.
Manuinn (*Mannin*, bar. of Costello, co. Mayo), the castle of, ii. 369.
Mangartach of Loch-Lein (*Mangerton* mountain, near Killarney, co. Kerry), i. 445.
Mapother, Richard, sheriff of Roscommon, ii. 469, 493.
Marechal, Mareschal, or Marshall, Geoffroi, i. 163.
—— Richard, son of William, i. 319.
—— William, i. 293.
—— William, Earl of Leinster, i. 527.
Mareis, Mares, or March, Adam, slain, i. 593.
—— Geoffroi, i. 239, 245, 273, 293, 295.
Margaret, wife of Maelcoluim, king of Alba, died, i. 81.
Margenana, a place near Aghagower, in the barony of Carra, co. Mayo, i. 301.
Maria (*recte* Matilda), wife of Henry I., king of England, died, i. 109.
Marr (in Scotland); Domhnall, son of Eimhin, great steward of, slain, i. 13.
Martin, St., the Gospels of, i. 163.
—— William Og, ii. 437.
Mary, Queen of England, ii. 351.
—— Queen of Scotland, executed, ii. 477.
—— the Blessed Virgin, ii. 315.
Mary's Abbey, Dublin; *see* Cill-Muire.
Matadhan, the sons of, i. 45.
Mathghamhain (pron. *Mahon*), son of Conaing, royal heir of Munster, died, i. 19.
—— son of Muiredhach; the son of, king of Ciarraighe, slain, i. 33.

Mathghamhain (*Mahon*)—*cont.*
—— king of Farney, slain, i. 25.
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Matthew, prior of Trinity Island, in Loch-Cé, died, i. 331.
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M': for names beginning with M', *see* Mac.
M'Alarry; *see* Mac Gilla-Arraith.
M'Auliffe; *see* Mac Amhlaibh.
M'Branan; *see* Mac Branan.
M'Cabe; *see* Mac Caba.
M'Cann; *see* Mac Cana.
M'Carthy; *see* Mac Carthaigh.
M'Clancy; *see* Mac Flannchaidh.
M'Cormac; *see* Mac Cormaic.
M'Dermot; *see* Mac Diarmada.
M'Donlevy; *see* Mac Duinnsleibhe.
M'Donnell; *see* Mac Domhnaill.
M'Donough; *see* Mac Donnchadha.
M'Dowell; *see* Mac Dubhgaill.
M'Evilly; *see* Mac-an-mhilidh.
M'Geoghegan; *see* Mac Eochagain.
M'Gilroy; *see* Mac Gilla-ruaidh.
M'Gorman; *see* Mac Gormain.
M'Govern; *see* Mac Samhradhain.
M'Grath; *see* Macraith, and Magraith.
M'Guire, or Maguire; *see* MacUidhir.
M'Hugh; *see* Mac Aedha.
M'Ilroy; *see* MacGilla-ruaidh.
M'Jordan; *see* Mac Jordan.
M'Kenna; *see* Mac Cinaith.
M'Keogh; *see* Mac Eochaidh.
M'Kernan; *see* Mac Tighernain.
M'Kinawe, or Ford; *see* Mac Consnamha.
M'Lean; *see* Mac Gilla-Eoin.
M'Lennan, or Leonard; *see* Mac Gillafinnéin.
M'Loughlin; *see* Mac Lachlainn.
M'Mahon; *see* Mac Mathghamhna.
M'Manus; *see* Mac Maghnusa.
M'Master, or Masterson; *see* Mac-in-Maighistir.
M'Murrough; *see* Mac Murchadha.
M'Nally; *see* Mac-ind-Fhailgigh.
M'Neely; *see* Mac-an-fhiledh.
M'Nogly; *see* Mac-ind-oglaich.
M'Namara; *see* Mac Conmara.
M'Namee; *see* Mac Conmidhe.
M'Quillan; *see* Mac Ugilín.
M'Rannall; *see* Mac Raghnaill.
M'Sheehy; *see* Mac Sithidh.
M'Sorley; *see* Mac Somhairle.
M'Sweeny, or M'Swiney; *see* Mac Suibhne.
M'Ternan; *see* Mac Tighernain.
M'Ward; *see* Mac-an-bhaird.
M'William; *see* MacWilliam.
Meath (*Midhe*), i. 265, 389, 549; ii. 209, 285, 331; civil war in, i. 631; hostings into, i. 115, 119; ii. 155, 317; invaded by Munstermen, i. 73, 129; by Connachtmen, i. 119; ii. 23; burned, i. 471; plundered, i. 3: the men of, i. 91, 115, 119, 211; at the battle of Clontarf, i. 7; burn Lusca, i. 133; defeated by De Cogan, i. 145; the pledges of, taken by Donnchadh, son of Brian, i. 27; and by Henry II., i. 145: castles erected by the English in, i. 173; the Foreigners (English) of, i. 177, 195, 207, 219, 229, 233, 235, 295, 315, 317, 387, 443, 447, 499, 601, 607, 611; ii. 47, 85, 119, 211, 237, 239, 243; defeated, ii. 63; execution of eighteen of, ii. 447; chiefs of, i. 23; Walter de Laci, lord of, i. 319, 355; sheriffs of, ii. 47, 137.
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Alexander de Balscot, ii. 89.
Hugh de Taghmon, i. 447.
Ralph Petit, i. 305.
Robert Montan, ii. 139.
Wale, De Valle, or Faltach, ii. 49.
Kings of (all of the family of O'Maelsechlainn, or O'Melachlin):—
Art, i. 167.
Art Mór, i. 647.
Cairbre, i. 499, 501.
Cairbre-in-screcain, i. 585, 603.
Conchobhar, ii. 93.
Cormac Ballagh, ii. 25.
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Murchadh, i. 119.
Murchadh, i. 509.

Meath (the West of), injured, i. 95; plundered, i. 215; Domhnall O'Melaghlin, king of, i. 95.
Meelick, co. Galway; *see* Milec, or Milic-na-Sinda.
Meelick, co. Mayo; *see* Milec.
Meiler, son of Meiler, i. 231.
Meldon; *see* O'Maelduin.
Mellifont, the abbey of, i. 181; for abbots of, *see* under Droichet-átha.
Mermaids, alleged to have been taken in the Suir, i 111.
Messat, Perris, slain, i. 249.
Methenach of Druim-cliabh (the river of Drumcliff, co. Sligo), i. 591.
Midhe; *see* Meath.
Milec, or Milic (*Meelick*, bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo), i. 279.
—— or Milic-na-Sinda (*Meelick*, bar. of Longford, co. Galway), i. 307, 507; the castle of, erected, i. 229; plundered, *ib.*; levelled, i. 231; broken down, i. 333; burned and demolished, i. 585.
Miles, bishop of Ardagh, died, i. 499.
—— bishop of Luimnech, died, i. 525.
Minatur, Adam, slain, i. 385.
Minstrels, i. 609.
Mochaemhóg, St., of Liath-Mochaemhog, or *Leamokevoge*, in the bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, i. 111.
Mocholmog, St.; successor of, i. 19.
Mochta, St., of Louth, i. 357.
Mochua, the comarb of, i. 373.
Mohill, co. Leitrim; *see* Maethail.
Moin-Cruinnoige (*Monecronock*, co. Kildare), a battle at, i. 73.
Moin-in-daire-daraigh (the bog of *Daire-daragh*, or Derrydaragh, in the par. of St. John's, bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), ii. 439.
Moin-Laghradhi, the defeat of, ii. 183.
Móin-lesc (co. Leitrim), ii. 397.
Móin-na-mbráthar (*Monabraher*, near Limerick city), ii. 211.
Mointech (*Montiagh*, bar. of Clare, co. Galway), ii. 457.
Molaise, St., of Devenish, successors of, i. 39.
Molog, a river (?), co. Roscommon, ii. 397.
Momonians, or men of Munster; *see* under Munster.
Monabraher; *see* Móin-na-mbráthar.
Monach-an-Dúin, a tribe situated near Downpatrick, co. Down, i. 147.
Mona-crand-chain, co. Cavan, the battle of, i. 317.
Monaghan, monastery of, ii. 165. *See* Muinechan.
Monasteranenagh, co. Limerick; *see* Aenagh-beg.
Monasteroris; *see* Manister-Fheorais.
Monecronock, co. Kildare; *see* Moin-Cruinnoige.
Montan, Robert, bishop of Meath, died, ii. 139.
Monte Celio, John, Cardinal de, i. 223, 227.
Montech-Maighe-Hene (the Moor of Magh-Hene, or Magh-Cedne, q. v.), ii. 69.
Montiagh, co. Galway; *see* Mointech.
Mor, queen of Connacht, died, i. 259.
Moray, Scotland; *see* Murebhe.
Morgallion, co. Meath; *see* Gailenga.
Morna, Captain, ii. 443.
Mortality, of people, i. 275; of cattle, *see* under Cattle.
Mothla, son of Domhnall, king of the Deisi-Mumhan, or Decies of Munster, slain, i. 13.
Mount-Grud; *see* Sliabh-Crot.
Mountsandall, or Dún-da-bhenn (*see* Cill-Santail), i. 197. n. [9].
Moville, co. Down; *see* Magh-bilè.
Mowney-myne, i. 333, n.[10].
Moy, a river in Connacht; *see* Muaidh.
Moyally, King's co., ii. 94, n. [2].
Moybrawne, co. Longford; *see* Magh-Breghmhuine.
Moybreckrie, co. Westmeath; *see* Magh-Brecraidhe.
Moycova, co. Down; *see* Magh-Cobha.
Moydow, co. Longford; *see* Magh-dumha.
Moygara, co. Sligo; *see* Magh-O'Gadhra.
Moyne, co. Mayo; *see* Maighin.
Moynishy, co. Leitrim; *see* Magh-Nisse.
Moyrein, co. Leitrim; *see* Magh-Rein.
Moyslaught, co. Cavan; *see* Magh-Slecht.
Moytra co. Longford; *see* Magh-Tregha.

Moytura, or Moytirra, co. Sligo; *see* Magh-Tuiredh.

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—— Donnchadh, son of Brian Ruadh, i. 483.
—— Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar, killed, ii. 215.
—— Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar, Earl of Thomond, ii. 343; died, ii. 363.
—— Donnchadh, son of Mathghamhain, or Mahon, ii. 251.
—— Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, and his son, slain, i. 135.
—— Donnchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, i. 91.
—— Donnchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach, king of Thomond, i. 533.
—— Donnchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg, tanist of Tuadh-Mumha, died, ii. 275.
—— Donnchadh Cairbrech, king of Munster, i. 245, 271, 273, 277, 281, 283, 289, 323;

O'Briain (*O'Brien*)—*cont.*
died, i. 357; death of Sadhbh, wife of, i. 353.
—— Finnghuala, or Finola, daughter of, i. 621.
—— Finnghuala, daughter of Conchobhar, died, ii. 265.
—— the Gilla-dubh, died, ii. 199.
—— Honora, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 429.
—— Lorcan, died, i. 71.
—— Margaret, daughter of Conchobhar, died, ii. 215.
—— Margaret, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar, ii. 405.
—— Mathghamhain (or Mahon), mutilated, i. 459.
—— Mathghamhain, son of Domhnall Connachtach, tanist of Mumha, killed, i. 599.
—— Mathghamhain Maenmaighe, king of Tuadh-Mumha, died, ii. 43.
—— Mathghamhain, son of the Bishop, slain, ii. 471.
—— Mathghamhain, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Brian, royal heir of Thomond, died, ii. 175.
—— Mór, daughter of Domhnall, queen of Connacht, i. 259.
—— Mor, daughter of Muirchertach, died, i. 139.
—— Mor, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg, died, ii. 251.
—— Muirchertach, i. 211, 213.
—— Muirchertach, son of Domhnall, i. 225, 229; attacks Connacht, i. 281; died, i. 349.
—— Muirchertach, king of Munster, and monarch of Ireland, i. 77, 105, 107; defeated by the Airghialla, i. 69; and by the Ulidians, i. 91; expels the Sil-Muiredhaigh, i. 79; expels Godfrey Meranach from Dublin, i. 81; invades the North of Ireland, i. 83, 85, 87; at peace with Mac-Lachlainn, i. 89, 97, 99; invades Magh-Muirtheimhne, i. 93; expels Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, i. 95; attends the synod of Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa, i 101; hostings

O'Briain (*O'Brien*)—*cont.*
by, i. 103, 107; removed from the sovereignty, i. 105; resumes it, i. 107; died, i. 111; death of Mor, daughter of, i. 139.
—— Muirchertach, king of Thomond, i. 559, 571, 585; died, i. 643.
—— Murchadh (or Murrough), son of Mathghamhain, or Mahon, i. 559.
—— Murchadh, son of Tadhg, tanist of Munster, i. 99.
—— Murchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg, king of Tuadh-Mumha, ii. 317, 321; created Earl of Thomond, ii. 343; died, ii. 359.
—— Murchadh Sgiath-gerr (or Murrough of the short shield), i. 53, 55; slain, i. 65.
—— Murchadh, the bridge of, ii. 303.
—— Sadhbh, or Sabina, daughter of Conchobhar, died, ii. 133.
—— Seoinin, or Johnny, son of Conchobhar-na-Siudaine, killed, i. 457.
—— Slaine, daughter of, ii. 181.
—— Slaine, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, and wife of the king of Connacht, i. 631; died, i. 643.
—— Tadhg, surnamed "Cael-uisce," son of Conor-na-Siudaine, i. 425; submits to Brian O'Neill, i. 429; died, i. 433.
—— Tadhg, ii. 149.
—— Tadhg, king of Thomond, died, ii. 167.
—— Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, ii. 175, 177.
—— Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach, killed, ii. 25.
—— Tadhg, son of Murchadh, ii. 377.
—— Tadhg, son of Murchadh, son of Toirdhelbhach, died, ii. 421.
—— Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, died, i. 75.
—— Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, killed, ii. 241.
—— Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Murchadh-na-raithnigh, lord of Aradh, slain, ii. 173.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, slain, i. 465.
—— Toirdhelbhach, i. 493.
O'Briain (*O'Brien*)—*cont.*
—— Toirdhelbhach, grandson of Brian Boruma, slain, i. 13.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, son of Tadhg, king of Ireland, i. 33; defeats Murchadh O'Brien, i. 53; marches into Connacht, i. 63, 69; receives the submission of the king of Connacht, i. 69; invades Ulster, i. 67; and Hy-Kinsellagh, i. 69; death of, i. 75; death of Gormlaith, wife of, i. 69.
—— [Toirdhelbhach], king of Thomond, died, ii. 165.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Brian Ruadh, died, 533.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Conchobhar; the sons of, ii. 215.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of [the Earl of Thomond], hanged, ii. 481.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Diarmaid, i. 109.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Donnchadh, hanged in Galway, ii. 437.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Donnchadh Cairbrech, died, i. 357.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Mathghamhain, bishop of Killaloe, died, ii. 253.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Murchadh, died, ii. 87.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg, king of Thomond, ii. 211; died, ii. 265.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 503.
—— Toirdhelbhach; the daughter of, i. 631.
—— Toirdhelbhach Og, ii. 5.
O'Briain Mael (or the Bald), died, ii. 83.
O'Briains, ii. 143, 171, 203, 223.
O'Briain's Bridge, ii. 303.
O'Bric, Maelsechlainn, i. 49.
—— Maelsechlainn, smothered in a cave, i. 57.
O'Brics, the two, tanists of the Deisi, i. 93.
O'Brogarbhain, or Ua Brogarbhain, Donnsleibhe, king of Ui-Failghe, slain, i. 31.
O'Brogy, Gregory, bishop of Clonfert, i. 596, n. 7.
O'Brolachain, Ua Brolchain, or O'Brollaghan (a name sometimes Anglicised *Bradley*), Domhnall, prior, died, i. 229.

O'Brolachain—*cont.*
—— Flaithbhertach, comarb of Colum-Cille, died, i. 151.
—— Flann, comarb of Colum-Cille, i. 261.
—— Maelbrighde, died, i. 31.
—— Maelisa, the sage of Ireland, died, i. 75.
—— Maelisa; the oratory of, burned, i. 107.
O'Brolaigh, Martin, lector of Armagh, i. 177.
O'Brónan, Fonachdan, comarb of Colum-Cille, died, i. 261.
O'Byrne (*O'Brain*), Aedh, or Hugh, son of John, son of Redmond, died, ii. 425.
—— Aedh, son of John, son of Redmond; the daughter of, ii. 419.
—— Bran, a celebrated harper, died, ii. 27.
—— Bran, royal heir of Ui-Faelain, died, ii. 117.
—— Cathair, son of Dunlang, killed, ii. 201.
—— Fiacha, son of Aedh, (or Figah Mac Hugh), ii. 419, n. [5], 431, 478, n. [1].
—— Gerald, king of Ui-Faelain, died, ii. 83.
—— John Salach, son of Aedh, son of John, son of Redmond, slain, ii. 421.
—— Maelechlainn, died, ii. 53.
O'Caellaighe (*O'Kealy*), Aedh, bishop of Oirghiall, died, i. 163.
—— Dunlaing, bishop of Leithghlinn, died, i, 163.
O'Caemhain, or Ua Caemhain (*O'Keevan*), David, killed, i. 535.
—— Sitric, slain, i. 71.
O'Cahill; *see* O'Cathail.
O'Caimh (*O'Keeffe*), Art, slain, ii. 103.
—— Finghuine, king of Glennamhnach, slain, i. 135.
O'Caindelbhain, or Ua Caindelbhain (*Kindellan*, *O'Quinlan*, or *Conlan*), Cu-Uladh, king of Laeghaire, killed, i. 93.
—— Domhnall, king of Laeghaire, slain, i. 19.
—— Lorcan, king of Laeghaire, slain, i. 35.
O'Cairellain, or Ua Cairellain (*O'Carellan*, or *O'Carolan*), Conchobhair, i. 109.
—— Conchobhar, chief of Clann-Diarmada, slain, i. 155.
O'Cairellain (*O'Carolan*)—*cont.*
—— Donnchadh, i. 159, 161.
—— Maelruanaidh, lord of Clann-Diarmada, i. 135, 139.
—— Raghnall, slain, i. 161.
—— the sons of, i. 153.
O'Cairill, or Ua Cairill (*O'Carroll*), Gilla-Comghaill, slain, i. 81.
—— Muirchertach, herenagh of Dun, i. 73. *See* O'Cerbhaill.
O'Cairpri, Diarmaid, an Irish harper, ii. 187, n. [7].
O'Cairre, or Ua Cairre, Domhnall, slain, i. 433.
—— Muirchertach, the steward of Cenel-Aenghusa, died, i. 83.
O'Callaghan, or Ua Celechain; *see* O'Celechain.
O'Calmain, Maelpetair, comarb of Cainnech, died, i. 237.
O'Canannain, or Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, expelled, i. 91
—— Aedh, king of Cenel-Conaill, blinded, i. 79.
—— Domhnall, died, i. 177.
—— Domhnall, king of Cenel-Conaill, slain, i. 73.
—— Donnchadh, king of Cenel-Conaill, slain, i. 69.
—— Flaithbhertach, king of Cenel-Conaill, died, i. 47.
—— Ruaidhri, slain, i. 33.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 59.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 65, 67.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 379.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 383.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Cenel-Conaill, slain, i. 33.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Cenel-Conaill, slain, i. 135.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Cenel-Conaill, slain, i. 177.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Cenel-Conaill, slain, i. 395.
—— Ruaidhri, royal heir of Cenel-Conaill, slain, i. 105. *See* Ui-Canannain.
O'Cane, O'Kane, or Ua Cathán; *see* O'Cathain.

O'Carán, Gilla-an-Choimdedh, successor of Patrick, died, i. 161.
O'Carellan; *see* O'Cairellain.
O'Carmacain, Finn, 243, 247; died, i. 267.
—— Gilla-Christ, dean of Elphin, died, i. 431.
O'Carolan; *see* O'Cairellain, and O'Cerbhallain.
O'Carroll; *see* O'Cairill, and O'Cerbhaill.
O'Carthaigh (*O'Carthy*), the Ferdána, slain, i. 131.
O'Casey; *see* O'Cathasaigh.
O'Cathail (*O'Cahill*), Gillamochoinne, i. 381.
—— Gillamochoinne, king of Cenel-Aedha, i. 265.
—— Gillamochoinne, son of Gillamochoinne, slain, i. 397.
—— Gillamochoinne; the sons of, i. 385.
O'Cathain, O'Cane, O'Kane, or Ua Cathain, Aedh, slain, i. 433.
—— Aibhne, killed, ii. 203.
—— Brian Finn, ii. 203.
—— Conchobhar, i. 147.
—— Conchobhar, died, i. 199.
—— Conchobhar, burned, ii. 279.
—— Conchobhar Carragh, son of, killed, ii. 421.
—— Cumhaighe, or Cooey, king of Cianachta, taken prisoner, i. 449.
—— Cumhuighe, or Cooey, king of Oirecht-Ui-Chathain, died, ii. 61.
—— Domhnall, son of John, ii. 207.
—— Domhnall, son of John, slain, ii. 239.
—— Domhnall Clerech, son of John, son of Aibhne, killed, ii. 241; the sons of, ii. 279.
—— Donn, king of Feara-Craibhe and Cianachta, slain, i. 529.
—— Donnchadh, son of Bloscadh, i. 193.
—— Donnchadh, son of John, died, ii. 241.
—— Echmarcach, i. 153.
—— Echmarcach, died, i. 189.
—— Ferghal, king of Cianachta and Feara-na-Craibhe, killed, i. 249.
—— Gillachrist, slain, i. 163.
—— Gilla-Patraic, son of Maghnus, ii. 241.
—— Godfrey, died, ii. 173.
—— Godfrey, killed, ii. 189.
O'Cathain (*O'Cane*, or *O'Kane*)—*cont.*
—— Godfrey, killed, ii. 207.
—— Godfrey, son of Donnchadh, ii. 257.
—— Godfrey, son of Godfrey, ii. 241; killed ii. 255.
—— Godfrey; the son of, ii. 253.
—— John, son of Aibhne, died, ii. 199.
—— John, son of Diarmaid, ii. 189.
—— John, son of Thomas, ii. 241; killed, ii. 253.
—— Maghnus, slain, i. 433.
—— Maghnus, died, ii. 169–171.
—— Maghnus; the descendánts of, ii. 209.
—— Maghnus, son of Cumaighe-na-Cailledh, king of Cianachta, died, ii. 103.
—— Maghnus, son of Donnchadh, ii. 337.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 443.
—— Rose, daughter of, ii. 271.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Maghnus, died, ii. 173.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Maghnus, chief of Oirecht-Ui-Chathain, ii. 463.
—— Ruaidhri-an-Rúta (or Rory of the Route); the son of, ii. 253.
—— Thomas, son of Aibhne, died, ii. 237.
—— the daughter of, i. 267.
O'Cathains, or O'Kanes, i. 401; ii. 53, 141, 313, 347, 421, 503. *See* also "Cathanachs."
O'Catharnaigh (*O'Kearney*).
—— [ ]aigh, great priest of Clonmacnois, i. 195.
—— Brian, died, ii. 91.
—— Diarmaid, died, ii. 91.
—— Domhnall, son of the Sinnach, i. 495. *See* Sinnach.
O'Cathasaigh, or Ua Cathusaigh (*O'Casey*), Gairbheth, king of Bregha, i. 47.
—— Maelciarain, king of Bregha, slain, i. 75.
—— Maelmordha, king of Bregha, i. 67.
—— Oissen, king of Saithne, slain, i. 19.
O'Ceallaigh, Ua Ceallaigh, or O'Kelly; *see* O'Cellaigh.
O'Cedfadha, Ua Cedfadha, or *Keating*, Conchobhar, died, i. 73.
—— Cumumhan, son of Ruaidhri, died, i. 35.
—— Domhnall, died, i. 47.
O'Céile, or Ua Céile, Muiredhach slain, i. 29.

O'Cein, or Ua Cein, king of Ui-mic-Cairthinn, slain, i. 83.
O'Ceinnedigh, or O'Kennedy; *see* O'Cennedigh.
O'Ceirín (*O'Kerrin*), Mathghamhain, king of Ciarraighe-Locha-na-nairne, slain, i. 271.
—— Tadhg, son of Mathghamhain, i. 293. *See* O'Cerin.
O'Celechain, or Ua Celechain (*O'Callaghan*), chief of Ui-Bresail, i. 23.
—— Archú, king of Ui-Bresail, slain, i. 39.
—— Archu, king of Ui-Bresail, slain, i. 51.
—— Cu-Uladh, royal heir of Oirghiall, slain, i. 93.
—— Donnchadh, royal heir of Cashel, slain, i. 51.
—— Madadhan, i. 47.
—— Muirchertach, king of Ui-Bresail, slain, i. 47.
—— Niall, king of Ui-Breasail, blinded, i. 45.
—— Trénfer, blinded, i. 45.
O'Cellaigh, or Ua Cellaigh (*O'Kelly*), Aedh, king of Ui-Maine, died, i. 137.
—— Aedh, or Hugh, died, ii. 59.
—— Aedh, son of Brian, king of Hy-Many, died, ii. 169.
—— Aedh, son of Donnchadh, chief of Hy-Many, ii. 461.
—— Aedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Edmond, ii. 373; died, ii. 507.
—— Aedh, son of William, son of Maelsechlainn, lord of Ui-Maine, died, ii. 169.
—— Bresal; the race of, ii. 445.
—— Brian, ii. 385.
—— Brian, royal heir of Ui-Maine, died, ii. 77.
—— Brian, son of Maelsechlainn, ii. 371, 373, 375, 391; died ii. 393.
—— Brian, son of Maelsechlainn; death of Etain, the wife of, ii. 79.
—— Cedach, son of Domhnall; death of Celia, wife of, ii. 505.
—— Conchobhar, i. 437.
—— Conchobhar, king of Ui-Maine, i. 161.
—— Conchobhar, father of Tadhg, i. 137.
—— Conchobhar, king of Ui-Maine, died, i. 461.
O'Cellaigh (*O'Kelly*)—*cont.*
—— Conchobhar, king of Ui-Maine, slain, i. 593; death of Gormlaith, wife of, i. 607.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, slain, ii. 15.
—— Conchobhar Anabaidh, king of Ui-Maine, ii. 95; died, ii. 103.
—— Conchobhar Cerbhach, slain, i. 645.
—— Diarmaid, i. 161.
—— Diarmaid, king of Ui-Maine, killed, i. 63.
—— Domhnall, king of Fotharta, i. 23, 29.
—— Diarmaid Riabhach, son of Aedh, son of Donnchadh, ii. 459.
—— Domhnall, king of Ui-Maine, died, i. 271.
—— Domhnall, king of Ui-Maine, died, i. 513.
—— Domhnall, son of the Abbot, ii. 433.
—— Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, tanist of Ui-Maine, slain, ii. 303.
—— Domhnall, son of Maelsechlainn, died, ii. 79.
—— Domhnall, son of Maelsechlainn, died, ii. 369.
—— Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 25.
—— Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, royal heir of Ui-Maine, died, ii. 27.
—— Donnchadh, ii. 109.
—— Donnchadh, son of Aedh, i. 619, 639.
—— Donnchadh, son of Edmond, ii. 291, 301, 303.
—— Donnchadh, son of Edmond, ii. 371.
—— Donnchadh, son of Edmond Bodhar, ii. 505.
—— Donnchadh, son of Maelechlainn, king of Ui-Maine, ii. 135.
—— Donnchadh, son of Tadhg, died, i. 173.
—— Donnchadh Carrach; the wife of, ii. 15.
—— Donnchadh Cennsellach, slain, i. 141.
—— Donnchadh Muimhnech, king of Ui-Maine, i. 537.
—— Donnchadh Riabhach, son of Tadhg Dubh, ii. 349.
—— Donnchadh; the descendants of, ii. 235, 355, 381.
—— Edmond, son of Maelechlainn, died, ii. 79.
—— Edmond; the sons of, ii. 61, 79, 263.
—— Edmond; the grandson of, ii. 91.

O'Cellaigh (*O'Ke'ly*)—*cont.*
—— Egnechan, son of Maelechlainn, son of Donnchadh, slain, ii. 303.
—— Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 35.
—— Eoghan, progenitor of the Clannmaicne-Eoghain, ii. 107.
—— Feradach, died, ii. 59.
—— Feradach, ii. 125.
—— Flannagan, king of Bregha, goes to Bome, i. 29; returns from Rome, i. 31; death of, i. 59.
—— Gilbert, king of Ui-Maine, i. 571; died, i. 601.
—— Henry, son of John, son of William, son of Edmond, ii. 351.
—— John, son of William Og, son of William, slain, ii. 433.
—— Lochlainn, grandson of Echtighern, slain, i. 321.
—— Maelechlainn; the sons of, ii. 123.
—— Maelechlainn, died, ii. 519.
—— Maelechlainn, or Maelsechlainn, king of Ui-Maine, ii. 55.
—— Maelsechlainn, king of Ui-Maine, died, ii. 93; death of Finola, wife of, ii. 103–5.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Aedh, son of Brian, died, ii. 185.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of the Abbot, killed, ii. 433.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of the Archbishop, died, ii. 93.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Brian, killed, ii. 347.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of William, slain, ii. 235.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of William, son of Maelsechlainn, ii. 303-5.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of William; the sons of, ii. 349.
—— Maelsechlainn Balbh, son of William, killed, ii. 381.
—— Muirchertach, archbishop of Tuam, died, ii. 123.
—— Murchadh, son of Tadhg, i. 171.
—— Murchadh, king of Ui-Maine, slain, i. 175.
—— Robhartach, herenagh of Fathan-mór, died, i. 137.

O'Cellaigh (*O'Kelly*)—*cont.*
—— Ruaidhri, king of Ui-Maine, slain, i. 629.
—— Tadhg, king of Ui-Maine, i. 137.
—— Tadhg, king of Ui-Maine, i. 571, 575, 579, 585, 587.
—— Tadhg, king of Ui-Maine, died, ii. 133.
—— Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, i. 161.
—— Tadhg, son of Diarmaid, ii. 15.
—— Tadhg, son of Donnchadh Muimhnech, died, i. 537.
—— Tadhg, son of Donnchadh; the sons of, ii. 305.
—— Tadhg, son of Maelsechlainn, slain, ii. 235.
—— Tadhg, son of Maelsechlainn, lord of Ui-Maine, died, ii. 215.
—— Tadhg, son of Murchadh, king of Ui-Maine, slain at Clontarf, i. 13.
—— Tadhg, son of Siacus, died, ii. 9.
—— Tadhg, son of Tadhg, king of Ui-Maine, died, i. 631.
—— Tadhg, son of William; the wife of, ii. 427.
—— Tadgh Og, son of Tadhg, slain, ii. 55.
—— Tadhg Ruadh, son of Maelsechlainn, died, ii. 231.
—— Tadhg; the grandsons of, i. 211.
—— Shane-na-Muaidhe, lord of Clannmac-nowen, died, ii. 467.
—— Siacus (Jacques), son of the Bishop, i. 501.
—— Thomas, bishop of Clonfert, i. 435; died, i. 445.
—— Thomas, bishop of Clonfert, died, ii. 53.
—— William, ii. 149, 151.
—— William, son of Donnchadh Muimhnech, i. 631; ii. 7.
—— William, son of Maelechlainn, died, ii. 151.
—— William, son of Tadhg Dubh, died, ii. 342, n. [2].
—— William Caech, son of Donnchadh, hanged, ii. 463.
—— William Carragh, son of Edward, son of Thomas, ii. 351.
—— William Og, royal heir of Ui-Maine, died, ii. 47.
—— William Og; the son of, slain, ii. 125.

O'Cellaigh (*O'Kelly*)—*cont.*
—— bishop of Rathan, i. 253.
—— the sons of, i. 389, 513; ii. 89.
O'Cellaighs, i. 335; ii. 57, 123, 149, 151, 291.
O'Celli, a priest, i. 255.
O'Cennedigh, or O'Ceinnedigh (*O'Kennedy*), ii. 45.
—— Brian, king of Ormond, slain, ii. 45.
—— Diarmaid, lord of Upper Ormond, died, ii. 175.
—— Domhnall, king of Ur-Mumha, or Ormond, slain, i. 161.
—— Domhnall, son of Philip, ii. 169.
—— James, son of Edmond, died, ii. 83.
—— Murchadh; the son of, died, ii. 469.
—— Murchadh; the son of, ii. 477.
—— Philip, son of Mathghamhain Donn, died, ii. 83; the wife of, ii. 113.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of, wife of Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain, i. 353.
—— Tadhg, son of Mathghamhain Donn; the son of, ii. 121–3.
—— Thomas, half-king of Ormond, slain, ii. 109.
—— Donn, Donnchadh, the son of, died, ii. 109.
—— John, son of Thomas, half-king of Ormond, died, ii. 169.
O'Cennfhaeladh (*O'Kenealy*), Conchobhar, king of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, slain, i. 49.
—— Gilla-an-Choimdedh, abbot of Enach-dúin, died, i. 421.
O'Cerbhaill (*O'Carroll*), Aimhergin, king of Eile, i. 35.
—— Benmidhe, daughter of Donnchadh, i. 153.
—— Calbhach, ii. 477.
—— Cucaisil, king of Fernmhagh, i. 89.
—— Domhnall, king of Fernmhagh, i. 133.
—— Donnchadh, king of Oirghiall, i. 153.
—— Donnchadh, son of John, ii. 329.
—— Donnchadh, son of Tadhg, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 171.
—— Donnchadh, son of William Alainn, king of Eile, died, ii. 55.
—— Fer-gan-ainm, son of Maelruanaidh, slain, ii. 329.
O'Cerbhaill (*O'Carroll*)—*cont.*
—— Flaithbhertach, chief of Callraighe, slain, i. 397.
—— Gilbert, died, i. 385.
—— Gilla-Isa, chief of Calraidhe of Druimcliabh, died, i. 399.
—— John, son of Maelruanaidh, died, ii. 187.
—— Maelisa, archbishop of Armagh, i. 167.
—— Maelruanaidh, king of Eile, slain, i. 49.
—— Maelruanaidh, died, ii. 279.
—— Maelruanaidh Og, son of Maelruanaidh, died, ii. 283.
—— Margaret, daughter of, ii. 161.
—— Mor, daughter of Maelruanaidh, son of John, and wife to the Earl of Desmond, died, ii. 353.
—— Muirchertach, blinded, i. 189.
—— Muirchertach, king of Fernmhagh, slain, i. 119.
—— Muiredhach, chief of Calraidhe, died, i. 451.
—— Murchadh, king of Oirghiall, i. 159.
—— Murchadh, chief king of Oirghiall, died, i. 181–3.
—— Ribhardan, king of Eile, slain, i. 55.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Eile, died, ii. 75.
—— Tadhg, king of Eile, ii. 89, 93; slain, ii. 123; the sons of, ii. 185.
—— William Odhar, son of Fer-gan-ainm, son of Maelruanaidh, killed, ii. 437.
—— of Ely-O'Carroll, i. 593; slain, i. 651.
—— the castle of, ii. 225.
O'Cerbhaills, or O'Carrolls, ii. 123, 221, 239.
O'Cerbhallain (*O'Carolan*), Florence, bishop of Derry, died, i. 305.
—— Florence, bishop of Derry, died, i. 509.
—— Fogartach, bishop of Derry, i. 175.
—— Gilla-an-Choimdedh, bishop of Derry, i. 395; died, i. 485.
O'Cerin (*O'Kerrin*), Ceithernach, the son of, i. 211.
—— Mathghamhain, king of Ciarraighe, slain, i. 453. *See* O'Ceirin.
O'Cernaigh (*O'Kearney*), ii. 5.
—— Eoghan, herenagh of Derry, i. 83.

O'Cernaigh (*O'Kearney*)—*cont.*
—— Gillachrist, comarb of Colum-Cille, i. 203.
—— Gillachrist, comarb of Condere, i. 241.
—— William, a friar, died, ii. 477.
O'Cethenén, Eochaidh, comarb of Tighernach, died, i. 33.
O'Cianain (*O'Keenan*), Adam, an eminent historian, ii. 47.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, son of Ruaidhri, a historian, died, ii. 113.
—— Ruaidhri, a historian, died, ii. 65.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, died, ii. 181.
O'Ciardha, or Ua Ciardha (*O'Keary*), king of Cairbre, slain, i. 27.
—— king of Cairbre, slain, i. 123.
—— Ferghal, king of Cairpre, slain, i. 47.
O'Ciarmhaic, Ua Ciarmhaic, or *O'Kirby*, Cerbhall, king of Anè, i. 117.
—— Gilla-caech, a deacon, i. 117.
O'Cillin, Gillaberaigh, vice-abbot of Sil-Muiredhaigh, i. 175.
O'Cimlidhcain, the Mendtach, i. 183.
O'Cinaedha, or Ua Cinaedha, (*O'Kenny*), Lochlainn, of Ui-Maccaille, i. 135.
—— Dubhdhaleithe, herenagh of Corcach, died, i. 55.
—— William, prior of Athenry, died, ii. 443.
O'Cinga, Thomas, died, i. 641.
O'Cinnfhaeladh, or Ua Cinnfhaeladh; *see* O'Cennfhaeladh.
O'Clabaigh, Gilla-Coluim, comarb of Patrick (at Oran), died, ii. 373.
—— Gilla-Coluim; the wife of, ii. 489.
O'Cleirchén, Glun-iarainn, or Iron-knee, king of Ui-Cairpre, died, i. 47.
—— Maelcalainn, bishop of Glenn-da-lacha, i. 173.
O'Cleirigh, Ua-Clerigh, or *O'Clery*, Braen, slain, i. 35.
—— Cormac, son of Diarmaid, a learned friar, died, ii. 335.
—— Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Cam, slain, ii. 239.
—— Gilla-Isa, bishop of Achonry, died, i. 305.
—— Gilla-riabhach, son of Tadhg Cam, died, 259.
O'Cleiríghe (*O'Clery*)—*cont.*
—— Tadhg, son of Tuathal, son of Tadhg Cam, an eminent historian, died, ii. 213.
—— Tadhg Cam, historian of Cenel-Conaill, died, ii. 189.
O'Clumhain, Aenghus, bishop of Achonry, died, i. 447.
O'Cobhthaigh, or Ua Cobhthaigh (*O'Coffey*), Achaine, i. 119.
—— Bishop, i. 170, n. [1].
—— Muirchertach Bacach, died, ii. 179.
—— Muiredhach, bishop of Derry, died, i. 149.
O'Coffey; *see* O'Cobhthaigh.
O'Coicle, Coicle, slain, i. 411.
O'Coindelbhain, Ua Caindelbhain, or O'Quinlan; *see* O'Caindelbhain.
O'Coinnegain, Brian Caech, died, ii. 437.
O'Comhdhain, Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, an eminent musician, died, ii. 365.
O'Conaing, or Ua Conaing (now *Gunning*, without the O'), Domhnall, chief bishop of Leth-Mogha, i. 137.
—— Edru, royal heir of Mumha, slain, i. 35.
—— Ruaidhri, slain, i. 171.
O'Conaith, Tadhg, slain, i. 263.
O'Conalláin, Abraham, archbishop of Armagh, died, i. 435.
—— Thomas, slain, i. 589.
O'Conbhethaidh, or Ua Conbhethaidh, Cinaeth, chief of Cenel-Binnigh, died, i. 67.
O'Concenainn, or Ua Concennain (*O'Concannon*), ii. 375.
—— Aedh, i. 485.
—— Aedh, king of Ui-Diarmada, i. 63.
—— Cathal, king of Ui-Diarmada, slain, i. 209.
—— Cucennain, died, i. 271.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh, king of Ui-Diarmada, slain, i. 587.
—— Muirchertach, son of Aedh, slain, i. 587.
—— Muirchertach, son of Cathal, died, ii. 479.
—— Muirchertach, son of Uada, king of Ui-Diarmada, died, i. 181.
—— Muirghes, son of Uada, drowned, i. 185.
O'Conchaille, or Ua Conchaille, Maelduin, king of Ui-Niallain, killed, i. 27.

O'Conchobhair, or Ua Conchobhair (*O'Conor*), Aedh; the sons of, i. 359.
—— Aedh, ii. 59, 61, 63.
—— Aedh, son of Aedh, taken prisoner, i. 373.
—— Aedh, son of Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh, king of Connacht, i. 637, 639, 641; slain ii. 5.
—— Aedh, son of Brian Breifnech, slain, i. 203.
—— Aedh, son of Cairbre, son of Brian Ruadh, slain, ii. 385.
—— Aedh, son of Cathal, i. 545.
—— Aedh, son of Cathal, royal heir of Connacht, i. 79.
—— Aedh, son of Cathal Dall, king of Connacht, i. 475, 477.
—— Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, i. 243, 245, 249, 269, 275, 277, 281, 293; opposes the sons of De Laci, i. 271; opposed by Aedh O'Neill, i. 273; aided by the English, i. 275, 285; slain, i. 295; the sons of, i. 335, 337.
—— Aedh, son of Comarb Comain, slain, i. 469.
—— Aedh, son of Conchobhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, blinded, i. 423; died, i. 457.
—— Aedh, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, died, i. 271.
—— Aedh, son of Domhnall, i. 137, 139.
—— Aedh the ex-cleric, son of Ruaidhri, killed, i. 357.
—— Aedh, son of Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, king of Connacht, i. 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 533, 535; slain, i. 545.
—— Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, tanist, and subsequently king of Connacht, i. 623, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641; ii. 7, 15, 23; died, ii. 37; death of Margaret Burk, wife of, ii. 27.
—— Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, i. 403, 407, 409, 411, 413, 419, 421, 423, 431, 437, 439, 453, 455, 471; meeting of, with John De Verdun, i. 421; plunders O'Ruairc, i. 423; profanes Fidhnacha, i. 425; submits to Brian O'Neill, i. 429; weds the daughter of MacSomhairle, i. 431; confers with Brian O'Neill on Devenish Island, *ib.*; plunders Sliabh-Lugha, i. 433; assists Brian O'Neill against the English, *ib.*; attacked by the English, i. 441; gives his son in fosterage to O'Ruairc, *ib.*; makes peace with the English, i. 443; makes peace a second time with the English, i. 449; becomes king of Connacht, i. 451; demolishes several castles, *ib.*; defeats the English near Athlone, i. 459; at war with the Earl of Ulster, i. 463, 465, 467; illness of, i. 461; death of, i. 473.
—— Aedh, son of Maelsechlainn, slain, i. 439.
—— Aedh, son of Maghnus, i. 551.
—— Aedh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 285.
—— Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, king of Connacht, i. 233, 245, 273, 275, 277, 283, 285, 295, 297, 299, 301; banished, i. 305; restored, i. 311; slain, i. 313.
—— Aedh, son of Tadhg, slain, i. 599.
—— Aedh, son of Tadhg, son of Maelechlainn, i. 611.
—— Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach, blinded, i. 137.
—— Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach; the grandsons of, i. 101.
—— Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach, king of Connacht, i. 649; deposed, ii. 7–9; slain, ii. 15.
—— Aedh Ballach, son of Maghnus, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, slain, i. 571.
—— Aedh Breifnech, or Hugh the Breifnian, son of Cathal Ruadh, i. 521, 525, 527, 531, 533, 539, 545, 547, 549, 551; murder of, i. 553, 559; the sons of, i, 519.
—— Aedh Muimhnech, or Hugh the Momonian, son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, i. 479, 481, 483; slain, i. 485.
—— Aedh Muimhnech, son of Ruaidhri, slain, i. 313.

O'Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Aedh-an-gha-bhernaigh, or "Hugh of the gapped spear," king of Connacht, i. 15, n., 49, 75; kills Donough O'Ruairc, i. 41, and Niall O'Ruairc, i. 47, and Rory O'Flaherty, i. 59; demolishes the fortress of Kincora, i. 59; submits to MacLachlainn, i. 61; slain, i. 63.
—— Aedh-n-nGall (or "Hugh of the Foreigners"), son of Fedhlim, i. 415, 435.
—— Aedh Og, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, slain, i. 389.
—— Ardghal, bishop of Elphin, i. 239; died, i. 253.
—— Ardghal, son of Comarb Comain, died, i. 431.
—— Benmhidhe, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, died, i. 461.
—— Benmumhan, daughter of Aedh, died, ii. 137.
—— Benmumhan, daughter of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, died, ii. 139.
—— Benmumhan, grand-daughter of Fedhlimidh, ii. 121.
—— Brian, slain, i. 29.
—— Brian, royal heir (*roydamhna*) of Connacht, slain, i. 31.
—— Brian, son of Brian Ballach, died, ii. 185.
—— Brian, son of Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar, killed, ii. 385.
—— Brian, son of Donnchadh Riabhach, i. 533.
—— Brian, son of Felim, son of Maghnus, ii. 259.
—— Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, i. 295, 303, 335, 337, 341, 343; died, i. 457.
—— Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, i. 595.
—— Brian Ballach, son of Aedh, son of Felim, died, ii. 147.
—— Brian Breifnech, son of Toirdhelbhach, i. 171.
—— Brian Caech, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan, ii. 245.
—— Brian-in-doire, or Brian of the Derry, son of Maghnus, i. 389.

O'Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Brian Luighnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, progenitor of the family of O'Conor Sligo, slain, i. 161; the descendants of, ii. 219, 423, 435, 495.
—— Carrach-ind-sibhail, son of Niall, slain, i. 389.
—— Cathal, i. 403.
—— Cathal, i. 491.
—— Cathal, i. 503, 505.
—— Cathal, ii. 63.
—— Cathal; the sons of, i. 109.
—— Cathal, son Aedh, i. 71.
—— Cathal, son of Aedh, i. 361, 375; expelled from Connacht, i. 393.
—— Cathal, son of Aedh, ii. 25.
—— Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, i. 589, 599, 611, 623, 629; ii. 23.
—— Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech, i. 631, 633, 637, 639; ii. 9, 17; slain, ii. 31.
—— Cathal, son of Cathal, royal heir of Connacht, slain, i. 133.
—— Cathal son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, king of Connacht, i. 471, 485, 497.
—— Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, king of Connacht, i. 541, 591, 593, 599, 601; slain, i. 603.
—— Cathal, son of the Liathanach, abbot of the Trinity in Loch Cé, born, i. 467.
—— Cathal, son of the Liathanach, bishop of Elphin, i. 549.
—— Cathal, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 541.
—— Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, king of Connacht, ii. 123.
—— Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, son of Felimidh Clerech; the sons of, ii. 213.
—— Cathal, son of Tadhg, blinded, i. 451.
—— Cathal, son of Tighernan, slain, i. 433.
—— Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, i. 183, 197, 203; burns Killaloe, i. 169; makes peace with Cathal Crobhderg, and gets land, i. 205; aided by William Burk, i. 211; defeats Cathal Crobhderg, *ib.*; obtains the sovereignty of Connacht, i. 213; devastates Connacht, i. 213, 215; exacts hostages from Aedh

O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
O'Neill, i. 217; attacked by De Curci, De Laci, and Cathal Crobhderg, i. 219; defeats De Curci and the English, i. 219; slain, i. 225.
—— Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, i. 183, 261; invades Munster, i. 191; makes peace with De Curci and the English, *ib.*; expels Ruaidhri O'Flaherty, the king of West Connacht, i. 195; receives the submission of O'Flaherty, i. 197; apprehends O'Flaherty, i. 201; makes peace with Cathal Carrach O'Conchobhair, i. 205; plunders the English, i. 207; plunders the English of Westmeath, i. 209; defeated by Cathal Carrach, i. 211; seeks the aid of O'Neill and De Curci, i. 213; tries to recover the government of Connacht, i. 215; differs with his allies, i. 217; joined by De Curci, and by Hugo De Laci the younger, i. 219; arrested by the English, but subsequently released by them, i. 223; applies for aid to William Burk, *ib.*; imposes a tribute on Connacht, i. 227; plotted against by William Burk, *ib.*; makes peace with Turlough, the son of Ruaidhri O'Conor, i. 229; banishes Turlough, son of Ruaidhri, i. 231; kills the Glasfhian, i. 233; takes Cathal MacDiarmada prisoner, i. 239; dealings with King John, i. 243; makes peace with the Lord Justice, i. 245; death of, i. 269; the household of, i. 291; death of Mor, wife of, i. 259.
—— Cathal Cuircech, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, blinded, i. 423.
—— Cathal Dubh, ii. 149.
—— Cathal Ruadh, king of Connacht, i. 509.
—— Charles, son of Cathal Gall, i. 317.
—— the "Cleirech," slain, i. 45.
—— Comarb Comain, i. 367, 371.
—— Conchobhar, king of Cianachta, died, i. 81.
—— Conchobhar, king of Dublin and Leinster, i. 121, 123.
—— Conchobhar, son of Aedh, died, i. 457.
—— Conchobhar, son of Aedh, slain, i. 531.
O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Conchobhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, died, i. 363.
—— Conchobhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, i. 353, 397.
—— Conchobhar, son of Aedh, the son of Ruaidhri, i. 311.
—— Conchobhar, son of Aedh Muimhnech, i. 331, 335.
—— Conchobhar, son of Cathair; the son of, killed, ii. 411.
—— Conchobhar, son of Cathal Migaran, son of Toirdhelbhach, drowned, i. 185.
—— Conchobhar, son of Cormac, i. 347.
—— Conchobhar, son of Cormac, son of Diarmaid, i. 343.
—— Conchobhar, the son of Comarb Comain, slain, i. 591.
—— Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 485.
—— Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh Riabhach, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 631.
—— Conchobhar, son of Ferghal, son of Muirchertach, killed, i. 479.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, i. 601.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, i. 639.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tighernan, slain, i. 469; the sons of, i. 471.
—— Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach, i. 137.
—— Conchobhar Buidhe, son of Toirdhelbhach, i. 297, 331; slain, i. 337.
—— Conchobhar Crom, son of Tadhg, ii. 131.
—— Conchobhar Maenmaighe, i. 161, 165, 167; assumes the sovereignty of Connacht, and expels his father, i. 173; defeats De Curci, i. 179; slain, i. 183.
—— Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Aedh Breifnech, slain, i. 575.
—— Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Cathal Ruadh, king of Connacht, i. 515, 517.
—— Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 307, 325, 339, 381; killed, i. 369; the son of, i. 375.
—— Conn Citech, or Conn the left-handed, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, ii. 235, 429.

O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Cormac, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, i. 373, 377; died, i. 473.
—— Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, i. 623.
—— Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 61.
—— Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall, i. 625, 639.
—— Cuchonnacht; the son of, i. 131.
—— Cuchonnacht; the sons of, i. 445.
—— Derbhail, daughter of Maghnus, died, i. 561.
—— Derbhforgaill, or Derbhorgaill, daughter of, ii. 11.
—— Derbhorgaill, daughter of Maghnus, i. 579, 581; died, i. 589.
—— Diarmaid, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, died, ii. 89.
—— Diarmaid, son of Cairbre Citach, killed, ii. 385.
—— Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Riabhach, slain, i. 541.
—— Diarmaid, son of the Liathanach, slain, i. 513.
—— Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, i. 197.
—— Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, i. 339 bis.
—— Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, the son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 293; slain, i. 383.
—— Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, son of Turlough Mór, i. 239; died, i. 357.
—— Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, son of Maghnus, son of Turlough, i. 229.
—— Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, i. 233, 245.
—— Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, i. 227; slain, i. 265.
—— Diarmaid, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, i. 183.
—— Domhnall, ii. 15.
—— Domhnall; the daughter of, i. 167.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh Breifnech, died, ii. 15.
—— Domhnall, son of Comarb Comain, archdeacon of Elphin, died, i. 545.
—— Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, i. 343, 345.
—— Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 473.

O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Domhnall, son of Felim, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh, died, ii. 259.
—— Domhnall, son of John, son of Domhnall, died, i. 625.
—— Domhnall, son of Maghnus, i. 453, 457.
—— Domhnall, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 573.
—— Domhnall, son of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 331, 333, 381.
—— Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, died, i. 111.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall Irruis, i. 591.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg Og, killed, ii. 385.
—— Domhnall Irruis, son of Maghnus, i. 473, 477.
—— Donnchadh, king of Cianachta, i. 93.
—— Donnchadh, bishop of Elphin, i. 309, 311.
—— Donnchadh, son of Aedh-an-cletigh, slain, ii. 73.
—— Donnchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, slain, i. 313.
—— Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Midhech, i. 163, 165, 171.
—— Donnchadh, son of Eoghan, died, i. 507.
—— Donnchadh, son of Finghin, son of Maelsechlainn, bishop of Elphin, died, i. 365-7.
—— Donnchadh, son of Maghnus, i. 387.
—— Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach, i. 333.
—— Donnchadh, son of Muirghis, son of Donnchadh, i. 483.
—— Donnchadh, son of Ruaidhri, slain, i. 583.
—— Donnchadh, son of Ruaidhri, slain, i. 627.
—— Donnchadh, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, killed, i. 457.
—— Donnchadh Conallach, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, slain, i. 237.
—— Donnchadh Dubh, son of Conchobhar; the descendants of, ii. 385.
—— Donnchadh Gall, son of Domhnall, i. 607, 611.
—— Donnchadh Riabhach, son of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 497.
—— Donnchadh Uaithnech, son of Ruaidhri, slain, i. 207–9.

O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Dubhcabhlaigh, daughter of Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Buidhe, died, ii. 281.
—— Duibhessa, daughter of Ruaidhri, died, i. 305.
—— Eoghan, son of Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech, died, ii. 123–5.
—— Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, king of Connacht, i. 475, 477.
—— Eoghan Finn, son to the king of Connacht, died, ii. 23.
—— Eoghan "Mac-in-abaid," or "son of the Abbot," ii. 103; slain, ii. 119.
—— Fedhlim, Fedhlimidh, or Felim, i. 275, 297.
—— Fedhlim, or Felim, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, king of Connacht, i. 547, 548, n. [1], 555, 559, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583; slain, i. 587; the son of, i. 651; the grandsons of, ii. 65.
—— Fedhlim, or Fedhlimidh, son of Aedh-an-chleitín, slain, ii. 41.
—— Fedhlim, or Felim, son of Cairbre, son of Brian Ruadh, slain, ii. 385.
—— Fedhlim, son of Cathal, died, ii. 11.
—— Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, i. 285, 289, 297, 299, 321, 329, 343, 347, 357, 359, 369, 385, 405, 407, 409, 419, 421; made king of Connacht, i. 305; taken prisoner, i. 307, 309; liberated, and returns to Connacht, i. 313; recovers the sovereignty of Connacht, i. 315; assists O'Brien, i. 323; retreats to O'Donnell, i. 325; makes peace with the Justiciary, i. 331; expelled from Connacht, by the Justiciary, i. 333; returns to Connacht, i. 335; makes peace a second time with the Justiciary, i. 345; goes to England to complain of the English in Connacht, i. 353; invades Breifne, i. 363, 415; deposed, i. 387; reinstated, i. 393; sends ambassadors to king Henry III., i. 407; makes peace with the English, i. 423; receives a charter for five cantreds in Connacht, i. 425; attacked by MacWilliam Burk, i. 435; attacked by the English, i. 441; makes peace with the English, i. 449; died, i. 451; the son of, i. 383, 385, 387; the people of, i. 335.
O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Fedhlimidh, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 125, 127.
—— Fedhlimidh Clerech, or Felim the Cleric, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, ii. 69, 131–5; the descendants of, ii. 385.
—— Fer-gan-egla, son of Domhnall, son of Fedhlimidh, son of Toirdhelbach Carragh, died, ii. 457.
—— Ferghal, son of Muirghis, son of Donnchadh, i. 483.
—— Fethfailghe, wife of Muirchertach Muimhnech, died, i. 307.
—— Finnghuala, or Finola, daughter of Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech, died, ii. 93.
—— Finnghuala, daughter of Fedhlim, abbess of Cill-Craebhnat, died, i. 525.
—— Finnghuala, daughter of Maghnus, died, i. 555.
—— Finnghuala, daughter of Maghnus, son of Cathal, died, ii. 75.
—— Finnghuala, daughter of Ruaidhri, i. 379.
—— Finnghuala, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, died, ii. 103.
—— Gilla-Christ, son of Muirghis, son of Donnchadh, i. 483.
—— Gilla-dubh, son of Aedh, the son of Ruaidhri Ballach, died, ii. 301.
—— Gilla-Isa, son of the Liathanach, bishop of Elphin, i. 493; died, i. 517.
—— Gilla-ruadh, son of Lochlainn, i. 481.
—— Gormlaith, wife of Maghnus, died, i. 605–7.
—— Lassairfhina, daughter of Cathal Crobhderg, and wife of O'Donnell, i. 351; died, i. 489.
—— Lochlainn, son of Conchobhar, died, i. 517.
—— Lochlainn, son of Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach, i. 455, 459.
—— Lochlainn, son of Domhnall, killed, ii 125.
—— Lochlainn, son of Muirchertach, died, ii. 17.
—— Lochlainn; the sons of, i. 389.
—— Mac-an-abaidh, or "son of the Abbot," ii. 91. *See* under Eoghan.

O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Maelisa, i. 255.
—— Maelisa; the son of, i. 195, 197.
—— Maelisa, son of Toirdhelbhach, i. 267.
—— Maelsechlainn, or Maelechlainn, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, slain, i. 161.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, son of Aedh, died, i. 457.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, i. 261.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, slain, i. 559.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 349; killed, i. 373.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Maghnus, i. 485.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Tadhg, bishop of Elphin, i. 437; died, i. 441.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, i. 485.
—— Maghnus, i. 493.
—— Maghnus, son of Aedh Breifnech, killed, i. 613.
—— Maghnus, son of Art, killed, i. 473.
—— Maghnus, son of Cathal, ii. 25.
—— Maghnus, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 633.
—— Maghnus, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, king of Connaeht, i. 497, 499, 503, 505; died, i. 507.
—— Maghnus, son of Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 345.
—— Maghnus, son of Domhnall, tanist of Connacht, slain, i. 587; death of Gormlaith, wife of, i. 605–7.
—— Maghnus, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 545.
—— Maghnus, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 573.
—— Maghnus, son of Muirchertach, son of Cathal, ii. 125.
—— Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Turlough Mór, i. 239, 293, 301, 307, 325, 327, 331, 335, 339 bis, 363; killed, i. 365; the sons of, i. 279, 283, 297, 325, 375, 381.
O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Maghnus, son of Toirdhelbhach, i. 263.
—— Maghnus, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, slain, i. 161.
—— Maghnus, son of Tomaltach, i. 517.
—— Maghnus Og, son of Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech, slain, ii. 31.
—— Mathghamhain, or Mahon, killed, i. 469.
—— Mathghamhain, son of Aedh, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, i. 287.
—— Mathghamhain, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, i. 171; slain, i. 197.
—— Mathghamhain, son of Diarmaid Bachlach, slain, i. 389.
—— Mathghamhain, son of Domhnall Midhech, slain, i. 237.
—— Mathghamhain, son of Maghnus, died, ii. 49.
—— Matthew, son of Maghnus, abbot of Buill, died, i. 487.
—— Maurice, son of Niall, bishop of Elphin, i. 451; died, i. 493.
—— Mor, daughter of, (and wife of O'Ferghail), died, ii. 15.
—— Mor, daughter of Felim, died, i. 509.
—— Mor, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, died, i. 185.
—— Muirchertach, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 23.
—— Muirchertach, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, slain, i. 161.
—— Muirchertach, son of Cathal, ii. 61.
—— Muirchertach, son of Cathal, son of Diarmaid, i. 183.
—— Muirchertach, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, i. 343; slain, i. 345.
—— Muirchertach, son of Maghnus, i. 299.
—— Muirchertach, son of Maghnus, killed, i. 511.
—— Muirchertach, son of Muirchertach, died, ii. 35–7.
—— Muirchertach Muimhnech, or Murtough, the Momonian, son of Turlough Mór, i. 281 bis; death of Fethfailghe, wife of, i. 307; the sons of, i. 277, 295, 299, 341, 345; the descendants of i. 485, 631, 647; and *see* Clann-Muirchertaigh.

O' Conchobhair. (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Muirchertach Ruadh, son of Domhnall Irruis, slain, ii. 25.
—— Muirchertach Tephtach (or Murtough the Teffian), the son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, slain, i. 233.
—— Muiredhach, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, slain, i. 161.
—— Muirghes Cananach, or Maurice the Canon, son of Ruaidhri, died, i. 271.
—— Murchadh, son of Ruaidhri, i. 155.
—— Murchadh, son of Tadhg, son of Andrias, slain, i. 503.
—— Murchadh Og, son of Conchobhar, son of Cathal, died, ii. 109.
—— Niall, royal heir of Connacht, slain, i. 27.
—— Niall, son of Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, burned, i. 359.
—— Niall Gelbhuidhe, son of Muiredhach, son of Aedh Dall, i. 499, 503, 505; slain, i. 507.
—— Niall Ruadh, son of Cathal, i. 331.
—— Nuala, daughter of Ruaidhri, and queen of Uladh, died, i. 291.
—— Raghnailt, daughter of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, died, ii. 77.
—— Raghnailt, wife of Cathal O'Madadhain, died, i. 459.
—— Ruaidhri (Roderick, or Rory), son of Aedh, died, ii. 15.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, i. 337; drowned, i. 363.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, i. 639, 649, 651.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall, i. 653; ii. 3, 7.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh, king of Connacht, i, 535, 545, 548, n. [1], 549, 551, 563, 567, 569, 571, 575, 577, 579, 581, 589; slain, i. 583; the son of, i. 519.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh Riabhach, i. 509.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Muirchertach, drowned, ii. 31.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, royal heir of Connacht, slain, i. 483.

O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, i. 475, 477, 481.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Turlough, king of Connacht, ii. 39, 41, 45, 49, 53, 55; died, ii. 57; servant of trust to, ii. 111.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Turlough Mór, monarch of Ireland, i. 79, 143; submits to O'Brien, i. 69; blinds his son, i. 155; defeats Donnchadh O'Conor, i. 165; goes on a pilgrimage, *ib.*; returns, and makes peace with his son, i. 169; expelled by his own son, i. 173, retires to Tir-Conaill, i. 185; death of, i. 203; licentiousness of, i. 315; daughters of, i. 153, 315; the sons of, i. 179, 211, 285, 297, 313, 315, 325, 331, 343, 407, 443.
—— Ruaidhri-na-fedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Eoghan, king of Connacht, i. 589 bis, 599.
—— Ruaidhri "of the yellow hound," defeats O'Ruairc, i. 75; death of, i. 111.
—— Ruaidhri Og; the son of, died, ii. 313–15.
—— Sadhbh, or Sabina, daughter of Cathal Crobhderg, died, i. 453.
—— the Swarthy Parson, son of Tighernan, i. 483.
—— Tadhg, i. 335.
—— Tadhg, i. 355.
—— Tadhg; the sons of, i. 443.
—— Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, i. 347, 356, n. [6], 359 bis, 363 bis.
—— Tadhg, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 379, 381, 383.
—— Tadhg, son of Conn Cittach, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 429.
—— Tadhg, son of Cormac, i. 297.
—— Tadhg, son of Domhnall Irruis (or Donnell of Erris), i. 483, 491.
—— Tadhg, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 167.
—— Tadhg, son of Maelsechlainn, slain, i. 541.
—— Tadhg, son of Maghnus, slain, i. 543.
—— Tadhg, son of Niall, son of Muiredhach, slain, i. 461.

O' Conchobhair (*OConor*)—*cont.*
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, gains a battle, i. 83; died, *ib.*
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh, taken prisoner, i. 629.
—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, i. 633, 637, 639; ii. 35; died, ii. 49.
—— Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Aédh, king of Connacht, i. 477; slain, i. 483.
—— Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, i. 611.
—— Tadhg, son of Tuathal, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 379; died, i. 397.
—— Tadhg Dall, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, died, i. 471.
—— Tadhg-an-eich-ghil ("Teige of the white steed"), king of Connacht, i. 25, 63.
—— Tadhg-na-tuaighe, or "Teige of the axe," the son of Felim, son of Eoghan, ii. 227.
—— Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, ii. 281.
—— Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach; the sons of, ii. 387.
—— Tighernach, son of Cathal Migaran, i. 277, 281; the sons of, i. 349.
—— Tighernan; the sons of, i. 411.
—— Tighernan, son of Cathal, i. 275.
—— Tighernan, son of Conchobhar, son of Cathal Migaran, i. 289, 291; killed, i. 291.
—— Tighernan, son of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan, slain, i. 473.
—— Toirdhelbhach (or Turlough), slain, i. 615.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, i. 357, 373, 375, 379, 387, 389, 393; died, i. 453; the sons of, i. 477, 479.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, king of Connacht, i. 591, 593, 595, 603, 609, 613, 615, 619, 623, 625, 627, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645; slain, i. 647; the wives of, i. 621, 631, 643.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh; the daughter of, ii. 21.

O' Conchobair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh Breifnech, slain, ii. 15.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Cathal Crobhderg, i. 245.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Eoghan, i. 495, 497; slain, i. 503.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Felim Buidhe, killed, ii. 251.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, prior of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, i. 285, 307; died, i. 393.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, king of Connacht, i. 185, 211, 245, 273, 275, 277, 283, 295; taken prisoner, i. 227; escaped, i. 229; banished from Connacht, i. 231; death of, i. 349; the sons of, i. 277.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, king of Connacht, birth of, i. 77; joins MacLachlainn, i. 105; plunders Tuadh-Mumha, i. 107; wounded, i. 107; hostings by, i. 109, 110, 119; deceives his opponents, i. 113; plunders Munster, i. 113, 115; invades Meath, i. 115, 119; kills the hostages of Desmond, i. 119; takes the hostages of Munster, i. 121; expedition to Dublin, *ib.*; opposed by the inhabitants of Leinster and Munster, i. 123; ravages Leinster, i. 125; erects the castle of Athlone, i. 127; invades Munster, i. 129; death of Mor, wife of i. 115; death of Taillte, wife of, i. 123.
—— Toirdhelbhach Og, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlim, foster-son of the Ui-Briuin, died, i. 459.
—— Tomaltach, son of Aedh, comarb of Patrick (i.e. archbishop of Armagh), i. 163–7; died bishop of Elphin, i. 219.
—— Tomaltach, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Maelsechlainn, bishop of Elphin, i. 375 bis, 405, 425; appointed archbishop of Tuam, i. 427; consecrated at Rome, i. 431; outraged by Prendergast, i. 451; died i. 485; death of Derbhorgaill, mother of i. 453.
—— Tuathal, ii. 257.

O' Conchobhair (*O'Conor*)—*cont.*
—— Tuathal, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i. 287, 307; slain, i. 331.
—— Una, daughter of Aedh, son of Fedhlim, died, i. 555.
—— Una, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, died, ii. 101.
—— of Connacht, at war with O'Raighilligh, i. 361.
—— of Cianachta, or Keenaght, co. Londonderry, i. 87.
O'Conchobhair Ciarraidhe, or *O'Conor Kerry*, i. 63; the son of, i. 91.
—— Conchobhar, the king of Ciarraighe-Luachra, slain, ii. 31.
—— Conchobhar, son of Conchobhar, ii. 249; the wife of, ii. 251.
—— Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, slain, ii. 113.
—— Mathghamhain, or Mahon, king of Ciarraighe, i. 139.
O'Conchobhair Corcumruaidh, or *O'Conor of Corcomroe*, co. Clare, Aedh, king of Corcomroe, slain, i. 135.
—— Conchobhar, son of Brian Og, killed, ii. 171; the son of, ii. 171.
—— Conchobhar, son of Maelsechlainn, died, i. 93.
—— Donnchadh, son of Brian Og; the sons of, ii. 171.
—— Fedhlimidh-an-einigh, son of Domhnall, king of Corcomroe, died, ii. 29.
O'Conchobhair Donn, or *O Conor Donn*, Aedh, died, ii. 165.
—— Aedh, son of Diarmaid, son of Cairbre, son of Eoghan Caech, ii. 409, 439, 461, 511.
—— Aedh, son of Eoghan Caech, deposed, ii. 357.
—— Cairbre, son of Eoghan Caech, died, ii. 351.
—— Conn, son of Diarmaid, son of Cairbre, killed, ii. 385.
—— Diarmaid, son of Cairbre, son of Eoghan Caech, chief of Clann-Toirdhelbhaigh, ii. 353, 357, 367, 371, 373, 375, 377, 387, 389, 407, 409, 411, 415, 417, 461; died, ii. 481.
O' Conchobhair Donn (*O'Conor Donn*)—*cont.*
—— Dubhaltach, son of Tadhg Buidhe, killed, ii. 425.
—— Dubhaltach, son of Tuathal, ii. 435.
—— Felim, son of Tadhg Buidhe, killed, ii. 425.
—— Felim, son of Toirdhelbhach Og, slain, ii. 175.
—— Felimy, ii. 353.
—— John, ii. 353.
—— Medhbh, daughter of Conchobhar, son of Eoghan Caech, died, ii. 453.
—— Tadhg Buidhe, son of Conchobhar, killed, ii. 425.
—— Tadhg Buidhe; the sons of, ii. 353.
—— Tadhg Carrach, son of Toirdhelbhach Donn, died, ii. 133.
—— Toirdhelbhach, ii. 67, 75.
—— Toirdhelbhach; the sons of, ii. 143-5.
—— Toirdhelbhach; the posterity of, ii. 493–5.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Diarmaid, son of Cairbre, died, ii. 453.
—— Toirdhelbhach Og, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach, king of Connacht, ii. 57, 63; slain, ii. 119.
—— Toirdhellbhach Og; the sons of, ii. 103.
——, other members of the family, ii. 61, 97, 105, 113, 135, 239, 313, 339, 367.
O'Conchobhair Failghe, or *O'Conor Faly*, Art-an-bhogain, slain, ii. 183.
—— Brian, son of Cathair, ii. 305, 307, 311.
—— Calbhach, slain, i. 531.
—— Calbhach, died, ii. 163.
—— Calbhach Mór, i. 501.
—— Calbhach, son of Cathair, killed, ii. 189.
—— Calbhach, son of Murchadh, ii. 119.
—— Calbhach, king of Ui-Failghe, ii. 149.
—— Calbhach; the wife of, ii. 161.
—— Cathair, ii. 183.
—— Cathair, son of Conn, son of the Calbhach, killed, ii. 211.
—— Cathair Ruadh, son of Cathair, ii. 305.
—— Cathal, son of, killed, ii. 121.
—— Cathal, son of, ii. 451.

O'Conchobhair Failghe (*O Conor Faly*)—*cont.*
—— Cathal, royal heir of Ui-Failghe, slain, ii. 45.
—— Conchobhar, king of Ui-Failghe, slain, i. 107.
—— Conchobhar, son of Cormac, slain in a duel, ii. 453.
—— Conn, son of the Calbhach, ii. 167.
—— Conn, son of the Calbhach, son of Murchadh, died, ii. 175.
—— Cormac, son of, slain, ii. 419.
—— Cúaibhne, king of Ui-Failghe, i. 129.
—— Cúaibhne, or Cuaifne, died, ii. 53.
—— Donnchadh, king of Ui-Failghe, killed, i. 133.
—— Donnchadh, son of Gillafhaelain, king of Ui-Failghe, slain, i. 49.
—— Eoghan, son of Murchadh, son of Cathair, killed, ii. 111.
—— Failghe, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 97.
—— Fedhlimidh, son of Cathal, royal heir of Ui-Failghe, died, ii. 89.
—— Finnghuala, daughter of, died, ii. 191.
—— Joanna, daughter of, died, i. 555.
—— John Ballagh; the sons of, ii. 211.
—— Maelmordha, slain, i. 531.
—— Maelmordha, king of Ui-Failghe, killed, i. 135.
—— Maelsechlainn, killed, i. 133.
—— Maurice Mael, killed, ii. 69.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 531.
—— Muirchertach, king of Ui-Failghe, or Offaly, died, ii. 59.
—— Murchadh, king of Ui-Failghe, ii. 63.
—— Murchadh, king of Ui-Failghe, ii. 117.
—— Murchadh, son of Cathair, killed, ii. 183.
—— Rughraidhe, son of Cathair, died, ii. 201.
—— Tadhg, son of the Calbhach, son of Murchadh, died, ii. 171.
—— Tadhg, son of Gilla-Patraic, ii. 453.
—— Tadhg; the sons of, ii. 211.
—— the daughter of, died, ii. 107.
—— other members of the sept of, ii. 79, 83, 137, 243, 287, 311.

O'Conchobhair Ruaidh, or *O'Conor Roe*, Aedh, ii. 409.
—— Aedh, son of Fedhlim; the posterity of, ii. 493.
—— Brian, son of Tadhg Buidhe, ii. 213.
—— Brian Ballagh, son of the Calbhach, son of Tadhg Buidhe, hanged, ii. 479.
—— Calbhach, son of Conn, son of Felim Ruadh, ii. 487.
—— Cathal, son of Tadhg Buidhe, ii. 213.
—— Cathal; the posterity of, ii. 381.
—— Cathal Dubh, ii. 117, 119, 121, 127; the son of, ii. 123.
—— Cathal Ruadh; the descendants of, ii. 385.
—— Cedach, son of, hanged, ii. 485.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg Buidhe, ii. 387.
—— Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, slain, ii. 387.
—— Derbhorgaill, wife of, died, ii. 63.
—— Diarmaid, son of Cathal Ruadh Beg, son of Cathal Ruadh, ex-prior, died, ii. 511.
—— Donnchadh, son of Felim Buidhe, hanged, ii. 485.
—— Eoghan, son of, ii. 127.
—— Eoghan, son of Felimidh Finn, died, ii. 233.
—— Felim; the grandsons of, ii. 145.
—— Felim Buidhe, son of Cairbre, son of Aedh, son of Felim Finn, killed, ii. 379.
—— Felim Finn, the son of Tadhg, died, ii. 187–9.
—— Felim Finn; the descendants of, ii. 263–5, 377.
—— Felim Og, son of Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, ii. 487.
—— Felim Ruadh, son of Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, ii. 375–7.
—— Rughraidhe, son of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh, killed, ii. 359.
—— Ruaidhri Ruadh, son of Tadhg Buidhe, ii. 213.
—— Tadhg, ii. 117.
—— Tadhg, taken prisoner, ii. 493.
—— Tadhg; the sons of, ii. 493, 501, 505.

O'Conchobhair Ruadh (*O'Conor Roe*)—*cont.*
—— Tadhg, son of Tadhg Buidhe, ii. 213.
—— Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, half-king of Connacht, died, ii. 167.
—— Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh, ii. 235; died, ii. 285; the sons of, ii. 357.
—— Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg Buidhe, chief of his sept, ii. 387, 389, 461.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, ii. 65, 67, 75, 81, 85, 87.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Felim Finn, killed, ii. 187.
—— Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, king of Connacht, ii. 47, 49, 57, 59, 63.
—— Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, son of Cathal Ruadh, ii. 251.
—— Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, son of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Cathal Ruadh, ii. 285, 301, 333, 335, 361; died, ii. 375.
—— other members of the sept of, ii. 61, 123, 239, 263, 271, 339, 395.
O'Conchobhair Sligigh, or *O'Conor Sligo*, Aedh, son of Brian, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 301.
—— Aedh, son of Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, slain, ii. 31.
—— Ailbhe, daughter of Tadhg, died, i. 543.
—— Brian, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach, ii. 123, 129, 143, 147; died, ii. 157.
—— Brian, son of Felim; the sons of, ii. 255.
—— Brian Caech, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 193.
—— Calbhach son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, heir of Sligo, died, ii. 435.
—— Calbhach Caech, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 201.
—— Cathal, son of Cathal Og, died, ii. 51.
—— Cathal, son of Domhnall; the tomb of, ii. 103.
—— Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, i. 571, 573.
—— Cathal Og, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall, ii. 17, 19, 21, 23; died, ii. 25; the sons of, ii. 65, 69, 85, 89, 255.
O'Conchobhair Sligigh (*O'Conor Sligo*)—*cont.*
—— Cathal Og, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, slain, ii. 219.
—— Cathal Og, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, ii. 443, 445; defeated, ii. 381; slain, ii. 439.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrias, i. 615.
—— Derbhorgaill, daughter of, died, ii. 63.
—— Diarmaid Ruadh, son of Tadhg, son of Andrias, slain, i. 545.
—— Domhnall; the sons of, i. 543, 621.
—— Domhnall, son of Andrias, i. 527; death of Dubhesa, wife of, i. 607–9.
—— Domhnall, son of Cathal Og, slain, ii. 55.
—— Domhnall, son of Eoghan, lord of Sligo, slain, ii. 191.
—— Domhnall, son of Gilla-dubh, son of Eoghan Caech, died, ii. 433–5.
—— Domhnall, son of Muirchertach, ii. 29, 31, 35, 37, 41, 45, 57, 61, 65, 69 bis, 71, 73; the sons of, ii. 97.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighnech, i. 511; the sons of, i. 573, 579, 581, 583.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, tanist of Connacht, slain, i. 539.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, chief of Lower Connacht, ii. 361, 371, 423, 439, 443, 463, 475; goes to England, ii. 397; returns from England, with a patent for his lands, ii. 405; the hostages of, taken by Malbie, ii. 441; goes security for O'Conor Donn, ii. 461; death of, ii. 483.
—— Donnchadh, son of Cathal Og, ii. 487.
—— Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, i. 573.
—— Eoghan, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, ii. 219.
—— Eoghan, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach, ii. 143.
—— Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, son of Felim, son of Maghnus, died, ii. 483.

O'Conchobhair Sligigh (*O'Conor Sligo*)—*cont.*
—— Etain, daughter of Cathal Og, died, ii. 79.
—— Fedhlimidh, son of Cathal Og, ii. 81, 97, 103.
—— Fedhlimidh, or Felim, son of Maghnus, lord of Sligo and Lower Connacht, ii. 193, 197; died, ii. 231.
—— James, son of John, son of Ruaidhri, ii. 371.
—— John, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, i. 573.
—— John, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, killed, ii. 201.
—— John Mor, son of Mahon, slain, ii. 73.
—— Maelechlainn Riabhach, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, died, i. 607.
—— Maghnus, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, i. 573.
—— Medhbh, daughter of Domhnall, ii. 449.
—— Medhbh, daughter of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 369.
—— Muirchertach, son of Domhnall, ii. 67, 83, 87.
—— Muirchertach, son of Domhnall, lord of Cairbre, died, i. 611.
—— Muirchertach, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, i. 573.
—— Muirchertach, son of Felim, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh, hanged, ii. 281.
—— Muirchertach Bacach, son of Domhnall, lord of Sligech, died, ii. 105.
—— Nuala, daughter of Muirchertach, died, ii. 111.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 581.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, i. 573.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Felim, ii. 375.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Felim, son of Maghnus, ii. 361.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, ii. 341.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh; the sons of, ii. 191, 201.
—— Tadhg, son of, ii. 301.
—— Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach Carragh, died, ii. 185.
O'Conchobhair Sligigh (*O'Conor Sligo*)—*cont.*
—— Tadhg, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighnech, i. 507, 511, 525, 527, 561; died, i. 541; death of Sadhbh, daughter of Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, wife of, i. 521.
—— Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall i. 615; died, i. 621.
—— Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, slain, ii. 103.
—— Tadhg, son of Cathal Og, ii. 291, 293, 297, 301, 335; death of, ii. 359; death of Johanna, daughter of O'Domhnaill, the wife of, ii. 365.
—— Tadhg, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 193.
—— Tadhg, son of Maghnus, ii. 29, 31, 35, 37, 39, 41; slain, ii. 45.
—— Tadhg Og, son of Cathal Og, killed, ii. 435.
—— Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, ii. 225, 291, 335; slain, ii. 347; the sons of, *ib.*; death of Silè (Julia), wife of, ii. 457.
—— Toirdhelbhach Carragh; the descendants of, ii. 355.
—— Tuathal, son of Muirchertach, i. 507, 509.
—— other members of the sept, ii. 301, 339, 415, 417, 419.
O'Confhiacla, or Ua Confhiacla, Aedh, king of Tethfa, slain, i. 45.
O'Conghaile, or Ua Conghaile (*O'Conolly*), Colman Cam, successor of St. Molaise, died, i. 39.
—— Donnchadh, royal heir of Eri, slain, i. 17.
—— Feindidh, died, i. 145.
O'Conghaláin (*O'Connellan*), Thomas, bishop of Achonry, died, ii. 209.
O'Conmhaigh (now *Conway*), Gilla-na-naemh, a musician, died, ii. 21.
O'Connachtaigh (*O'Conaghty*), Flann, bishop of Kilmore, died, i. 307.
—— Macraith, son of Gillachalma, slain, i. 401.
O'Connachtain, Gillachiarain, i. 169.
O'Conne, or Ua Conne, Maelisa, died, i. 119.
O'Connellan; *see* O'Conghaláin.
O'Connicén, the Timpanach, slain, i. 157.

O'Connmachain, i. 603.
O'Connorchi, Christian, bishop of Lismore, i. 175.
O'Conolly; *see* O'Conghaile.
O'Conor, or Ua Conchobhair; *see* O'Conchobhair.
O'Conroi, Gilla-na-naingel, killed, i. 481.
O'Corcrain, or Ua Corcrain, Diarmaid, vision of, i. 9.
O'Cormacán, Maelpetair, master of Ros-Comain, died, i. 319.
O'Craidhén, O'Croidhén, or O'Cridhain (*O'Crean*), Andrew, bishop of Elphin, ii. 455, 459.
—— Domhnall, died, ii. 207.
—— John, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 513.
O'Crean; *see* O'Craidhén, and O'Crechain.
O'Crechain (*O'Crean*), Maeleoin, died, i. 361.
O'Crichain, or Ua Crichain, royal heir of Fernmhagh, i. 103.
—— Cathal, i. 25.
—— Cathalan, king of Fernmhagh, i. 27; killed, i. 29.
—— Cumhidhe, king of Fernmhagh, and his son, slain, i. 131.
—— Domhnall, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, slain, i. 69.
—— Niall, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, slain, i. 127.
O'Criodachain, Catherine, daughter of, died, ii. 227.
O'Croidhén; *see* O'Craidhén.
O'Cuairsceith; *see* under Burk.
O'Cuanna, Diarmaid, great priest of Elphin, i. 381.
—— Madadhan, i. 83.
—— Mathghamhain, king of Claenghlais, killed, i. 453.
O'Cuilin, Gillacoimdedh, provost of Inis-Mic-Nerin, in Loch-Cé, died, i. 333.
O'Cuill (*O'Quill*) Cennfaeladh, poet, died, i. 49.
—— Cennfaeladh, died, ii. 207.
O Cuindlis, Domhnall, a historian, slain, i. 643.
O'Cuinn (*O'Quin*), Aedh, slain, i. 207.
—— Amhlaibh, slays Ruaidhri O'Flaherty, i. 209.
O'Cuinn (*O'Quin*)—*cont.*
—— Amhlaibh, son of Diarmaid, slain, i. 407
—— Cairbre, chief of Muinter-Gillgan, died, ii. 25.
—— Cathal, chief of Muinter-Gillgan, slain, ii. 13.
—— Conghalach, king-chieftain of Magh-Lughach, slain, i. 259.
—— Cuchonnacht, chief of Muinter-Gillgan, i. 635.
—— Diarmaid, i. 51.
—— Diarmaid, slain, i. 407.
—— Diarmaid, chief of Muinter-Gillgan, died, i. 319.
—— Dubhthemhrach, daughter of, i. 309.
—— Etain, queen of Munster, died, i. 181.
—— Gilla-Beraigh, slain, i. 435.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, chieftain of Muinter-Gillgan, died, i. 451.
—— Gormghal, chief of Muinter-Gillgan, taken prisoner, i. 207.
—— Sitric, i. 197.
—— Sitric, chief of Muinter-Gillgan, slain, i. 163.
—— Thomas, a Friar Minor, elected bishop of Elphin, i. 367.
—— Thomas, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, i. 403; died, i. 483.
O'Cuirc (*O'Quirk*), Cennedigh, king of Muscraidhe, i. 45.
—— Domhnall, king of Muscraidhe, slain, i. 45.
—— Gillabrighde, king of Muscraidhe-Breoghain, i. 87.
O'Cuirnin, Cairbre, slain, ii. 67.
—— Cathal, ollave of Breifne, died, ii. 139.
—— Conchobhar Carrach, ollave of the Breifne, died, ii. 199.
—— Conla, slain, ii. 131.
—— Cormac, died, ii. 89.
—— Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach, slain, ii. 131.
—— Domhnall Glas, died, ii. 231.
—— Domhnall Ruadh, son of Sigradh, died, ii. 89.
—— Ferceirtne, ii. 231.
—— John, slain, ii. 131; the son of, *ib.*

O'Cuirnin—*cont.*
—— Maghnus Og, slain, ii. 465.
—— Sigradh, slain, ii. 67.
—— Thomas, ollave of Breifne, died, ii. 91.
—— the monk, died, i. 429.
O'Cuirrin, Bloscadh; the son o^c, i. 193.
O'Culechain, Diarmaid, a scribe, i. 265.
O'Daighri (*O'Deery*), Amhlaibh, died, i. 179.
—— Macraith, herenagh of Derry, i. 161.
—— Maelisa, herenagh of Derry, died, i. 259.
O'Daimhin (*O'Devine*), Domhnall, slain, i. 249.
O'Dalaigh (*O'Daly*), Aenghus, professor of poetry, died, i. 461.
—— Aenghus Cairbrech, died, ii. 207.
—— Aenghus Ruadh, a poet, died, ii. 7.
—— Cerbhall, chief poet of Corcumruadh, died, ii. 109.
—— Cerbhall Buidhe, son of Tadhg, son of Aenghus Finnabhrach, i. 371.
—— Domhnall, slain, ii. 489.
—— Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, *i.e.* "Bolg-an-dána," died, ii. 109.
—— Donnchadh Mór, poet, died, i. 365.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, poet, i. 309.
—— Godfrey Finn, died, ii. 207.
—— Lochlainn, son of Aenghus Ruadh, died, ii. 35.
—— Lughaidh, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died, i. 627.
—— Maeleoin, died, ii. 517.
—— Maelisa, a poet, died, i. 557.
—— Maelisa, poet, and chief of Corca-Raidhe, i. 169.
—— Tadhg, poet, died, i. 163.
—— Tadhg, son of Aenghus Ruadh, died, ii. 35.
—— Tadhg, son of Cerbhall Buidhe, a poet, died, i. 477.
O'Dalaighs, poets, i. 259. *See* Muinter-Dalaigh.
O'Davoran; *see* O'Dubhdabhorenn.
O'Deery; *see* O'Daighre.
O'Deghaidh (*O'Dea*), Lochlainn Riabhach, slain, i. 559.
O'Dempsey; see O'Dimusaigh.
O'Deorain (*O'Doran*), William, ollave-brehon of the Kavanaghs, died, ii. 111; and *see* O'Dorain.
O'Dermody; *see* O'Diarmada.
O'Devine; *see* O'Daimhin, and O'Doimhín.
O'Devlin; *see* O'Dobhailen.
Odhbha (pron. *Ova*, a place in Meath, not identified), a battle at, i. 17.
O'Diarmada, or O'Dermody, Conchobhar, i. 179.
—— Conchobhar, i. 183.
O'Dimusaigh (*O'Dempsey*), Bebhinn, wife of, died, ii. 53.
—— Brian, slain, ii. 103.
—— Cathal, royal heir of Clann-Maelughra, slain, ii. 103.
—— Culen, i. 287.
—— Culen, died, i. 607.
—— Diarmaid, i. 545.
—— Diarmaid, son of Cubrogha, slain, i. 187.
—— Donnchadh, died, ii. 75.
—— Fedhlimidh, slain, ii. 103.
—— Maelmordha, king of Clann-Maelughra, died, ii. 125.
—— Muirchertach, died, ii. 135.
—— Muirchertach Og, killed, ii. 283.
—— Toirdhelbach Dubh, killed, ii. 283.
—— Uaithne, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 419.
Odis (*Wodehouse*), Thomas, ii. 443.; *see* Udis.
Odo (Eudes), king of the Franks, i. 41.
O'Dobhailen (*O'Devlin*), bishop of Kells, died, i. 245.
—— Domhnall Og, died, ii. 459.
—— Foghartach, chief of Corann, i. 385.
—— Foghartach, slain, i. 547.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, son of Dal-redochair, a standard bearer, i. 587.
—— Macbethaidh, herenagh of Camach, died, i. 187.
O'Dochartaigh (*O'Dogherty*), king of Cenel-Conaill, slain, i. 201.
—— Aedh Gruama, killed, ii. 341.
—— Andiles, chief of Ard-Midhair, died, i. 507.
—— Caitilín, or Catherine, wife of, died, ii. 271.
—— Cathair, son of, killed, ii. 487.

O'Dochartaigh (*O'Dogherty*)—*cont.*
—— Cathair, son of Gerald, son of Domhnall, son of Felim, slain, ii. 341.
—— Conchobhar, chief of Ard-Midhair, died, i. 401.
—— Conchobhar, chief of Ard-Midhair, died, ii. 145.
—— Conchobhar Carragh, died, ii. 227.
—— David, slain, i. 241.
—— Domhnall, chief of Ard-Midhair, i. 639.
—— Domhnall, king of Cenel-Enna and Ard-Midhair, died, i. 207.
—— Domhnall Carragh, king-chieftain of Ard-Midhair, slain, i. 229.
—— Domhnall Og, died, ii. 49.
—— Echmarcach, i. 177.
—— Echmarcach, lord of Inis-Eoghain, died, ii. 259.
—— Felim; the wife of, ii. 271.
—— Gerald, son of Domhnall, son of Felim, ii. 259; died, ii. 325.
—— Gillabrighde, slain, i. 201.
—— Gilla-srón-mhael, opposes O'Maeldoraidh, i. 191.
—— John, chief of Ard-Midhair, i. 639.
—— John, chief of Ard-Midhair, ii. 19.
—— John, son of Felim, son of Conchobhar Carragh, ii. 341.
—— John Og, son of John, son of Felim, ii. 487.
—— Niall, son of Conchobhar Carragh, died, ii. 275.
—— Niall Caech, son of Gerald, son of Domhnall, killed, ii. 313.
—— Rudhraidhe, son of Eoghan, son of Aedh Balbh, died, ii. 273.
—— Rudhraidhe, son of Felim, ii. 313.
—— Rudhraidhe, son of Felim, son of Conchobhar Carragh, ii. 341.
—— other members of the family, i. 631, 645; ii. 79, 213.
—— the goblet of, i. 199.
O'Dogherty, or O'Doherty; *see* O'Dochartaigh.
O'Doimhín (*O'Davine*, or *O'Devine*), Flaithbhertach, king of Feara-Manach, slain, i. 481. *See* O'Daimhin.
O'Domhnaill (*O'Donnell*), Aedh, or Hugh, i. 501, 505.
—— Aedh, i. 595.
—— Aedh, king of Tir-Conaill; the wife of, i. 579.
—— Aedh; death of Derbhorgaill, wife of, i. 589.
—— Aedh, ii. 345.
—— Aedh, son of Aedh Ruadh, ii. 185, 199.
—— Aedh, son of the Calbhach, ii. 483, 489.
—— Aedh, son of Cathbharr, i. 127.
—— Aedh, son of Domhnall Og, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 529, 579; died, i. 617.
—— Aedh, son of Maghnus, son of Aedh, lord of Tir-Conaill, ii. 381, 395, 413, 415, 417, 441, 463; the wife of, ii. 483.
—— Aedh, son of Nechtan, royal heir of Cenel-Conaill, drowned, ii. 177.
—— Aedh, son of Niall, slain, ii. 29.
—— Aedh, son of Niall Garbh, ii. 193.
—— Aedh Buidhe (or Hugh Boy), son of Aedh Ruadh, ii. 225, 261, 269, 273, 275, 307; died, ii. 313–15; the people of, ii. 295.
—— Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh, son of Turlough-an-fhina, lord of Tir-Conaill, ii. 205, 221, 223, 225, 227; died, ii. 307. *See* also under Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh.
—— Aedh Og, son of Aedh Buidhe, slain, ii. 481.
—— Aedh Og, son of Aedh Dubh, ii. 417.
—— Aedh Og, son of Aedh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh, lord of Tir-Conaill, ii. 207, 209, 213, 215, 219, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 251, 255, 267, 271, 275. *See* also under Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh.
—— Aedh Ruadh, son of Aedh, son of Maghnus, ii. 517; treacherously apprehended by the English, ii. 483.
—— Aedh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh, lord of Tir-Conaill, ii. 163, 165, 171, 181, 183, 193; born, ii. 153; resigns his sovereignty ii. 195; resumes it, ii. 199; died, ii. 205.
—— Aedh Ruadh; the son of, ii. 459.
—— Aenghus, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 645; killed, ii. 9.

O'Domhnaill (*O'Donnell*)—*cont.*
—— Aenghus, son of Niall, slain, ii. 167.
—— Andiles, son of Muirchertach, i. 489.
—— Art, son of Aedh, slain, i. 619.
—— Calbhach, or Calvagh, died, ii. 187.
—— Calbhach, ii. 313.
—— Calbhach, ii. 343.
—— Calbhach, son of Maghnus, ii. 335.
—— Calbhach, son of Maghnus, son of Aedh Dubh, died, ii. 390, n. [1].
—— Calbhach Og, son of Conn, son of the Calbhach, killed, ii. 485.
—— Cathbharr, died, i. 95.
—— Conchobhar, son of Aedh, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 619, 635; slain, i. 641.
—— Conchobhar Og, son of Conchobhar Caech, ii. 257.
—— Conn; the sons of, i. 41.
—— Conn, ii. 339.
—— Conn, son of Aedh Ruadh, chief of Tir-Conaill, ii. 191, 193, 195, 197.
—— Conn, son of the Calbhach; the sons of, ii. 485.
—— Conn, son of the Calbhach; the wife of, ii. 467.
—— Conn, son of Niall Garbh, slain, ii. 167.
—— Cormac, slain, i. 241.
—— Cormac, son of Cormac, slain, i. 489.
—— Cormac, son of the Ferleighinn (or Lector), chief of Fánad, i. 489.
—— Derbhail, daughter of Aedh, abandoned by her husband, i. 631; died, i. 643.
—— Domhnall, i. 427.
—— Domhnall, i. 445.
—— Domhnall, i. 463.
—— Domhnall, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 295, 307, 319.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh, ii. 485.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh Ruadh, ii. 197, 203; slain, ii. 225.
—— Domhnall, son of Domhnall, son of Niall, hanged, ii. 185.
—— Domhnall, son of Domhnall Mór, i. 437 bis.
—— Domhnall, son of Nechtan, ii. 163; died, ii. 199.
—— Domhnall, son of Niall, died, ii. 141.
O'Domhnaill (*O'Donnell*)—*cont.*
—— Domhnall, son of Niall, slain, ii. 163.
—— Domhnall, son of Niall; the sons of, ii. 79.
—— Domhnall, son of Niall Garbh, killed, ii. 331–3.
—— Domhnall Mór, or Donnell the Great, son of Egnechan, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 241, 247, 325, 329, 333; died, i. 353; the wife of, i. 351, 489, note.
—— Domhnall Og, son of Domhnall Mór, i. 479, 481; slain, i. 487; death of Lasair-fhiona, daughter of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conor, wife of, i. 489.
—— Donnchadh, ii. 3.
—— Donnchadh, slain, ii. 13.
—— Donnchadh, ii. 155.
—— Donnchadh, son of Aedh Dubh, ii. 323.
—— Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ruadh, mutilated, ii. 203.
—— Donnchadh Cairbrech, son of Aedh Dubh, ii. 325.
—— Egnechán, killed, ii. 155.
—— Egnechán, ii. 167.
—— Egnechán, king of Tir-Conaill, slain, i. 237.
—— Egnechán, son of Aedh Dubh, ii. 325.
—— Egnechán, son of Domhnall, killed, ii. 289.
—— Egnechán, son of Nechtan, ii. 181; killed, ii. 195.
—— Eoghan, son of Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh, ii. 245.
—— Eoghan, the son of Art, slain, i. 645.
—— Eoghan, son of Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall Mór, i. 487.
—— Eoghan, son of Niall, heir of Tir-Conaill, killed, ii. 181.
—— Eoghan, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Maelechlainn, slain, ii. 39.
—— Fedhlimidh, or Felimy, died, i. 619.
—— Fedhlimidh, slain, ii. 17.
—— Fedhlimidh; the son of, ii. 141.
—— Felim, son of Godfrey, son of John of Lurg, ii. 261.
—— the Ferleighinn, i. 529.

O'Domhnaill (*O'Donnell*)—*cont.*
—— Gilla-Choluim, the grandson of, king of Cenel-Luighdech, i. 87.
—— Gilla-Christ, son of Cathbharr, i. 39.
—— Godfrey, slain, i. 631.
—— Goffraigh, or Godfrey, king of Tir-Conaill, mortally wounded, i. 423; died, i. 427.
—— Goffraigh, son of Domhnall Mór, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 383.
—— Gormlaith, daughter of Aedh Ruadh, died, ii. 249.
—— Gormlaith, daughter of, and wife of O'Neill, died, ii. 9.
—— Inghen-dubh, daughter of Aedh Ruadh, died, ii. 191.
—— James Ballach, son of Niall, killed, ii. 299.
—— John, ii. 17; defeated, ii. 31.
—— John, ii. 93; at war with his sons, ii. 91.
—— John; the sons of, ii. 79, 91, 149.
—— John, son of Conn, slain, ii. 325.
—— John, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Garbh, hanged, ii. 191.
—— John of Lurg, son of Aedh Dubh, hanged ii. 325.
—— Maelechlainn, or Maelsechlainn, i. 373; slain, i. 377.
—— Maelechlainn, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, i. 603.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall Mór, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 355.
—— Maghnus, ii. 7, 9.
—— Maghnus, son of Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh, chief of Tir-Conaill, plunders Cenel-Feradhaigh, ii. 213; assists O'Donnell, *ib.* 237; harasses O'Neill's allies, *ib.* 247; arbitrates between O'Donnell and O'Neill, *ib.* 251–3; defeats O'Neill, *ib.* 255; erects the castle of Lifford, *ib.* 261; takes Cul-mhic-an-tréin, *ib.* 269; at war with his father, *ib.* 275, 293–5; and with Aedh Buidhe O'Donnell, *ib.* 307; king of Tir-Conaill, *ib.* 309; captures Sligo, *ib.* 315; invades Connacht, *ib.* 323; takes the crannog of Loch-Bethach, *ib.* 325; demolishes Enniskillen, *ib.* 331; invades Lower Connacht, *ib.* 335, 345; at war with O'Neill, *ib.* 345; the wife of, *ib.* 289; the daughter of, *ib.* 365.
—— Maghnus, son of Conn, son of the Calbhach, killed, ii. 505.
—— Maghnus Eoghanach, died, ii. 25.
—— Maghnus Meabhlach, i. 653.
—— Maghnus Og, son of Maghnus, killed, ii. 471.
—— Margaret, daughter of Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh, died, ii. 447.
—— Nechtan, son of Toirdhelbhach-an-fhina, lord of Tir-Conaill, ii. 157; slain, ii. 161.
—— Nechtan; the sons of, ii. 163.
—— Niall, slain, i. 561.
—— Niall, i. 651.
—— Niall, son of Aedh, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 641, 643, 645.
—— Niall; the sons of, ii. 43.
—— Niall, son of Niall Garbh, slain, ii. 99.
—— Niall Garbh, slain, i. 653.
—— Niall Garbh, son of Aedh Dubh, son of Aedh Ruadh, ii. 245.
—— Niall Garbh, son of Aedh Ruadh, died, ii. 197.
—— Niall Garbh, son of Conn, son of the Calbhach, ii. 491.
—— Niall Garbh, son of Maghnus, son of Aedh, killed, ii. 315.
—— Niall Garbh, son of Toirdhelbhach, ii. 79.
—— Niall Garbh, son of Toirdhelbhach-an-fhina, ii. 151, 155; died, ii. 157; the sons of, ii. 161, 165, 181.
—— Niall Og, son of Niall, slain, ii. 43.
—— Raghnall, son of Fedhlimidh, slain, ii. 17.
—— Rudhraidhe, son of Aedh Dubh, ii. 323.
—— Rudhraidhe, son of Rudhraidhe, son of Nechtan, slain, ii. 181.
—— Rughraidhe, Rudhraidhe, or Rury, son of Egnechán, slain, ii. 235.
—— Rughraidhe, son of Godfrey, son of Aedh Gallda, slain, ii. 239.
—— Rughraidhe, son of Nechtan, killed, ii. 163.

O'Domhnaill (*O'Donnell*)—*cont.*
—— Silè (pron. *Sheely*), daughter of, died, ii. 457.
—— Sivan, or Joanna, died, ii. 365.
—— Thomas, son of Cormac, bishop of Raphoe, i. 597; died, i. 627.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, i. 501, 503, 505.
—— Toirdhelbhach, ii. 75, 79, 81, 83.
—— Toirdhelbhach, ii. 147.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Domhnall Og, king of Tir-Conaill, slain, i. 529.
—— Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, son of Egnechán, died, ii. 261.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Niall, slain, ii. 155.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Niall Garbh, son of Aedh, ii. 99.
—— Toirdhelbhach-an-fhina, king of Tir-Conaill, &c., died, ii. 151.
—— Toirdhelbhach Cairbrech, son of Nechtan, king of Tir-Conaill, ii. 163, 165; the wife of, ii. 147.
O'Domhnaills, ii. 67, 129, 141, 259, 261, 293.
O'Domhnallain (*O'Donnellan*), Brian, son of Eoghan Mael, a poet, slain, ii. 451.
—— Conchobhar, king of Ui-Tuirtre, slain, i. 17.
—— Flann Og, a poet, died, i. 643.
—— Flann Og, son of John, ollave of Sil-Muiredhaigh in poetry, died, ii. 109.
—— John, died, ii. 37.
—— Maelsechlainn, a poet, died, ii. 51.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Tuathal, ollave in poetry, died, ii. 379.
—— Tuathal, from Machaire-Maenmhaighe, died, ii. 277.
O'Donegan; *see* O'Donnagain.
O'Donlevy; *see* O'Duinnsleibhe.
O'Donnabhair, Marian, elected bishop of Elphin, i. 519.
O'Donnagain, O'Donegan, or Ua Donnagain, king of Aradh-thire, slain, i. 33.
—— king of Aradh, slain, i. 45.
—— royal heir of Fernmhagh, i. 103.
—— Donnchadh, king of Fernmhagh, killed, i. 31.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Aradh, died, i. 81.
O'Donnchadha, or Ua Donnchadha (*O'Donoghue*), chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, or Tullyhunco, co. Cavan, slays Goffraigh O'Raighilligh, i. 203.
—— Aedh, or Hugh, king of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, died, ii. 87.
—— Cathal, king of Ui-Echach-Mumhan, or Iveagh of Munster (a district in the barony of W. Carbery, co. Cork), slain, i. 59.
—— Dunghal, king of Eoghanacht-Caisil, slain, i. 55.
—— Faelan (one of the sept of Tellach-Dunchadha, co. Cavan), slain by the Dartraighe, i. 213.
—— Mac-na-herlaimhe (or "son of the patron"), killed, i. 89.
—— Macraith; *see* under "Macraith, king of Eoghanacht-Caisil."
—— Mathgamhain, or Mahon, king of Cenel-Laeghaire, i. 135.
—— Nicholas, a priest in Drumcliff, co. Sligo, slain, i. 535-7.
—— Ruaidhri-int-seomra (*i.e.* "Rory of the chamber"), slain, ii. 5.
O'Doody, or O'Duddy; *see* O'Dubhda.
O'Doogan, or Ua Dubhagain; *see* O'Dubhagain.
O'Doolan; *see* O'Dubhláin.
O'Doran, Maurice, bishop of Leighlin, murdered, ii. 251. *See* O'Deorain.
O'Doreidh (now *O'Derry* and *O'Deery*), Eochaidh, herenagh of Domhnach-mór, i. 61.
O'Dowda; *see* O'Dubhda.
O'Dreain, Gilla-na-naemh, herenagh of Ard-Carna, i. 353.
O'Driscoll Mór, or O'hEidirsceoil Mór (*i.e.*, O'Driscoll the Great, the name of the chief of an ancient sept, situated in the west of the county of Cork), Diarmaid, son of, died, ii. 175.
—— Finghin, died, ii. 173.
O'Dubhagain, or Ua Dubhagain (*O'Doogan*), John Mór, an eminent historian, died, ii. 47.
—— Geibhendach, king of Feara-Maighe, slain, i. 13.
O'Dubhda (*O'Dowda*), Aedh, king of Ui-Amhalghadha, or Tirawley, slain, i. 57.

O'Dubhda (*O'Dowda*)—*cont.*
—— Aedh, king of Ui-Amhalghadha, i. 123.
—— Aedh, son of Taichlech, king of Ui-Amhalghadha, i. 219.
—— Brian, i. 543.
—— Brian, i. 573.
—— Brian, son of Donnchadh, king of Ui-Fiachrach, &c., killed, i. 357.
—— Brian, king of Ui-Fiachrach, died, ii. 11.
—— Cathal Dubh, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 449.
—— Conchobhar Og, slain, i. 587.
—— Conchobhar, king of Ui-Fiachrach, drowned, i. 503.
—— Cosnamhach; the wife of, i. 185.
—— Cosnamhach, son of the bishop, slain, ii. 35.
—— Derbhorgaill, daughter of, died, i. 453.
—— Domhnall, drowned, i. 121.
—— Donnchadh, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh, i. 227.
—— Donnchadh; the son of, i. 271.
—— Donnchadh, i. 275.
—— Donnchadh, i. 291.
—— Donnchadh, died, ii. 59.
—— Edmond, inaugurated chief of his name, ii. 449.
—— Edmond, chief of Ui-Fiachrach, or Tireragh, ii. 463.
—— Edmond, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 481.
—— Eoghan Caech, son of Ruaidhri, killed, ii. 193.
—— Eoghan; the wife of, ii. 299.
—— Fiachra, son of David Dubh, died, ii. 503.
—— John Glas, ii. 369.
—— Maelechlainn Carrach, slain, i. 587.
—— Maelechlainn, son of the bishop, slain, ii. 19.
—— Maelruanaidh, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh, i. 265.
—— Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh, slain, i. 349.
—— Maelruanaidh, and his wife, died, ii. 23.

O'Dubhda (*O'Dowda*)—*cont.*
—— Maghnus, son of the king of Ui-Fiachrach, ii. 19.
—— Mor, daughter of Donnchadh, died, i. 393.
—— Muirchertach, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh, slain, i. 83.
—— Muirchertach, i. 373, 379.
—— Muirchertach, the ex-cleric, killed, i. 383.
—— Muirchertach, son of Conchobhar, slain, i. 587.
—— Muirchertach, son of Patrick, died, ii. 101.
—— Muirchertach Clerech, bishop-elect of Killala, died, ii. 105.
—— Ruaidhri, ii. 81.
—— Tadhg Riabhagh, killed, ii. 433.
—— Taichlech, or Taithlech, slain, i. 187.
—— Taithlech, son of Aedh, i. 287.
—— Taithlech, son of Aedh, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh and Ui-Fiachrach, killed, i. 321.
—— Taithlech, son of Maelruanaidh, king of Ui-Fiachrach, slain, i. 489.
—— Tomaltach, son of Taichlech, slain, i. 225.
—— William, bishop of Killala, died, ii. 7.
—— the hostages of, i. 585.
—— the daughter of, i. 167.
—— the sons of, ii. 337.
—— others of the name, i. 213, 279; ii. 267, 279, 281, 291, 299, 497.
O'Dubhda Dubh, or O'Dowda the Black, William, son of Domhnall Ballach, died, ii. 195.
O'Dubhdabhorenn (now *Davoran*), Gilla-na-naemh, chief brehon of Corcumruaidh, died, ii. 27.
O'Dubhdhara. *See* O'Duibhdhara.
O'Dubhláin (*O'Doolan*), Felix, bishop of Ossory, died.
O'Dubhthaigh, or Ua Dubhthaigh (*O'Duffy*), Cadhla, archbishop of Tuam, died, i. 215.
—— Céle, bishop of Magh-Eó, died, i. 241.
—— Domhnall, bishop of Elphin, died, i. 139.
—— Dubhthach, abbot of Cunga, died, i. 267.

O'Dubhthaigh (*O'Duffy*)—*cont.*
—— Muiredhach, or Murrough, archbishop of Connacht, i. 239.
—— William, bishop of Clonfert, killed, i. 519.
O'Duffy; *see* O'Dubhthaigh.
O'Duibhdhara (*O'Dubhdara*), Faelan, king of Feara-Manach, i. 123.
—— Gillachrist, king of Feara-Manach, i. 69.
—— Laidhgnén, king of Feara-Manach, slain, i. 109.
—— Lochlainn, king of Fernmhagh, slain, i. 85.
O'Duibhdhirma, Aedh, chief of the Bredach, died, i. 115.
—— Aedh, son of Conchobhar, i. 433.
—— Conchobhar, i. 433.
—— Domhnall, died, i. 115.
—— Donnchadh, chief of the Bredach, i. 255.
—— Gillamochonna, died, i. 45.
O'Duibheoin, or Ua Duibheoin, Muiredhach, king of Ui-mic-Uais-Bregh, slain, i. 17.
O'Duibhgennain (*O'Duigenan*, or *Duigenan* without the O'), Augustin, historian of Conmaicne, died, ii. 59.
—— Athairne, son of Matthew Glas, drowned, ii. 381.
—— Benmumhan Og, daughter of Maelechlainn, son of Dubhthach Og, ii. 517.
—— Catherine, died, ii. 253.
—— Clement, vicar of Cill-Ronain, died, ii. 17.
—— Conaire, i. 286, n. [3].
—— Daighre, died, ii, 497.
—— David, ii. 333, n.
—— David, son of Athairne, died, ii. 337.
—— Dubhginn, ollave of Conmaicne, ii. 73.
—— Dolbh, son of Dubhthach, died, ii. 425.
—— Dubhthach, i. 286, n. [3].
—— Dubhthach, son of Dubhthach, ii. 11.
—— Dubhthach, son of Maelechlainn, son of Matthew Glas, a historian and poet, died, ii. 193.
—— Fer-caogad, son of Ferghal, son of Philip, died, ii. 437.
—— Ferghal, son of Philip, an eminent historian, died, ii. 337.
O'Duibgennain (*O'Duigenan*)—*cont.*
—— Ferghal Muimhnech, airchinnech (or herenegh) of Cill-Ronain, i. 631, 653.
—— Ferghal Muimhnech, ollave of Clann-Mulrony, died, ii. 17.
—— Maelmordha, died, ii. 57.
—— Margaret, wife of, died, ii. 457.
—— Matthew Glas, died, ii. 155.
—— Matthew Glas, son of Dubhthach, died, ii. 227–9.
—— Muirchertach, died, ii. 113.
—— Naemhag, died, ii. 21.
—— Philip, ollave of Conmaicne, died, i. 633.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of, died, ii. 463.
—— of Baile-Choillte-foghair, ii. 131.
O'Duibhidhir (*O'Dwyer*), i. 213.
—— ——, ii. 43.
—— Aedh, son of Conchobhar Riabhach, ii. 273.
—— Domhnall Ard, slain, ii. 91.
O'Duigenan; *see* O'Duibhgennain.
O'Duilendain, Gilla-in-Choimdhedh, comarb of Feichin, i. 297.
O'Duinn, or Ua Duinn (*O'Dunne*), Bebhinn, daughter of Domhnall, died, ii. 53.
—— Cerbhall, son of Donnchadh, slain, ii. 85.
—— Donnchadh, king of Bregha, i. 25.
—— Eoghan, son of Donnchadh, slain, ii. 85.
O'Duinnsleibhe (*O'Donlevy*), the Doctor, son of Eoghan, ii. 259.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 207.
O'Duirnin, Aedh, slain, ii. 83.
—— Donnchadh, died, ii. 133.
O'Dunain, Maelmuire, [bishop of Cashel], i. 101.
O'Dwyer; *see* O'Duibhidhir.
Oeibhinn, or Aeibhill, the banshee, or family sprite, of the O'Briens, appears to Brian Borumha, i. 9.
Oenach-Macha; *see* Aenach-Macha.
Oengus (Aenghus), herenagh of Lann-Leire, i. 17.
O'Faelain, or Ua Faelain (*O'Phelan*, or *O'Whelan*), Art Cam, died, ii. 87.
—— Maelsechlainn, i. 57.

O'Faelain (*O'Phelan*)—*cont.*
—— ——, of the Deisi-Mumhan, kills David, bishop of Loch-Garman, i. 241.
O'Fahy; *see* Muintir-Fathaidh.
O'Failbhe, or Ua Failbhe (*O'Falvey*, or *Falvey*), royal heir of Corca-Dhuibhne, i. 93.
O'Fairchellaigh (*O'Farrelly*), Muiredhach, son of Maelbrighde, comarb of Maedhóg, died, i. 425.
O'Fallamhain, or Ua Fallamhain (*O'Fallon*, or *Fallon* without the O'), Aedh, chief of Clann-Uadach, died, i. 505.
—— Amhlaibh, son of Ferchar, chief of Clann-Uadach, died, i. 289.
—— Brian; the son of, i. 437.
—— Celia, or Síle, daughter of, died, ii. 275.
—— Celia, daughter of Cobhthach, died, ii. 505.
—— Cobhthach, ii. 373.
—— Cobhthach, died, ii. 485.
—— the Devotee, drowned, i. 79.
—— Domhnall, bishop of Derry, died, ii. 291.
—— Donnchadh, a priest, died, i. 183.
—— Donnchadh, son of Brian, slain, i. 163.
—— Dubhaltach, son of Redmond, killed, ii. 485.
—— Ferchar, chief of Clann-Uadach, died, ii. 15.
—— Flann, son of Amhlaibh, chief of Clann-Uadach, slain, i. 289.
—— John, chief of Clann-Uadach, i. 625.
—— Murchadh, slain, i. 401.
—— Redmond, son of Cobhthach, ii. 485 bis.
—— Síle, pron. Sheely; *see* Celia.
O'Fallamhain, ii. 385.
O'Fallon, or Ua Fallamhain; *see* O'Fallamhain.
O'Falvey, or Falvey; *see* O'Failbhe.
O'Farrell, or Ua Ferghail; *see* O'Ferghail.
O'Farrelly; *see* O'Fairchellaigh, and O'Ferghaile.
O'Feely; *see* O'Fichellaigh.
O'Fercomhais, Maelcainnigh, lector of Derry, drowned, i. 183.
O'Ferghail, or Ua Ferghail (*O'Farrell*, or *O'Ferrall*), Aedh, or Hugh, i. 163.
—— Aedh, chief of Muinter-Anghaile, slain, i. 197.
—— Aedh, i. 413.
—— Aedh; the sons of, ii. 13.
—— Aedh, son of Amhlaibh, i. 267.
—— Aedh, son of Amhlaibh, son of Domhnall, burned, i. 309.
—— Aedh, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 463.
—— Aedh, son of John, died, ii. 53.
—— Aedh, son of Mael-Isa, slain, i. 557.
—— Aedh Ciabhach, son of Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh, i. 309.
—— Aedh Og, died, i. 533.
—— Amhlaibh, chief of Muinter-Anghaile, i. 237.
—— Amhlaibh, killed, i. 459.
—— Amhlaibh, died, i. 581.
—— Brian, i. 649.
—— Brian; the daughter of, ii. 87.
—— Cairbre, son of Brian, son of Murchadh, lord of Caladh-na-hAnghaile, in the co. Longford, died, ii. 63.
—— Caitilin, or Catherine, daughter of Tomaltach, died, ii. 139.
—— Cathal, heir of Anghaile, died, ii. 61.
—— Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naemh, chief of Anghaile, i. 477; died, i. 491.
—— Cathal, son of Murchadh Carrach, died, i. 561.
—— Cathal, son of Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh, chief of Anghaile, i. 651, 653.
—— Cathal, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall, killed, ii. 395.
—— Cathal; the descendants of, ii. 127.
—— Catherine, daughter of, died, ii. 25.
—— Cedach, ii. 195.
—— Conmac, died, ii. 123.
—— Conmac, son of John, died, ii. 191.
—— Cormac, ii. 69.
—— Cuchonnacht, lord of Magh-Tregha, died, ii. 59.
—— Derbhorgaill, daughter of, ii. 13.

O'Ferghail (*O'Ferrall*)—*cont.*
—— Diarmaid, son of Brian, slain, i. 637.
—— Diarmaid, son of John, chief of the Annaly, died, ii. 25.
—— Domhnall, chief of Conmaicne, slain, i. 149.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 463.
—— Domhnall; the son of, i. 451.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh Og, slain, i. 557.
—— Domhnall, son of John, chief of Muinter-Anghaile, died, ii. 11.
—— Domhnall, son of John, chief of Anghaile, ii. 89.
—— Donnchadh, slain, ii. 47.
—— Edmond, son of Murchadh, died, ii. 421.
—— Eoghan, bishop of Ardagh, died, ii. 33.
—— Felim, son of Gilla-na-naemh; the sons of, ii. 263.
—— Ferghal, son of Cuchonnacht, died, ii. 127.
—— Ferghal, son of John Gallda, slain, i. 587.
—— Fergus, son of Cormac, slain, ii. 41.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, chief of Anghaile, i. 385, 403, 407, 443.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, i. 463.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, son of Aedh, son of Amhlaibh, died, i. 477.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, son of Jeffrey, chief of Anghaile, i. 601; died, i. 651.
—— Godfrey, son of Muirchertach, slain, i. 557.
—— Imhar, or Ivar, chief of Annaly, slain, i. 247.
—— Jeffrey, i. 469.
—— Jeffrey, died, ii. 57.
—— Jeffrey, son of Gilla-na-naemh, chief of Muinter-Anghaile, i. 491, 515, 521, 557; died, i. 597.
—— Jeffrey, son of Gilla-na-naemh, died, ii. 51.
—— John, i. 569.
—— John, killed, i. 597.
—— John, i. 603.
—— John; the sons of, i. 611; ii. 13.
—— John, ii. 55.
O'Ferghail (*O'Ferrall*)—*cont.*
—— John, son of Brian, son of Murchadh, lord of Anghaile, ii. 85, 89.
—— John, son of Domhnall, died, ii. 177.
—— Lochlainn, son of Amhlaibh, slain, i. 601.
—— Maelechlainn, or Maelsechlainn, son of Cormac, slain, ii. 41.
—— Maelechlainn, son of Diarmaid, died, ii. 49.
—— Maelechlainn, son of Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh, died, ii. 27.
—— Mathghamhain, or Mahon, son of Gilla-na-naemh, died, ii. 9.
—— Maude, wife of, died, ii. 433.
—— Mór, daughter of, i. 599.
—— Mór, daughter of Donnchadh, died, i. 357.
—— Mór, wife of, died, ii. 15.
—— Muirchertach, son of Amhlaibh, slain, i. 601.
—— Muirchertach Midhech, or Murtough the Meathian, son of Brian, lord of Caladh-na-hAnghaile, died, ii. 141.
—— Murchadh, son of Cathal, died, ii. 13.
—— Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh, chief of Anghaile, slain, i. 601.
—— Murchadh, son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall, ii. 395.
—— Murchadh Bán, son of John, son of Domhnall, died, ii. 83.
—— Murchadh Carrach, i. 247, 259, 261, 263, 267, 309.
—— Murchadh Carrach; the son of, i. 443, 467.
—— Murchadh Finn, i. 411, 413.
—— Raghnailt, daughter of, died, i. 409.
—— Raghnailt, daughter of, died, i. 425.
—— Robert, died, ii. 53.
—— Robert, son of Amhlaibh, i. 601.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, and his son, slain, ii. 47.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, killed, ii. 145.
—— Rughraidhe, or Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, died, ii. 193.
—— Sadhb, wife of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal, died, ii. 141.

O'Ferghail (*O'Ferrall*)—*cont.*
—— Seóinin, i. 601, 603.
—— Seóinin, son of Cormac, slain, ii. 41.
—— Tadhg, chief of Muinter-Anghaile, i. 259.
—— Thomas, ii. 207.
—— Thomas, son of Amhlaibh, slain, i. 587.
—— Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Murchadh, killed, ii. 83.
—— Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Rossa, prior, and lord of Caladh-na-hAnghaile, slain, ii. 263.
—— Thomas, son of Murchadh, died, ii. 27.
—— William, bishop of Ardagh, died, ii. 227.
—— William, son of Aedh Og, slain, i. 587.
—— king of Conmaicne, i. 585.
—— others of the name, i. 101, 515; ii. 45, 141.
O'Ferghail Bán, or O'Ferrall the White, Tadhg Og, died, ii. 483.
O'Ferghail Buidhe, or O'Ferrall the Yellow, Laisech, ii. 369.
—— the grandson of, ii. 395.
O'Ferghail (*O'Freel*), Conchobhar, slain, i. 439.
—— Ferghal, bishop of Raphoe, died, i. 521.
O'Ferghaile, or Ua Ferghaile (*O'Farrelly*), Domhnall, king of Fortuatha-Laighen, slain, i. 45.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 41.
Offaly, Gerald, lord, son of the eleventh Earl of Kildare, ii. 468, n.[2].
Offaly (*Ui-Failghe*, a large territory in Leinster); Brogarbhan, king of, slain, i. 11. *See* Ui-Failghe.
O'Fialain (*O'Phelan*), Eoghan, died, ii. 153.
—— Eoghan Og, died, ii. 187.
—— Ferghal, son of Eoghan, an eminent poet, died, ii. 209.
—— John, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 181.
O'Fichellaigh (*O'Feely*), Maurice, archbishop of Tuam, died, ii. 215.
O'Fidhubhra, Donat, comarb of Patrick, died, i. 345.
O'Finn, or Ua Finn, Aedh, professor of music, died, i. 463.
—— David, abbot of the Buill, died, i. 445.
O'Finn—*cont.*
—— Domhnall, comarb of Brenainn, or bishop of Clonfert, died, i. 193.
—— Raghnall, i. 305.
O'Finn, or Ua Finn, lord of Fera-Rois, i. 98, n.[2]
O'Finnachta, or O'Finaghty, Donnchadh, slain, i. 549.
—— Flaithbhertach, son of Sitric, slain, i. 181.
—— Flann, chief of Clann-Murchadha, i. 171.
—— John, bishop of Elphin, i. 605; ii. 5; died, ii. 11.
—— Maghnus, alias the "Crosach Donn," i. 183.
—— Muiredhach, chief of Clann-Murchadha, died, i. 291.
—— Nicholas, died, ii. 23.
—— Simon, archdeacon of Elphin, died, i. 499.
—— Simon, died, i. 545.
—— Tadhg, i. 289.
—— Tuathal, died, ii. 21.
O'Finnén, William, bishop of Clonmacnoise, i. 521, 527.
O'Fladhlén, or Ua Fladhlén, i. 45.
O'Flaherty, or Ua Flaithbhertaigh; *see* O'Flaithbhertaigh.
O'Flahiff, O'Lahiff, or Ua Flaithimh; *see* O'Flaithimh.
O'Flaithbhertaigh, or Ua Flaithbhertaigh (*O'Flaherty*), Aedh, or Hugh, king of West Connacht, i. 79.
—— Aedh, king of West Connacht, i. 275 bis, 279, 281, 283 bis, 285, 325; taken prisoner, i. 293; died, i. 341.
—— Aedh, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, king of West Connacht, slain, i. 161–3.
—— Aedh, son of Conchobhar, official of Enach-dúin, died, i. 459.
—— Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, i. 295, 299.
—— Aedh Dubh, son of Murchadh, taken prisoner, ii. 455.
—— Brian, died, ii. 53.
—— Brian, son of Domhnall, royal heir of Carn-Gecain, died, ii. 101.

O'Flaithbhertaigh (*O'Flaherty*)—*cont.*
—— Brian, son of Murchadh, i. 109.
—— Brian Buidhe, i. 195, 197.
—— Cathal, killed, i. 195.
—— Cathal, i. 411.
—— Conchobhar, slain, i. 173.
—— Domhnall, i. 275, 277.
—— Domhnall, ii. 347.
—— Domhnall, king of West Connacht, slain, ii. 133–5.
—— Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, slain, i. 291.
—— Donnchadh, i. 531.
—— Donnchadh, bishop of Killala, died, i. 533.
—— Edmond, son of Murchadh-na-tuadh, hanged, ii. 491.
—— Eoghan, son of Domhnall-an-chogaidh, killed, ii. 473.
—— Flaithbhertach, king of West Connacht, slain, i. 63.
—— Flaithbhertach, king of West Connacht, i. 79, 83.
—— the Gilla-dubh, ii. 133–5.
—— Maelchulaird, king of West Connacht, slain, i. 211.
—— Muirchertach, i. 489.
—— Muirchertach; the sons of, i. 291.
—— [Muirchertach], bishop of Enach-dúin, died, i. 357.
—— Muirchertach, son of Brian, king of West Connacht, died, ii. 149.
—— Muiredhach, king of West Connacht, i. 115.
—— Murchadh, king of West Connacht, ii. 135.
—— Murchadh-na-tuadh, son of Tadhg, ii. 391, n., 495, 501.
—— Ruaidhri, king of the W. of Connacht, slain, i. 59.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 173.
—— Ruaidhri, king of West Connacht, i. 195; submits to Cathal Crobhderg, i. 197; apprehended by Cathal Crobhderg, i. 201; set at liberty, i. 205; slain, i. 209.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 421.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 473.
O'Flaithbhertaigh (*O'Flaherty*)—*cont.*
—— Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, i. 349.
—— Tadhg, son of Murchadh-na-tuadh, slain, ii. 491.
—— Tadhg Og, son of Tadhg, the son of Murchadh-na-tuadh, slain, ii. 491.
—— Toirbert, i. 531.
—— Urun, son of Murchadh-na-tuadh, slain, ii. 491.
—— others of the sept, i. 245, 383; ii. 143.
O'Flaithbhertaigh (*O'Laverty*, or *Laverty*), Archu, royal heir of Ailech, or Oilech, slain, i. 133.
—— Gilla-riabhach, slain, i. 165.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Cenel-Eoghain, i. 173.
—— Ruaidhri, chief of Cenel-Moain, i. 157. *See* also O'Laithbhertaigh.
O'Flaithimh, or Ua Flaithimh (*O'Flahiff*, or *O'Lahiff*), Domhnall, i. 435.
—— Eochaidh, i. 55.
—— John, bishop of Killala, died, i. 645.
O'Flaithri, or Ua Flaithri, king of Uladh, deposed, i. 65.
O'Flannagain, or O'Flanagan, Aedh, i. 549.
—— Benedict, prior of Cill-mor-na-Sinna, (*Kilmore*, co. Roscommon), died, i. 615.
—— Brian, ii. 5.
—— Brian, ii. 415.
—— Brian, son of Edmond, ii. 505.
—— Cathal; the sons of, i. 511, 513; *see* also Clann-Cathail.
—— Conchobhar, i. 623.
—— Conn, prior of Kilmore, co. Roscommon, i. 311.
—— Conn, prior of Cill-mor-na-Sinna, died, i. 391.
—— Cormac, i. 535.
—— Diarmaid, i. 411.
—— Diarmaid, i. 493.
—— Diarmaid, chief of Clann-Cathail, i. 613; slain, i. 623.
—— Domhnall, abbot of Cunga, died, i. 369.
—— Donnchadh, bishop of Elphin, i. 527; died, i. 539.
—— Edmond, son of Brian, killed, ii. 501.
—— Edmond, son of William, ii. 327.
—— Edmond, son of William, ii. 365, 367.

O'Flannagain—*cont.*
—— Edmond Og, son of Edmond, son of William, killed, ii. 369.
—— Etain, daughter of, i. 447.
—— Etain, daughter of Jeffrey, died, ii. 77.
—— Flaithbhertach, chief of Clann-Cathail, i. 239, 277, 285, 307, 309.
—— Jeffrey, chief of Clann-Cathail, died, ii. 53.
—— Maelechlainn, or Maelsechlainn, i. 493, 497.
—— Maelsechlainn, chief of Clann-Cathail, slain, i. 511.
—— Maelsechlainn, slain, i. 623.
—— Maghnus, slain, i. 591.
—— Muirchertach, archdeacon of Elphin, died, ii. 103.
—— Muirchertach, chief of Clann-Cathail, died, i. 509.
—— Murchadh, chief of Clann-Cathail, died, i. 183.
—— Murchadh, son of Tomaltach, slain, i. 641.
—— Raghallach, slain, i. 313.
—— Tadhg, i. 459.
—— Tadhg, chief of Clann-Cathail, died, i. 499.
—— Theophilus, ii. 55, note.
—— the daughter of, i. 551.
—— of Clann-Cathail, ii. 365.
—— of Eli, death of, ii. 97.
O'Flannagains, i. 515; ii. 355.
O'Flannagain of Fermanagh, Aedh, or Hugh, king of Lurg, i. 41.
—— Cormac, chief of Tuath-ratha, slain, i. 555.
—— Diarmaid, chief of Tuath-ratha, slain, i. 527.
—— Diarmaid, heir of Tuath-ratha, died, ii. 79.
—— Enna, chief of Tuath-ratha, died, ii. 7.
—— Gilbert, chief of Tuath-ratha, slain, ii. 5.
—— Gilbert, son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa, chief of Tuath-ratha, died, ii. 195.
—— [Gilla-Isa], of Tuath-ratha, slain, ii. 153.
O'Flannagain (of Fermanagh)—*cont.*
—— Gilla-Isa, of Tuath-ratha, and his son, slain, ii. 313.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Gilla-Isa, died ii. 185.
—— Toirdhelbhach-ant-sleibhe, son of William, killed by a fall, ii. 449.
O'Flannagain of Teffia, i. 263.
—— king of Teffia, i. 47.
—— Sgoloc, king of Feara-Tethfa, or Teffia, slain, i. 39.
O'Flannchadha, or Ua Flannchadha, Iarnan, slain, i. 37.
O'Floinn, or O'Flynn (of Sil-Maelruain, in the county of Roscommon), Aedh, chief of Sil-Maelruain, i. 187.
—— Brian, i. 491.
—— Brian, chief of Tellach-Curnain, died i. 635.
—— Conchobhar, son of Fiachra, i. 523; died, i. 537.
—— David, i. 275.
—— Diarmaid, chief of Sil-Maelruain, died, i. 505.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 469.
—— Donnchadh, i. 433.
—— Donnchadh, i. 445.
—— Fiachra, i. 353.
—— Fiachra, i. 493, 497.
—— Fiachra, chief of Sil-Maelruain, killed, i. 501.
—— Fiachra, son of David, lord of Sil-Maelruain, died, i. 369.
—— Fiachra; the son of, i. 523.
—— Flaithbhertach, comarb of Dachonna of Es-mic-Eirc, died, i. 241.
—— Flann, son of Fiachra, i. 533.
—— Flann Ruadh, chief of Sil-Maelruain, i. 433, 453.
—— Niall, slain, i. 223.
—— Ruadh-in-fhedha, i. 411.
—— Tadhg, i. 445.
—— Thomas, son of O'Floinn, hanged, ii. 475.
—— depredations committed upon, i. 407.
—— the people of, i. 341.
—— others of the sept, i. 335, 549.

O'Floinn, of Es (i.e. *Es-Ui-Floinn*, or *Assylin*, near Boyle, co. Roscommon), death of Derbhorgaill, daughter of, i. 517.

O'Floinn, or O'Floinn Línè (*O'Lynn* of Ui-Tuirtre, in the present county of Antrim), Cumhidhe, i. 155; slain, i. 187.

—— Cumhuighe, or Cooey, king of Ui-Tuirtre, Feara-Lí, and Dal-Araidhe, i. 147; slain, i. 153–5; death of Benmidhe, daughter of Donnchadh O'Cerbhaill, wife of, i. 153.

—— Cumhuighe, or Cooey, king of Ui-Tuirtre and Feara-Lí, i. 157, 159, 163.

—— Muirchertach, king of Ui-Tuirtre, slain, i. 259.

—— Muirchertach, son of Thomas, slain, ii. 19.

—— Ruaidhri, king of Durlus, died, i. 255.

—— Thomas, king of Ui-Tuirtre, died, ii. 39.

O'Foghartaigh, or Ua Foghartaigh (*O'Fogarty*), king of Eile, slain, i. 67.

—— Gormlaith, wife of Toirdhelbhach Ua Briain, died, i. 69.

—— Maelruanaidh, king of South Eile, slain, i. 55.

O'Foghladha, or Ua Foghladha (*O'Foley*), Maelisa, bishop of Cashel, died, i. 131.

O'Forannain, Gillabrighde, herenagh of Ard-sratha, i. 123.

—— Gilladomhnaigh, airchinnech, or herenagh, of Ard-sratha, i. 161.

O'Fothuelan, slain, i. 257.

O'Furreidh, or Ua Furreidh, Aedh, archbishop of Armagh, i. 35.

O'Gadhra (*O'Gara*), Brian, died, i. 605.

—— Cian, son of Diarmaid, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 415.

—— Diarmaid, i. 611.

—— Diarmaid, son of Eoghan, ii. 193.

—— Diarmaid, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 425; the wife of, ii. 459.

—— Diarmaid Og, son of Cian, slain, ii. 441.

—— Domhnall, died, i. 259.

—— Donnchadh Ruadh, slain, i. 607.

O'Gadhra (*O'Gara*)—*cont.*

—— Donnsleibhe, died, i. 163.

—— Donnsleibhe, king of Sliabh-Lugha, i. 291, 295.

—— Donnsleibhe, son of Ruaidhri, king of Sliabh-Lugha, i. 239.

—— Eoghan, son of Diarmaid, son of Eoghan, lord of Cúl-O'Finn, or Coolavin, co. Sligo, died, ii. 305.

—— Eoghan, son of Tomaltach, died, ii. 171.

—— Eoghan Og, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 171.

—— Gilla-ruadh, i. 295.

—— Maghnus, slain, i. 405.

—— Oilillin, ii. 477.

—— Ruaidhri, i. 347.

—— Ruaidhri, i. 421.

—— Ruaidhri, king of Sliabh-Lugha, i. 237, 239.

—— Ruaidhri, king of Sliabh-Lugha, slain, i. 409.

—— Ruaidhri, king of Sliabh-Lugha, killed, i. 495.

—— Ruaidhri, son of Cian, ii. 315.

—— Tadhg, son of Cian, slain, i. 435.

—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, died, i. 357.

—— Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, put to death, ii. 441.

O'Gadhras, i. 213; ii. 355.

O'Gairbheith, or Ua Gairbheith (*O'Garvey*), Culocha, king of Ui-Meith, killed, i. 29.

O'Gairmleghaigh, or Ua Gairmleghaigh, (*O'Gormley*), Amhlaibh, slain, i. 433.

—— Amhlaibh, grandson of Maen, i. 159, 161.

—— Caech-Bernais, slain, i. 351.

—— Conchobhar, chief of Cenel-Moain, slain, ii. 111.

—— Domhnall, killed, i. 73.

—— Domhnall, i. 123.

—— Domhnall, chief of Cenel-Moain, deposed, i. 157.

—— Domhnall, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 157.

—— Enna, chief of Cenel-Móain, slain, i. 487.

—— Henry, ii. 99.

O'Gairmleghaigh (*O'Gormley*)—*cont.*
—— Maelsechlainn, chief of Cenel-Moain, died, i. 541.
—— Maelsechlainn, chief of Cenel-Moain, died, i. 631.
—— Maelsechlainn, killed, ii. 19.
—— Niall, i. 153.
—— Niall; the son of, i. 309.
—— Niall, chief of Cenel-Moain, died, i. 441.
—— Sitric, slain, i. 189.
—— Somhairle, slain, i. 351.
—— Somhairle, slain, i. 507.
—— Tighernan, son of Raghnall, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 157.
—— the son of, i. 165.
—— of Cenel-Moain, i. 401, 635.
O'Gairbh (*O'Garve*), chief of Feara-Droma, i. 177.
O'Gaithin, Thomas, slain, ii. 73.
O'Gallchubhair (*O'Gallagher*), Aedh; the descendants of, ii. 345, 485.
—— Aedh Buidhe, son of Dubhaltach, killed, ii. 261.
—— Aedh Gruama, son of William, slain, ii. 323.
—— Aenghus, ii. 259.
—— Art, abbot, died, ii. 203.
—— Bishop; the descendants of, ii. 307.
—— Cathair, son of Tuathal, murdered, ii. 345.
—— Cormac Buidhe; the posterity of, ii. 505.
—— Domhnall, son of the Bishop, ii. 259.
—— Domhnall, son of Felim, son of Aenghus Og, ii. 261.
—— Donnchadh; the descendants of, ii. 191.
—— Donnchadh; the posterity of, ii. 471.
—— Edmond, son of Brian, bishop of Rathboth, or Raphoe, died, ii. 339.
—— Edmond, son of John, son of Tuathal, died, ii. 285.
—— Eoghan, son of the Dean, ii. 491.
—— Eoghan, son of John, son of Cormac Buidhe, taken prisoner by the English, ii. 483.
O'Gallchubhair (*O'Gallagher*)—*cont.*
—— Eoghan Ballagh, son of Brian; the sons of, ii. 307.
—— Ferdorcha, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 459.
—— James, son of Brian Uaine, died, ii. 245.
—— [Sir John, son of Tuathal Balbh], ii. 487.
—— [Maelcabha, son of Cathair], ii. 421.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Brian Uaine, comarb of the Carraig, died, ii. 227.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Felim Finn, ii. 345.
—— Toirdhelbhach Og, son of Brian, ii. 307.
—— Tuathal Balbh, son of John, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 329.
—— William Og, son of William, slain, ii. 323.
—— the sons of, ii. 67.
—— others of the name, ii. 457, 459.
O'Galonn, the son of, i. 401.
O'Garvey; *see* O'Gairbheith.
O'Gerain, John, died, ii. 207.
O'Geirrche, or Ua Geirrche, Cinaeth, king of Conaille, slain, i. 31.
Ogham writing, i. 609.
Oghmagh (*Omagh*, co. Tyrone), the castle of, ii. 173, 219; and *see* Omagh.
O'Gibellan, or O'Gibbilain, Aedh, priest of Cill-Rodan, &c., died, i. 343.
—— Florence, archdeacon of Elphin, died, i. 495.
—— Gilla-Isa, a monk and anchorite, died, i. 321.
—— Maurice, professor of law, &c., died, i. 609.
O'Gillapatraic, David, son of Cellach, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died, i. 401; and *see* Mac-Gillapatraic.
O'Gillaráin, abbot of the Trinity in Tuam, died, i. 421.
O'Gormain, Flann, chief lector of Ard-Macha, died, i. 151.
O'Gormghaile, or O'Gormally, Gilla-an-Choimdedh, son of Cinaeth, herenagh of Oilfinn, died, i. 595.
—— the wife of, i. 595.

O'Gormshuiligh (now *O'Gormooly*), Gilla-in-Choimdedh, son of Cinaeth, herenagh of Elphin, and his wife, died, i. 563.
—— Maelisa, son of Daniel, prior of Inis-Mic-Neirin, died, i. 319.
—— Muiredhach, prior of Inis-Mic-Neirin, died, i. 307.
O'Grada, O'Gradaigh, or O'Gradha (*O'Grady*), Domhnall, chief of Cenel-Dunghaile, died, i. 459.
—— Domhnall, chief of Cenel-Dunghaile, slain, i. 559.
—— Henry; the sons of, ii. 377.
—— John, archbishop of Tuam, died, ii. 45.
—— Ruaidhri, slain, i. 171.
—— Ruaidhri; the son of, i. 457.
O'Grugan, Maelbrighde, airchinnech of Elphin, died, i. 451.
O'hAdhmaill; *see* O'Hamill.
O'hAedhagain, or Ua hAedhagain; *see* O'Hagan.
O'hAenghusa; *see* O'Hennessy.
O'Hagan, or Ua hAedhagain, Imhar, died, i. 135.
O'hAilellain, or Ua hAilellain; *see* O'Hallilan.
O'hAilghiusa, Aenghus, son of Gorman, i. 189.
O'hAinbheth, Ua hAnbfeth, or Ua hAinbheith; *see* O'Hanfey.
O'hAinlighe, or Ua hAinlighe; *see* O'Hanly.
O'hAirt; *see* O'Hart.
O'hAirmhedhaigh, Celechair, bishop of Clonfert, i. 173.
O'hAitheidh, or Ua hAitheidh, Aitedh, king of Ui-Echach, burned, i. 47.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 75.
—— Domhnall, son of Echri, slain, i. 89.
—— Echmilidh, king of Ui-Echach, killed, i. 63.
—— Flaithbhertach, king of Ui-Echach, i. 71.
O'Hallilan, O'hAilellain, or Ua hAilellain, Cumuscach, king of Ui-Echach, slain, i. 45.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Ui-Echach, slain, i. 19.
O'hAllghaith, Fachtna, comarb of Druimmucadha, died, i. 311.
O'Hamill, or O'hAdhmaill, Ruarcan, O'Hanlon's ollave, died, ii. 53.
O'hAmhradhain, or Ua hAmhradhain, Assidh, steward of Dal-Fiatach, died, i. 87.
O'hAmhrain, or Ua hAmhrain, slain, i. 85.
O'hAnain, or O'Hannen, a priest, died, i. 333.
—— Maelisa, prior of Ros-Comain, died, i. 455.
O'hAnchapaill, or Ua Anchapaill, Murchadh, slain, i. 39.
O'Hanfey, O'Hannifey, O'hAinbfeth, or Ua hAinbheth, Diarmaid, king of Ui-Meith, slain, i. 143.
—— Domhnall, king of Ui-Meith, slain, i. 97, n[g].
—— Flann, king of the south of Oirghiall, i. 83.
—— Flann, king of Ui-Meith, i. 45.
O'Hanlon, O'hAnluain, or Ua hAnluain, i. 189, 195.
——, —— i. 463.
——, —— i. 473.
——, —— ii. 53.
—— king of Oirthera, slain, ii. 73.
—— Cu-Uladh, slain, i. 433.
—— Cu-Uladh, slain, i. 519.
—— Donnchadh, king of Ui-Niallain, slain, i. 101.
—— John, son of, ii. 473.
—— Maghnus, king of Oirthera, blinded, i. 599.
—— Muirchertach, king of Oirthera, slain, i. 375.
—— Niall, slain, i. 433.
—— Niall, son of Cu-Uladh, king of Oirthera, slain, i. 601.
O'Hanratty, O'hInnrechtaigh, or Ua hInnrechtaigh, Aedh, king of Ui-Meith, slain, i. 21.
—— Aedh, king of Ui-Meth, slain, i. 97.
—— Donnsleibhe, slain, i. 131.
O'Hanly, O'hAinlighe, or Ua hAinlighe, Aedh, or Hugh, chief of Cenel-Dobhtha, died ii. 117.
—— Conchobhar, i. 477, 479.

O'Hanly, or O'hAinlighe—*cont.*
—— Conchobhar, chief of Cenel-Dobhtha, died, ii. 17, 19.
—— Conchobhar, son of Imhar, ii. 127, 131.
—— Diarmaid, died, ii. 21.
—— Domhnall, chief of Cenel-Doffa, died, i. 495.
—— Gilla-an-Choimdedh, chief of Cenel-Doffa, died, i. 163.
—— Imhar; the sons of, ii. 127.
—— Maghnus, chief of Cenel-Doffa, slain, i. 519.
—— Tadhg, chief of Cenel-Doffa, slain, i. 557.
—— Tadhg Ballagh, ii. 469.
—— the wife of, ii. 263.
O'Hanlys, ii. 303, 355.
O'Hanly's country; *see* Cenel-Dobhtha.
O'Hara, or O'hEghra, Aedh, king of Luighne, slain, i. 317.
—— Aedh; the sons of, i. 347.
—— Art, king of Luighne, i. 585; died, i. 587.
—— Art, son of Muirchertach, slain, ii. 137.
—— Becc, died, i. 165.
—— Brian, son of Cian, put to death by Bingham, ii. 469.
—— Brian, son of Domhnall Dubh, killed, i. 461.
—— Brian Carrach, i. 521; killed, i. 535.
—— Cathal, slain, i. 439.
—— Cathal, son of Duarcan, i. 411.
—— Conchobhar Got, king of Luighne of Connacht, i. 227, 243, 247, 279; died, i. 309.
—— Cormac, heir-apparent of Luighne, slain, ii. 27.
—— Cormac, chief of Luighne-Buidhe, ii. 463.
—— Diarmaid, king of Luighne, died, i. 395.
—— Domhnall, i. 439.
—— Domhnall, king of Luighne of Connacht, killed, i. 25.
—— Domhnall, king of Luighne, slain, i. 449.
O'Hara, or O'hEghra—*cont.*
—— Domhnall, king of Luighne, slain, i. 453.
—— Domhnall, chief of Luighne, i. 507, 511.
—— Domhnall, king of Luighne, died, ii. 17.
—— Domhnall, son of Cormac, heir of Luighne, died, ii. 133.
—— Domhnall Dubh; the son of, i. 455, 513.
—— Donnchadh, son of Duarcan, king of Luighne, i. 347.
—— Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, killed, i. 521.
—— Duarcan, king of Luighne, slain, i. 57.
—— Duarcan, king of Luighne, died, i. 273.
—— Duarcan, i. 317.
—— [Ferghal], slain, i. 603.
—— Ferghal, king of Luighne; the wife of, i. 607.
—— Ferghal, king of Luighne, died, ii. 71.
—— Ferghal, intended king of Luighne, died, ii. 141.
—— Ferghal Carrach, chief of Luighne-Riabhach, ii. 463; died, ii. 473.
—— John, son of Art, i. 621.
—— John; the son of, slain, ii. 59.
—— John; the sons of, ii. 137.
—— Maghnus, intended king of Luighne, died, ii. 79.
—— Maghnus, son of Domhnall, i. 563.
—— Maghnus, son of William, i. 563.
—— Murchadh, son of Maelmhuaidh, bishop of Achonry, died, i. 647.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall, heir-apparent of Luighne, died, i. 527.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Maghnus, died, i. 633–5.
—— Tadhg, died, i. 275.
—— Tadhg, ii. 81.
—— Taichlech Buidhe, son of John, died, ii. 137.
—— the hostages of, i. 213.
O'Hara Boy, O'hEghra Buide, or O'Hara the Yellow, ii. 281, 287–9.
——, —— ii. 341.
—— the sons of, ii. 181.
—— Conn, son of Ruaidhri, slain, ii. 439.
—— Cormac, chief of Luighne-Buidhe, ii. 463.

O'Hara Reagh, or O'hEghra Riabhach, Diarmaid, son of William, son of the Bishop, killed, ii. 181.
—— Ferghal Carrach, ii. 463; died, ii. 473.
—— William, son of the bishop, died, ii. 177.
——, —— taken captive, ii. 309.
O'Hart, or O'hAirt, Cormac, drowned, ii. 489.
—— ——, slain, i. 187.
—— Domhnall Glas, son of Tadhg Ruadh, died, ii. 457.
—— Edmond, son of Henry, hanged, ii. 481.
—— Eochaidh, son of Domhnall, chief of Clann-Cellaigh, slain, i. 523.
—— Fedhlim, or Felim, son of Donnchadh Og, hanged, ii. 481.
—— Fedhlim, or Felim, son of William, died, ii. 471.
—— Fedhlim Dartighach, son of Aedh, son of Conchobhar Og, slain, ii. 515.
—— Fedhlim Og, son of Maghnus, son of Rughraidhe, killed, ii. 515.
—— Muirchertach, son of Domhnall, killed, i. 447.
—— Ruaidhri Ballagh, killed, ii. 255.
O'Hea, O'hAedha, or Ua hAedha, bishop of Cork, died, i. 163.
—— king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha, died, i. 65.
—— Joseph, bishop of Ferns, died, i. 165.
—— Murchadh, bishop of Cork, died, i. 235.
O'Heffernan, or Ua hIffernain, slain, i. 47.
O'hEidhin, or Ua hEidhin; *see* O'Heyne.
O'hEighnigh, or Ua hEighnigh; *see* O'Heney.
O'hEidhnechain, O'hEignechain, or Ua hEignechain, Diarmaid, slain, i. 301.
—— Niall, king of Cenel-Enna, slain, i. 55.
O'hEidirsceoil; *see* O'Driscoll.
O'hEilghisan, Gilla-Carthaigh, a canon and anchorite, died, i. 305.
O'hEinidh; *see* O'Heney.
O'hElidhe (*O'Hely*), Bishop, put to death, ii. 427–9.
—— Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh Dubh, killed, i. 639.
—— Diarmaid Og, slain, i. 547.
—— Dubhessa, wife of Domhnall, son of Andrias O'Conor, died, i. 607–9.
O'hElidhe (*O'Hely*)—*cont.*
—— Maghnus, slain, ii. 69.
—— Muirchertach, slain, ii. 69.
—— Muirchertach Og, slain, ii. 105.
O'hEochagain, Gilla-na-naemh, i. 489.
O'Henery, O'hIneirghe, or Ua hAinniaraidh, Cian, slain, i. 433.
—— Conchobhar, i. 83.
O'hEnna, or Ua hEnna, Domhnall, archbishop of Cashel, i. 83.
—— Muirghes, archbishop of Cashel, died, i. 235.
O'Hennessy, O'hAenghusa, or Ua hAenghusa, Oengus, burned, i. 31.
O'hEochadha, O'hEochaidh, or Ua hEochadha; *see* O'Hoey.
O'hEodhusa, or O'hEoghusa; *see* O'Hosey.
O'hEothaidh; *see* O'Hoey.
O'hEradhain, or Ua hEradhain, Cumuscach, abbot of Armagh, i. 57.
—— Flaithbhertach, slain, i. 29.
—— Oedh, king of Ui-Bresail-Macha, died, i. 17.
O'Heney, O'hEighnigh, or Ua hEighnigh, king of Feara-Manach, slain, i. 81.
—— king of Feara-Manach, i. 213, 215; slain, i. 217.
—— chief of Muinter-Caemhain, i. 175.
—— Benmidhe, daughter of, i. 253.
—— Gillachrist, king of Feara-Manach, died, i. 121.
—— Gillacoluim, king of Oirghiall, died, i. 49.
—— Niall, king of Feara-Manach, slain, i. 51.
—— Philip, died, ii. 485.
O'Heraghty; *see* O'hOirechtaigh.
O'Hessian, Ua Oisin, or Ua Ossene, i. 45.
—— Eochaidh, slain, i. 49.
O'Heyne, or Hynes, (*O'hEidhin*, or *Ua hEidhin*), king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, i. 53.
—— Aedh, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Eighne, i. 115.
—— Donnchadh, blinded, i. 249.
—— Dubhessa, daughter of Ruaidhri, wife of Conchobhar MacDiarmada, burned, i. 167, 177.
—— Eoghan, i. 283, 285.
—— Eoghan, i. 323, 325.

O'Heyne (*O'hEidhin*)—*cont.*
—— Eoghan, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died, i. 401.
—— Eoghan, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, slain, i. 633.
—— Eoghan Manntach, died, ii. 487.
—— Gillacellaigh, slain, i. 311.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died, i. 87.
—— Maelfabhaill, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died, i. 49.
—— Maelfabhaill, i. 439; slain, i. 447.
—— Maelruanaidh, king of Aighne, slain, i. 13.
—— Maurice, slain, i. 161.
—— Nicholas, died, i. 605.
O'hIffernain, or Ua hIffernain; *see* O'Heffernan.
O'Higgin, or O'hUiginn (now *Higgins* or *Higgin*), Aedh, son of Brian, son of Ferghal Ruadh, died, ii. 185.
—— Aedh, son of Glaisne, a doctor in poetry, died, ii. 269.
—— Brian, son of Ferghal Ruadh, head of the schools of Eri and Alba, died, ii. 177.
—— Cairbre, son of Brian, died, ii. 207.
—— Conchobhar, son of Enna, died, ii. 481.
—— Cormac, son of Domhnall, killed, ii. 201.
—— Domhnall, son of Brian, died, ii. 203.
—— Domhnall Cam, a doctor in poetry, died, ii. 269.
—— Donnchadh, an eminent historian, died, ii. 27.
—— Eoghan, son of Brian, a professor of poetry, died, ii. 209.
—— Fercert, an eminent poet, died, ii. 149.
—— Gilla-Coluim, son of Maelmuire, son of Brian Og, died, ii. 481.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, died, ii. 3.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, son of Irial, died, ii. 485.
—— Gilla-Patraic, died, ii. 183.
—— Maelmuire, son of Tadhg, a poet, died, ii. 185.
—— Maghnus, son of Aedh, died, ii. 117.
—— Mary, daughter of Tadhg Dall, ii. 517.
—— Matthew, died, i. 627.
—— Niall, an eminent poet, drowned, i. 635.
—— Nial Mor, ii. 91.
O'Higgin, or O'hUiginn—*cont.*
—— Ruaidhri, son of Enna, died, ii. 445.
—— Ruaidhri; the son of, ii. 511.
—— Tadhg, an eminent poet, i. 579.
—— Tadhg, son of Gilla-Coluim, a poet, died, ii. 75.
—— Tadhg Og, an eminent poet, ii. 159.
—— Thomas, son of Domhnall, son of Brian, professor of poetry, died, ii. 291.
—— William Og, slain, ii. 97. *See* also Muinter-Uiginn.
O'hInmhainén (*O'Noonan*), Donnsleibhe, a monk, died, i. 305.
O'Hoey, or Hoey (*O'hEochadha*, *O'hEochaidh*, or *Ua hEochadha*), Aedh, royal heir of Uladh, died, i. 105.
—— Aedh, son of Donnsleibhe, i. 147.
—— Conchobhar, grandson of Donnsleibhe, king of Uladh, i. 97.
—— Donnchadh, king of Uladh, i. 81; taken prisoner, i. 87; released, i. 89; makes peace with MacLachlainn, i. 101; blinded, and expelled from the sovereignty, i. 103.
—— Donnsleibhe, or Donlevy, king of Uladh, i. 65, 71; hosting by, i. 73; slain, i. 79.
—— Donnsleibhe; the sons of, i. 103, 235.
—— Donnsleibhe, brother of Maghnus, i. 147.
—— Eochaidh, son of Donnsleibhe (*see* Gall Garbraighe), i. 97.
—— Eochaidh, son of Donnsleibhe, i. 147.
—— Flaithbhertach, blinded, i. 21.
—— Maghnus, king of Ulidia, i. 141–3; slain, i. 147.
—— Matthew, bishop of Ard-achadh, died, i. 601.
—— Niall, blinds Flaithbhertach, i. 21.
—— Niall, son of Eochaidh, king of Uladh, died, i. 61.
—— Niall, son of Donnsleibhe, king of Uladh, i. 121.
—— Raghnall, king of Uladh, i. 131.
O' hOgain (*O'Hogan*), Maurice, bishop of Killaloe, died, i. 521.
O' hOirechtaigh (*O'Heraghty*), Thomas, abbot of Es-Ruaidh, died, i. 521.

O'hOist, i. 331.
O'Hosey, or O'Hussey, (*O'hEodhusa*, or *O'hEoghusa*), Aenghus, died, ii. 7.
—— Aithirne, died, ii. 187.
O'hUain, killed, i. 381.
O'hUallachain (*O'Hoolahan*), Domhnall, chief bishop of Munster, died, i. 163.
O'hUamharain, Domhnall, king of Feara-Lí, slain, i. 39.
O'hUchtain, or Ua hUchtain, Macnia, lector of Cenannus, or Kells, drowned, i. 37.
O'hUghroin, John, bishop of Elphin, i. 371; died, i. 373.
Oilech, in the co. of Roscommon, i. 475.
Oilech, or Grenan-Ely, co. Donegal, the residence of the kings of Ireland of the Northern Hy Neill, demolished, i. 87.
Royal heirs of, i. 59, 67, 83, 105, 113, 117, 133, 399; death of Bebhinn, queen of, i. 99; death of Diarmaid O'Hannifey, king of Ui-Meith, leader of cavalry to the kings of, i. 143.
Kings of:—
Ardghal MacLachlainn, i. 61.
Conchobhar MacLachlainn, i. 137.
Domhnall MacLachlainn, i. 77, 79, 87, 89.
Domhnall, son of Aedh MacLachlainn, i. 179.
Domhnall, son of Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, i. 45, 65.
Aedh O'Melaghlin, i. 73.
Aedh O'Neill, i. 253.
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Oilen-Dacrunde, an island off the coast of Galway, i. 333.
Oilen-na-circe (*Castlekirk Island*, in Loch-Corrib), i. 283.
Oilfinn, or Ailfinn (*Elphin*, co. Roscommon), i. 387, 441, 461, 463, 503, 549; ii. 119, 269, 271, 381; burials in, ii. 359; the church of, i. 321, 637; demolition of the bishop's palace at, i. 431; herenaghs of, i. 451, 563, 595. *See* Ailfinn.
Oilill Olum, ii. 435.
Oirecht-Ui-Chathain, or Airecht-Ui-Chathain, (O'Kane's territory, now the barony of *Keenaght*, co. Londonderry), ii. 307; kings or chiefs of, ii. 61, 463. *See* Airecht-Ui-Chathain, and Cianachta.
Oirecht-Ui-Chathain—*cont.*
Oiremh (*Errew*, barony of Tirawley, co. Mayo), ii. 291; *see* Airemh-Locha-Con.
Oirer-Gaeidhel (*Argyle*, Scotland), ii. 69; and *see* Airer-Gaeidhel.
Oirghiall, or Oirghiall-Mic-Mathghamhna (MacMahon's country, or *Oriel*), i. 353, 569, 635; ii. 319, 491, 499; ravaged by Richard Fleming, i. 153; invaded, ii. 39; kings of, i. 23, 49, 71, 121, 153, 159, 181–3, 473, 491, 559, 639, 647; ii. 17, 29, 47, 101, 147, 159, 163, 167, 169; lords or chiefs of, i. 469; ii. 215, 463; royal heirs of, i. 83; ii. 39; historians of, ii. 65; the English of, i. 609. For bishops of, *see* under Clogher. *See* Airghiall.
—— the South of, i. 83.
Oirghialla (the people of Oirghiall, or *Oriel*), i. 399, 401, 487, 491, 625; ii. 157, 319; battles fought by, i. 49; the hostages of, taken by Henry II., i. 145; attack Fleming of Slane, i. 153; defeated by De Curci, i. 155. *See* Airghialla.
Oirthera, or Airthera (the *Oriors*), kings of, i. 375, 599, 601; ii. 73; the people of, ii. 13. *See* Airthera.
Oissin, abbot of Mainister-derg, died, i. 257.
O'Kealy; *see* O'Caellaighe.
O'Kearney; *see* O'Catharnaigh, and O'Cernaigh.
O'Keary, or Carey; *see* O'Ciardha.
O'Keeffe; *see* O'Caimh.
O'Keenan; *see* O'Cianain.
O'Keevan; *see* O'Caemhain.
O'Kelly; *see* O'Cellaigh.
O'Kellys of Ley, in the King's County; *see* Ui-Cellaigh Legh.
O'Kenealy; *see* O'Cennfhaelaidh.
O'Kenny; *see* O'Cinaetha.
O'Kerrin; *see* O'Cerin.
O'Lachtnain (*O'Laghtnan*), bishop of Connacht, died ii. 11.
—— Gillachrist, abbot of the Trinity in Tuam, drowned, i. 397.

O'Lachtnain (*O'Laghtnan*)—*cont.*
—— Laurence, bishop of Kilmacduagh, died, i. 537.
—— Laurence, bishop of Elphin, died, i. 605.
—— Maelmuire, archbishop of Tuam, i. 335; first synod held by, i. 345; died, i. 391.
O'Laedhóc, Domhnall, son of the Gilla-dubh, slain, i. 211,
O'Lahiff; *see* O'Flaithimh.
O'Laidigh, archdeacon of Enach-dúin, died, i. 407.
—— John, bishop of Killala, i. 403; died, i. 479.
—— John, bishop of Killala, died, i. 485.
O'Laighnén, or Ua Laighnén, Lethlobhar, king of Oirghiall, died, i. 71.
O'Laimhin, Domhnall, killed, ii. 359.
—— Maghnus, son of Cormac, the son of Domhnall Mael, killed, ii. 397.
O'Lalor; *see* O'Lethlobhair.
O'Laithbhertaigh (*O'Laverty*), Ardghal, royal heir of Oilech, died, i. 399.
—— Conghalach, slain, i. 117.
—— Mathghamhain, or Mahon, king of Clann-Domhnaill, i. 257.
—— Ruaidhri, king of Cenel-Eoghain, slain, i. 175. *See* also O'Flaithbhertaigh, and Clann-Flaithbhertaigh.
O'Laithen, or Ua Laithen, Domhnall, slain, i. 75.
O'Lamhdhuibh, Gillaberaigh, i. 425.
O'Larkan; *see* O'Lorcain.
O'Laverty; *see* O'Laithbhertaigh, and also O'Flaithbhertaigh
O'Lavery; *see* Ui-Labhradha.
O'Lenechain, or O'Lenihan, Maelciarain, chief priest of Tuaim-mná, i. 391
O'Leochain (Ua Leochain, or *O'Loughan*), i. 18, n. [1].
—— Amhlaibh, son (or grandson) of Maelan, king of Gailenga, i. 69, n. [8].
—— Laighnén, king of Gailenga, died, i. 49.
—— Maelan, son of Eicnech, king of Gailenga, killed, i. 19.
—— Senan, the son of, i. 25.
—— Senan, the son of, king of Gailenga, i. 63.
O'Lethlobhair, or Ua Lethlobhair (*O'Lalor*), Donn, king of Fernmhagh, slain, i. 71.
O'Lighdha, or Ua Lighdha, Cairpre, herenagh of Emly, slain, i. 55.
O'Linchy, Ua Loingsigh, or Lynch; *see* O'Loingsigh.
Ollamhs, or Ollaves; *see* Poets.
O'Lochain, or Ua Lochain, Cuan, chief poet of Ireland, slain, i. 27.
O'Loingsigh, Ua Loingsigh, O'Linchy, or Lynch, Aedh, king of Dal-Araidhe, killed, i. 129.
—— Domhnall, king of Dal-Araidhe, slain, i. 17.
—— Domhnall, king of Dal-Araidhe, slain, i. 63.
—— Donnchadh, king of Dal-Araidhe, i. 105.
O'Lochlainn, O'Loughlin, or Ua Lochlainn, Domhnall, king of Cenel-Eoghain, plunders Conaille, i. 73.
O'Lochlainn Burren, Conghalach, bishop of Kilfenora, died, i. 523.
—— Conghalach, king of Corcomruaidh, died, i. 45–7.
—— Domhnall, king of Corca-Modhruaidh, or Corcomruaidh, died, ii. 23.
—— Donnchadh Cam, king of Corcomruaidh, slain, ii. 111.
—— Dubhlochlainn, slain, i. 457.
—— Maelechlainn Cam, king of Corcomruaidh, killed, ii. 69.
—— Maelechlainn; the sons of, ii. 111.
O'Loisde, John, abbot, died, ii. 203.
O'Lonain, or Ua Lonain, the blind, a poet, died, i. 61.
O'Looney; *see* O'Luinigh.
O'Lorcain, Ua Lorcain, or O'Larkin, chief of the Ui-Niallain, i. 23.
—— Cormac, king of Ui-Echach, slain, i. 17.
—— Diarmaid, royal heir of Laighen, slain, i. 61.
—— Gillachrist, lord of Caille-Follamhain, killed, i. 17.
—— Muirchertach, herenagh of Lothra, died, i. 15.
—— Murchadh, and his brother, slain, i. 91.

O'Lorcain (*O'Larkin*)—*cont.*
—— Ruaidhri, king of Ui-Niallain, slain, i. 39.
—— Tadhg, king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh, died, 33.
O'Lotan, the abbot, i. 255.
O'Lugaill, John Buidhe, son of Lochlainn, died, ii. 477.
O'Lughadha, Finnachta, comarb of Benen, died, i. 361.
O'Luimlin, Cormac, bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, died, i. 431.
O'Luinigh (*O'Looney*), Conchobhar, son of Conallach, slain, i. 157.
O'Luinin, Matthew Ruadh, died, ii. 483.
O'Madadhain, Ua Madadhain, or Ua Matadhain (*O'Madden*), Cathal, slain, i. 643.
—— Cathal; death of Raghnailt, wife of, i. 459.
—— Cobhthach, intended king and bishop, died, ii. 135.
—— Eoghan, i. 623.
—— Eoghan, king of Sil-Anmchadha, died, i. 653.
—— Eoghan, son of Murchadh, ii. 105.
—— Eoghan, son of Murchadh, king of Sil-Anmchadha, died, ii. 133–5.
—— Finnghuala, or Finola, daughter of Cathal, died, ii. 87.
—— John, son of Murchadh, slain, i. 587.
—— Madadhan, or Madden, king of Sil-Anmchadha, died, i. 83.
—— Madadhan, king of Sil-Anmchadha, died, i. 321.
—— Maelsechlainn, slain, i. 181.
—— Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Oilech, i. 57, 59.
—— Murchadh, slain, i. 587.
—— Murchadh, slain, ii. 45.
—— Murchadh, son of Eoghan, king of Sil-Anmchadha, i. 653.
—— Murchadh, son of Eoghan, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died, ii. 175.
—— Raghnailt, wife of Cathal, died, i. 459.
—— Raghnall, royal heir of Oilech, slain, i. 67.
O'Madadhain (*O'Madden*)—*cont.*
—— the sons of, i. 447.
—— the hostages of, taken by Felim O'Conor, i. 585.
O'Maelaghmhair, or O'Mullover; *see* O'Maelfhaghmhair.
O'Maelbealtaine, a priest, i. 169.
O'Maelbhrenainn, or Ua Maelbhrenuinn; *see* O'Mulrennin.
O'Maelbrighde, or Ua Maelbrighde, Sitric, slain, i. 123.
O'Maelchiarain (*O'Mulkiern*), Gilla-Christ, son of Edna, i. 441.
—— Maelisa, bishop of Clogher, died, i. 201.
—— Thomas, died, i. 425.
O'Maelchonaire; *see* O'Mulconry.
O'Maeldoraidh, or Ua Maeldoraidh; *see* O'Muldory.
O'Maelduin, or Ua Maelduin; *see* O'Muldoon.
O'Maeleoin; *see* O'Malone.
O'Maelenaigh; *see* O'Mullany.
O'Maelfhabhaill, or Ua Maelfhabhuill, Flaithbhertach, king of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died, i. 51.
—— Gillachrist, king of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died, i. 71.
—— Muirchertach, or Murtough, king of Carraig-Brachaidhe, slain, i. 63.
—— Sitrec, king of Carraig-Brachaidhe, i. 89.
—— Trad, chief of Cenel-Ferghusa, slain, i. 253.
O'Maelfhaghmhair (*O'Mullover*), Aenghus, bishop of Killala, died, i. 319.
—— Isaac, herenagh of Cill-Alaidh, died, i. 321.
—— Maelbrighde, son of the bishop, i. 405.
—— Maelisa, son of the bishop, i. 271.
O'Maelgeric, or Ua Maelgeric, Maelisa, died, i. 77.
O'Maelghaithe, or Ua Maelgaeithi (*O'Mulgeehy*), i. 493.
—— Conn, slain, i. 131.
O'Maeilin, Gilla-Isa, bishop of Magh-Eó, died, i. 171.
O'Maelmhenaigh; *see* O'Mulvany.
O'Maelmhiadhaigh; *see* O'Mulvey.

O'Maelmidhe, or Ua Maelmidhe, Cormac, herenagh of Druim-raithe, died, i. 17.
O'Maelmhuaidh, or Ua Maelmhuaidh; *see* O'Molloy.
O'Maelmocheirghe; *see* O'Mulmoghery.
O'Maelmuire, or Ua Maelmuire; *see* O'Mulmory.
O'Maelrioc, the Ferdana, a poet, i. 259.
O'Maelruanaidh, or Ua Maelruanaidh; *see* O'Mulrony.
O'Maelsechlainn, or Ua Maelsechlainn; *see* O'Melaghlin.
O'Maeltrea, or Ua Maeltrea, Gilla-Coluim, died, i. 17.
Omagh, the castle of, ii. 315. *See* also under Oghmagh.
O'Maeluidhir, or Ua Maeluidhir, a chieftain of Meath, slain, i. 23.
O'Maenaigh; *see* O'Meany.
O'Mahony (O'Mathghamhna, and Ua Mathghamhna, or O'Mathuna), king of Uladh, slain, i. 71.
—— Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, lord of Fonn-iartharach, died, ii. 175.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, slain, ii. 21.
—— Donnchadh, king of Uladh, slain, i. 61.
—— Eochaidh, king of Uladh, or Ulidia, i. 97, 103, 105, 121.
—— Finghin, died, ii. 189.
—— Finghin, lord of Fonn-iartharach, died, ii. 193–5; *see* under Ui-Echach-Mumhan.
O'Maicin, or O'Macken, Maelbrighde, abbot of Tobur-Patraic, died, i. 291.
—— Thomas, bishop of Achonry, i. 419, 451.
O'Maille (*O'Malley*), Cormac, slain, i. 627.
—— Cormac, slain, ii. 57.
—— Cormac, slain, ii. 127.
—— Cormac, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 243.
—— Diarmaid, son of Cormac, slain, ii. 249.
—— Diarmaid, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 25.
—— Domhnall, king of Umhall, died, ii. 95.
—— Domhnall, son of Muiredhach, slain, i. 331.
—— Domhnall, son of Thomas, ii. 243.
—— Domhnall Ruadh, slain, i, 627.
—— Dubhdara, died, ii. 77.
O'Maille (*O'Malley*)—*cont.*
—— Dubhdara, son of Muiredhach, slain, i. 261.
—— Eoghan, died, ii. 25.
—— Eoghan, slain, ii. 57.
—— Eoghan, slain, ii. 219.
—— Maelechlainn, killed, i. 333.
—— Muirchertach, son of Muiredhach, slain, i. 331.
—— Tadhg, son of Diarmaid, died, ii. 169.
—— Tuathal, died, ii. 23.
—— Tuathal, ii. 145.
—— the people of, i. 327; and *see* Muinter-Maille.
O'Mainnin, slain, ii. 55.
—— Diarmaid, slain, ii. 433.
O'Mannachain (*O'Monahan*), Aedh, or Hugh, died, i. 359.
—— Cathal, died, i. 425.
—— Domhnall, killed, i. 443.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, slain, i. 459.
—— Donn, a son and two daughters of, burned, i. 169.
—— Donn; the sons of, i. 311.
—— Gillachrist, died, i. 255.
—— Gilla-na-nech, chief of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, i. 239.
—— Gilla-na-nech, died, i. 347.
—— Gilla-na-nech, king of the Three-Tuatha, died, i. 495.
—— Maelsechlainn, slain, i. 305.
—— Mathghamhain, slain, i. 407.
—— Tadhg, i. 385.
—— Tadhg, king of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, died, i. 391.
—— the son of, i. 269.
O'Malley; *see* O'Maille.
O'Malone, or O'Maeleoin, Aedh, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, drowned, i. 261.
—— Maelchiarain, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died, i. 447.
—— Maelmuire, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, died, i. 305.
O'Martain, Gilla-Ernain, poet, died, i. 259.
O'Mathghamhna, O'Mathuna, or Ua Mathghamhna; *see* O'Mahony.

O'Meachair (*O'Meagher*), Tadhg, ii. 97.
O'Meallaigh, Thomas, bishop of Enach-dúin, died, i. 393. *See* O'Mellaigh.
O'Meany (*O'Maenaigh*), Maelisa, priest, died, i. 317.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 437.
O'Meehan, O'Miadhachâin, or O'Mithighén, Maelfinnén, died, i. 437.
—— Thomas, bishop of Achonry, i. 455.
O'Melaghlin (O'Maelechlainn, O'Maelsechlainn, or Ua Maelsechlainn), Aedh (king of Oilech), defeats his brother, i. 65; defeats the Cianachta, i. 69; died, i. 73.
—— Ardghar, son of Aedh, slain, i. 119.
—— Art, i. 447, 449.
—— Art; the son of, i. 335.
—— Art; the son of, i. 525.
—— Art; the sons of, ii. 95.
—— Art, king of Midhe, slain, i. 167.
—— Art Mór, died, ii. 59.
—— Art Mor, son of Cormac, king of Meath, slain, i. 647.
—— Cairbre, slain, i. 393.
—— Cairbre, king of Midhe, i. 499.
—— Cairbre-in-screcain, son of Cormac, king of Midhe, slain, i. 603.
—— Conchobhar, king of Temhair, or Tara, i. 35; plunders Sord-Choluim-Chille, i. 39; blinds Flann Ua Maelsechlainn, *ib.*; kills Muirchertach Ua Maelsechlainn, i. 49; kills Leogan, king of Luighne, i. 63; defeats Diarmaid, king of Leinster, i. 67; slain by the son of Flann, *ib.*
—— Conchobhar, i. 391.
—— Conchobhar, king of Meath, died, ii. 93–5.
—— Conchobhar, son of Murchadh, royal heir of Temhair, slain, i. 133.
—— Conn, son of Art, son of Conn, ii. 185.
—— Cormac, son of Art, i. 241, 247, 249, 251.
—— Cormac, son of Art, i. 351.
—— Cormac, son of Cormac, slain, i. 525.
—— Cormac Ballach, king of Meath, i. 647; died, ii. 25.
—— Derbhorcaill, daughter of Murchadh, i. 173, 187.
O'Melaghlin (O'Maelsechlainn)—*cont.*
—— Diarmaid, i. 119.
—— Diarmaid Bernach, died, i. 317.
—— Diarmaid Ruadh, son of Cormac, slain, i. 389.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 65.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh Bec, slain, i. 25.
—— Domhnall, son of Flann, king of Temhair, or Tara, i. 77; killed by Muirchertach O'Brien, i. 81.
—— Domhnall, son of Murchadh, i. 110, n. [1], 119.
—— Domhnall, royal heir of Eriu, i. 139.
—— Domhnall Bregach, slain, i. 249; the son of, i. 301–3.
—— Donnchadh, invades Fernmhagh, i. 87; slain, i. 95.
—— Flann, blinded, i. 39.
—— Felim Og, killed, ii. 341.
—— the Got (king of Meath), i. 33, 49.
—— James, son of Murchadh, killed, ii. 311.
—— the Knight, slain, i. 211.
—— Laighnech, son of Corc, son of Cormac Ballach, killed, ii. 185.
—— Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Temhair, slain, i. 107.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Donnchadh, slain, i. 119.
—— Maelsechlainn (*recte* Murchadh), king of Midhe, attacked by the Gailenga, i. 115, 117.
—— Maelsechlainn Bec, or the Little, king of Midhe, i. 167, 251; drowned, i. 263.
—— Muirchertach, i. 45; slain, i. 49.
—— Murchadh, i. 35.
—— Murchadh, slain, i. 69.
—— Murchadh, slain, i. 405.
—— Murchadh, comarb of Finnén and Colum Cille, i. 53.
—— Murchadh, king of Midhe, or Tara, i. 99 bis, i. 105, 109, 111, 113; expelled from Midhe, i. 119.
—— Murchadh; death of Mór, wife of, i. 139.
—— Murchadh, king of Midhe, died, i. 509.
—— Murchadh, son of Flann, king of Temhair, i. 69.
—— Taillti, daughter of, i. 123.

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—— king of Midhe, i. 585.
—— the great abbess, daughter of, i. 195.
O'Melaghlins, i. 277, 455; ii. 47, 257.
O'Mellaigh, Conn, bishop of Enach-dúin, died, i. 223. *See* O'Meallaigh.
O'Mellain, Solomon, steward of clog-ind-idachta, died, ii. 15.
—— Thomas, bishop of Enach-dúin, died, i. 609.
O'Miadhaigh, Gilla-gan-inathair, slays Hugo de Laci, i. 175.
O'Miadhachâin, or O'Mithighén; *see* O'Meehan.
O'Mianain, tutor of O'Donnell, hanged, i. 373.
O'Mochain, Benedict, archdeacon of Cill-Athrachta, died, ii. 23.
—— Cathal, killed, ii. 359.
—— Gregory, archbishop of Tuam, died, ii. 75.
O'Molloy, O'Maelmhuaidh, or Ua Maelmhuaidh, Aedh, king of Feara-Cell, died, ii. 89.
—— Alpin, bishop of Ferns, died, i. 267.
—— Brian, son of John, killed, ii. 285.
—— Cathair, son of the Cosnamhach, ii. 283.
—— [Conall, son of Cathair]; the son of, hanged, ii. 467.
—— Cosnamhach, ii. 283.
—— Cucocriche, king of Feara-Cell, died, ii. 67.
—— Domhnall, son of Tibbot, heir of Feara-Cell, slain, ii. 95.
—— Domhnall, son of Tibbot, ii. 449.
—— Domhnall, grandson of Hobicin, slain, ii. 135.
—— Domhnall Caech, son of the Cosnamhach, killed, ii. 283.
—— Donnchadh, slain, i. 587.
—— Ferghal, king of Feara-Cell, died, i. 49.
—— Ferghal, king of Feara-Cell, killed, i. 459.
—— Ferghal, son of Tibbot, died, ii. 111.
—— Gillacoluim, king of Feara-Cell, i. 99.
—— John, son of Domhnall Caech, ii. 329.
—— Tadhg, slain, ii. 135.
—— Tibbot Buidhe, slain, ii. 95.
—— Toirdhelbhach, slain, ii. 135.
O'Mordha, or Ua Mordha (*O'More*), Aimhergin, king of Laighis, slain, i. 29.
—— Conall, ii. 243.
—— Conn, son of Maelechlainn, ii. 233.
—— Dionysius, bishop of Elphin, died, i. 309.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 197.
—— Domhnall, king of Laighis, died, ii. 169.
—— Fachtna, son of David, royal heir of Laighis, died, ii. 55.
—— Fachtna; the sons of, ii. 111.
—— Gilla-Patraic, king of Laighis, ii. 109; the wife of, ii. 107.
—— Laisech, son of David, died, ii. 39.
—— Maelechlainn, king of Laighis, died, ii. 83.
—— Maurice Buidhe; the son of, died, ii. 87.
—— Muirchertach, slain, ii. 45.
—— Muirchertach, slain, ii. 397.
—— Peter, bishop of Clonfert, drowned, i. 145.
—— Rudhraighe, Ruaidhri, or Rory, king of Laighis, died, ii. 11.
—— Rughraidhe Og, or Ruaidhri Og, and the sons of, ii. 419.
—— Ruaidhri Og, killed, ii. 423; execution of the two sons of, ii. 451.
—— defeats the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, ii. 19.
O'Morghair, or Ua Morghair, Maelmaedhoig, archbishop of Armagh, and Papal legate, i. 143.
O'Morna (*Murney*), Cu-Uladh, ii. 73, n. [12].
—— Diarmaid, son of Gillamuire (otherwise called Diarmaid MacGillamuire), king of Uladh, died, i. 479.
O'Mothlain, the Friar, ii. 161.
O'Muccaran, Gillachrist, bishop of Clogher, i. 187.
O'Muighin, Gilla-Aedha, bishop of Cork, died, i. 149.
O'Muineóc, or Ua Muineoc, Cleirchen, bishop of Leithghlinn, i. 49.
O'Muiredhaigh, or Ua Muiredhaigh; *see* O'Murray.
O'Muiricen, Muiredhach, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died, i. 253.

O'Mulconry, O'Maelchonaire, or Ua Maelchonaire, Bebhinn, daughter of, died, ii. 75.
—— Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ruadh, ii. 279.
—— Donn Losc, or Donn the Lame, a poet, i. 314, n. [1], 474, n. [2], 483, 507, n. [6].
—— Donnchadh Ban, a historian, died, ii. 109.
—— Dubh-súilech, ollave, i. 469.
—— Dunlang, ollave, i. 469.
—— Duinnin, or Donnin, a poet, died, i. 307.
—— Fintan, son of Illann, son of Dubhthach, intended ollave, died, ii. 469.
—— Gregory, son of Tanaidhe, a poet, killed, ii. 91.
—— John Ruadh, son of Lochlainn, son of Paidin, ii. 497.
—— Lochlainn, son of Paidin, son of Lochlainn, son of Maelechlainn, the son of Tanaidhe, died, ii. 359.
—— Maeleoin Bodhar, i. 311; died, i. 455.
—— Mailin, a poet, ii. 57.
—— Mailín, son of Torna, ollave of Sil-Muiredhaigh, died, ii. 231.
—— Maurice, son of Paidín, an eminent poet, ii. 339.
—— Miles, ii. 342, n. [1].
—— Neide, ii. 113.
—— Páidín, a poet and historian, died, ii. 207.
—— Senchán, son of, died, ii. 485.
—— Sigradh, son of John Ruadh, died, ii. 185.
—— Tanaidhe, a poet and historian, died, ii. 63.
—— Tanaidhe Mór, son of Donnin, son of Neide, son of Conang Buidhe, ollave of Connacht, and professor of history and poetry, i. 469; died, i. 551.
—— Thomas, archdeacon of Tuam, died, i. 455.
—— Torna, son of Mailin, died, 169, ii. 171.
—— Torna, son of Torna, died, ii. 279.
O'Muldoon, O'Maeldúin, or Ua Maelduin, Cathal, died, i. 525.
—— Flaithbhertach, king of Lurg, died, i. 73.
O'Muldoon—*cont.*
—— Gilla-an-Choimdedh, king of Lurg, i. 489.
—— of Lurg, slain, ii. 43.
—— of Lurg, plundered, ii. 93.
O'Muldoons of Lurg, ii. 324, n. [2].
O'Muldory, O'Maeldoraidh, or Ua Maeldoraidh, devastates Magh-Aei, i. 15.
—— Aenghus, i. 67.
—— Domhnall, king of Cenel-Conaill, i. 33.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 59.
—— Domhnall Carrach, slain, i. 231.
—— Flaithbhertach, king of Tir-Conaill, i. 147, 161–3, 177 bis; defeated, i. 155, 165; opposes De Curci, i. 179; opposed by the Cenel-Conaill, i. 191; defeats Rustel Pitun, i. 199; died, *ib.*; the wife of, killed, i. 153.
—— Gillachrist, comarb of Colum-Cille in Eriu and Alba, died, i. 59.
—— Maelruanaidh, king of Cenel-Conaill, defeats O'Ruairc, i. 25; goes on a pilgrimage, i. 29.
—— Mac-in-abaid, i. 65.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 31.
—— Murchadh, king of Cenel-Conaill, died, i. 75.
—— three of the family of, slain, i. 39.
—— the goblet of, i. 199.
O'Mulgeehy, or Ua Maelgaeithi; *see* O'Maelgaithe.
O'Mulrennin, O'Maelbhrenainn, or Ua Maelbhrenainn, abbot of Boyle, i. 275.
—— Aedh, chieftain of Clann-Conchobhair, slain, i. 187.
—— Aedh, and his two sons, slain, ii. 9.
—— Breallach-an-chairn, i. 463.
—— Diarmaid, king-chieftain of Clann-Conchobhair, died, i. 605.
—— Donnchadh, died, i. 259.
—— Donnchadh; the son of, i. 169.
—— Donnchadh Clerech, a canon chorister, killed, i. 645.
—— Gilla-Christ, slain, i. 481.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 293.
—— Tadhg, son of Gilla-Christ, i. 301.
—— Tomaltach, steward of Sil-Muiredhaigh, died, i. 57.

O'Mulrennin—*cont.*
—— Tomaltach, slain, i. 597. *See* Clann-Conchobhair.
O'Mullany, or O'Maelenaigh, Diarmaid, son of William, ii. 327.
—— Diarmaid, died, ii. 371.
—— Gilla-dubh, son of William, ii. 327.
—— Maurice, son of William, ii. 327.
—— Muirchertach Og, ii. 367.
—— Tadhg, son of William, ii. 327.
O'Mulmohery, or O'Maelmocheirghe, Brian, abbot of Kells, died, i. 481.
—— Cathal, son of Seoinín, son of John, comarb of Drumreilly, died, ii. 291.
—— John, comarb of Drumreilly, died, ii. 425.
O'Mulmory, or Ua Maelmuire, Echri, king of Cianachta, i. 87.
O'Mulroney, O'Maelruanaidh, or Ua Maelruanaidh, i. 65; kills Eochaidh Ua hEochadha, i. 97.
—— king of Feara-Manach, slain, i. 119.
—— Aedh, son of Muirchertach Finn, slain, i. 435.
—— Aillin, daughter of Riacan, i. 185.
—— Cathal, son of Diarmaid, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 237, 239; *see* also MacDiarmada.
—— Cathal, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, expelled from Connacht, i. 191.
—— Cathal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach, slain, i. 435.
—— Cathal, son of Tadhg; *see* "MacDiarmada, Cathal."
—— Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, i. 181.
—— Diarmaid, son of Gallachrist, son of Tadhg, i. 225.
—— Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, son of Muiredhach, son of Tomaltach, i. 435.
—— Domhnall, son of Lochlainn, slain, i. 181.
—— Donnchadh, slain, i. 73.
—— Duibhessa, daughter of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, i. 185.
—— Florence, grandson of Riacan, bishop of Oilfinn, died, i. 191.
—— Mac-na-hoidhche, king of the Feara-Manach, i. 181–3.
O'Mulroney—*cont.*
—— Muirchertach, son of Cathal, king of Magh-Luirg, i. 371.
—— Muirchertach, son of Cathal, son of Tadhg, king of Magh-Luirg, died, i. 451.
—— Muirchertach, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, drowned, i. 185.
—— Muirghes, son of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach, died, i. 471.
—— Murchadh, son of Ferghal, i. 181.
—— Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Brian, slain, i. 435.
—— Tomaltach of the Rock, son of Conchobhar, died, i. 237. *See* MacDiarmada.
O'Mulvany, or O'Maelmhenaigh, Maelechlainn, O'Cathain's chief poet, died, ii. 53.
O'Mulvey, or O'Maelmhiadhaigh; the sons of, slain, i. 233.
—— the sons of, ii. 279.
—— chief of Muinter-Cherbhallain, i. 575.
—— Aedh, killed, i. 633.
—— Cathal, son of Domhnall, chieftain of Tellach-Cerbhallain, died, ii. 267.
—— Diarmaid, chief of Muinter-Cerbhallain, killed, ii. 11.
—— Gillachrist, chief of Muinter-Eolais, slain, i. 235.
—— Raghnall, slain, i. 371.
O'Murchadha, or Ua Murchadha (*O'Murphy*), Flaithbhertach, king of Cenel-Boghuine, slain, i. 37.
O'Murphys; *see* Ui-Murchadha.
O'Murray, O'Muiredhaigh, or Ua Muiredhaigh, king of Ciarraighe, i. 93.
—— Aedh, killed, i. 455.
—— Amhlaibh, bishop of Armagh, i. 175.
—— Amhlaibh, bishop of Cenel-Eoghain, or Derry, died, i. 171.
—— Annadh, bishop of Ard-achadh, i. 255.
—— Charles, son of the bishop, i. 435.
—— Conchobhar, bishop of Kilmacduagh, i. 385.
—— Conchobhar, king of Ciarraighe, slain, i. 35.
—— Gillachrist, son of Congalach, i. 181.
—— Maghnus, slain, i. 359.

O'Naan, Thomas, archdeacon of Raphoe, died, i. 535.
—— Trinnoit, master in civil and canon laws, died, i. 625.
O'Nechtain, or O'Naghten, Christina, daughter of, i. 461.
—— Conchobhar, killed, ii. 373.
—— Domhnall, i. 485.
—— Domhnall, son of Gilla-Christ, i. 485.
—— Gilla-Christ, slain, i. 481.
—— Maelsechlainn, slain, i. 185.
—— Mathghamhain, son of, ii. 125.
—— Murchadh, i. 485.
—— Robert, i. 485.
—— William, slain, i. 481.
—— William Buidhe, slain, ii. 61.
—— the territory of, i. 458, n. 4.
O'Neill, or Ua Neill, Aedh, Oedh, or Hugh; the son of, i. 21, 23.
—— Aedh, i. 341.
—— Aedh, bishop of Derry, i. 596, n. 6.
—— Aedh, ii. 11, 17.
—— Aedh, king of Ailech, i. 213, 235, 249 bis, 251, 289.
—— Aedh, king of Ailech; death of Benmidhe, wife of, i. 253.
—— Aedh, king of Cenel-Eoghain, slain, i. 155.
—— Aedh, king of Cenel-Eoghain, invades Larne, co. Antrim, i. 205; defeats the English, i. 207; joins Cathal Crobhderg O'Conor, i. 215; forced to give hostages to Cathal Carrach O'Conor, i. 217; dethroned, i. 223; invades Inis-Eoghan, i. 241; defeats the English of Ulidia, i. 253; aids the sons of De Laci, i. 265, 271; invades Connacht, i. 273, 275; died, i. 305.
—— Aedh, king of Ulster, died, ii. 27; death of Gormlaith, wife of, ii. 9.
—— Aedh, son of Art, slain, ii. 217.
—— Aedh, son of Brian, son of Aedh Buidhe, ii. 19.
—— Aedh, son of Domhnall, ii. 221.
—— Aedh, son of Domhnall, son of Henry, ii. 229.
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—— Aedh, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 177.
—— Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh Bacagh, killed, ii. 453.
—— Aedh, son of Flaithbhertach, king of Ailech, invades Ulidia, i. 33; plunders Tir-Conaill, *ib.*; died, i. 35.
—— Aedh, son of Henry, ii. 143.
—— Aedh, son of Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, ii. 223; slain, ii. 247; death of Gormlaith, wife of, ii. 249.
—— Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, died, ii. 9.
—— Aedh, or Hugh, earl of Tyrone, ii. 499, 507.
—— Aedh Balbh, son of Conn, son of Henry, died, ii. 229.
—— Aedh Buidhe, king of Cenel-Eogain, i. 441, 449; slain, i. 491.
—— Aedh Buidhe, son of Brian Ballagh, slain, ii. 159.
—— Aedh Geimhlech, son of John, son of Conn, taken prisoner, ii. 505; hanged, ii. 507.
—— Aedh Og, son of Aedh Buidhe, ii. 181, 183.
—— Aedh Remhar, or Hugh the Fat, i. 625, 629, 645.
—— Art, ii. 171.
—— Art; the sons of, ii. 171, 173.
—— Art; the descendants of, ii. 221.
—— Art, son of Aedh, king of Tir-Eoghain, ii. 209, 213, 215; died, ii. 217
—— Art, son of Aedh, son of Domhnall, ii. 217; killed, ii. 227.
—— Art, son of Conn, king of Tir-Eoghain, ii. 217, 219, 221, 223.
—— Art, son of Conn, son of Henry, ii. 209.
—— Art, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 163.
—— Art, son of Niall, son of Art, died, ii. 217.
—— Art-in-chaisléin, son of Niall, son of Art, ii. 209.
—— Art Og, ii. 265.
—— Art Og, son of Conn, lord of Tir-Eoghain, died, ii. 231.

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—— Benmidhe, wife of Aedh, king of Ailech, died, i. 253.
—— Brian, son of Aedh Buidhe, son of Domhnall Og, son of Aedh Meth, king of Cenel-Eoghain, slain, i. 513.
—— Brian, son of Aedh Buidhe, died, ii. 43.
—— Brian, son of Aedh Buidhe, died, ii. 187.
—— Brian, son of Aedh Mor, died, ii. 11.
—— Brian, son of Conn, son of Henry, ii. 229.
—— Brian, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 597.
—— Brian, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Og, died, ii. 185.
—— Brian, son of Henry Amhreidh, slain, ii. 99.
—— Brian, son of Niall Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, slain, ii. 191.
—— Brian, son of Niall Og, died, ii. 103.
—— Brian, son of Niall Ruadh, or Brian-chatha-an-Duin (i.e. "Brian of the battle of Down"), i. 375, 383, 395, 401; made king of Ulster by the English, i. 349; wages war against the English, i. 403; invades O'Reilly's country, i. 409; acknowledged king of Ireland by O'Conor and O'Brien, i. 429; slain, i. 433.
—— Brian Ballagh, son of Niall, son of Conn, slain, ii. 269.
—— Brian Carragh, son of Cormac, died, ii. 509.
—— Brian Og, ii. 157; died, ii. 161.
—— Brian Og; the descendants of, ii. 171.
—— Caitilín, or Catherine, daughter of Conn, son of Domhnall, died, ii. 263.
—— Conchobhar, i. 439.
—— Conchobhar, son of Brian Carragh, killed, ii. 65.
—— Conn, son of Aedh, killed, ii. 329.
—— Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, son of Brian Ballagh, died, ii. 181.
—— Conn, son of Art Og, son of Niall Conallagh, killed, ii. 467.
—— Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan, lord of Tir-Eoghain, killed, ii. 191; death of Ailinora, daughter of the Earl of Kildare, wife of, ii. 199.
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—— Conn, son of John, son of Conn Bacagh, ii. 447, 499.
—— Conn, son of Niall, son of Art, ii. 221; slain, ii. 265; the sons of, ii. 267.
—— Conn, son of Niall Og, chief of Clann-Aedha-Buidhe, ii. 463; died, ii. 509.
—— Conn Bacagh, son of Conn, son of Henry, king of Tir-Eoghain, ii. 231, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 247, 251, 253, 255, 305, 317; created Earl of Tyrone, ii. 343; at war with O'Donnell, ii. 345; death of Sorcha, wife of, ii. 271–3.
—— Conn; the sons of, ii. 199.
—— Cormac, son of Art Og, ii. 265–7.
—— Cormac, son of the baron of Dungannon, ii. 503.
—— Cu-Uladh; the sons of, ii. 91.
—— Cu-Uladh, son, of Domhnall, son of Brian, slain, i. 605.
—— Cu-Uladh, son of Niall, ii. 87.
—— Domhnall; the sons of, ii. 221.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh, king of Cenel-Eoghain, slain, i. 321.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh, killed, ii. 329.
—— Domhnall, son of Aedh Og, son of Aedh Buidhe, killed, ii. 199.
—— Domhnall, son of Art Og, hanged, ii. 277.
—— Domhnall, son of Brian, king of Tir-Eoghain, and Ulster, i. 495, 501, 503, 513, 565, 597; died, i. 605.
—— Domhnall, son of Henry, lord of Tir-Eoghain, ii. 33, 45, 133.
—— Domhnall, son of Henry, son of Eoghan, king of Tir-Eoghain, and of Ulster, ii. 75, 109, 147, 149, 199; died, ii. 209; the sons of, ii. 229.
—— Domhnall, son of Murchadh, i. 241.
—— Domhnall Bog, son of Henry Amhreidh, slain, ii. 153–5.
—— Domhnall Tamhnaighe, slain, i. 349.
—— Domhnall Tuirtrech, slain, i. 535.
—— Edmond, son of Conn, son of Niall, slain, ii. 283
—— Eoghan, ii. 155, 159.

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—— Eoghan, son of Aedh Buidhe, son of Niall, son of Conn, killed, ii. 283
—— Eoghan, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, died, ii. 209.
—— Eoghan, son of Felim Ruadh, son of Art, died, ii. 431.
—— Eoghan, son of Niall, died, ii. 163.
—— Eoghan, son of Niall Og, king of Tir-Eoghain, ii. 147, 155.
—— Eoghan, grandson of Art, died, ii. 181.
—— Flaithbhertach-an-trostain, son of Muirchertach, king of Ailech, i. 15, 17, 19, 27, 29, 31; died, i. 39.
—— Fedhlim, or Felim, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 189.
—— Fedhlim, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 165.
—— Fedhlim, son of Henry Og, killed, ii. 199.
—— Felim Bacagh, son of Niall, son of Conn, died, ii. 283.
—— Felim Dubh, son of Aedh, killed, ii. 337.
—— Felim Dubh, son of Niall, son of Conn, killed, ii. 467.
—— Gormlaith, wife of Aedh, died, ii. 9.
—— Gormlaith, wife of Aedh, son of Niall, died, ii. 249.
—— Gormlaith, wife of Henry, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 167.
—— Gormlaith, daughter of Niall Mór, died, ii. 147.
—— Henry, son of Aedh Buidhe, i. 651.
—— Henry, son of Art, slain, ii. 171.
—— Henry, son of Art Og, ii. 265–7.
—— Henry, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Og, king of Tir-Eoghan, ii. 163, 173; died, ii. 187; death of Gormlaith, the wife of, ii. 167.
—— Henry, son of John, ii. 255, 379.
—— Henry, son of Niall, son of Brian, killed, ii. 257.
—— Henry, son of Toirdhelbhach Luighnech, killed, ii. 421.
—— Henry Amhreidh, son of Niall Mór, died, ii. 75; the sons of, ii. 171.
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—— Henry Og, son of Henry, son of Eoghan, chief of Cenel-Eoghain, ii. 191, 197; slain, ii. 199.
—— Henry; the sons of, ii. 69, 79.
—— Hugh; *see* under the Christian name "Aedh."
—— Inghen-dubh, wife of Niall, son of Conn, died, ii. 191.
—— John, slain, i. 631.
—— John; the sons of, ii. 503.
—— John, son of Brian, son of Felim Bacagh, killed, ii. 509.
—— John, son of Conn Bacagh, invades Fingal, ii. 387–9; defeated, ii. 395; murdered by Albanachs, *ib.*
—— John, son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 227.
—— John, son of Conn, son of Henry; the sons of, ii. 447.
—— John, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 595.
—— John Buidhe, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Og, died, ii. 185.
—— John Dubh, son of Domhnall, ii. 199.
—— John Og, son of John, son of Conn Bacagh, killed, ii. 447.
—— Maghnus, ii. 317.
—— Maghnus, son of Domhnall, son of Toirdhelbhach-an-fhina, slain, ii. 157–9.
—— Muiredhach, royal heir of Ailech, burned, i. 47.
—— Muiredhach, son of Flaithbhertach, slain, i. 41.
—— Muirchertach, plunders Mughdhorna, i. 45; slain, i. 47.
—— Muirchertach, king of Tealach-óg, slain, i. 61.
—— Muirchertach, slain, i. 223.
—— Muirchertach, son of Cu-Uladh, died, ii. 137.
—— Muirchertach, son of John, killed, ii. 15.
—— Murchadh, son of Brian, died, ii. 17.
—— Niall, i. 265, 267.
—— Niall, king of Uladh, or Ulster, ii. 33, 39, 45, 49.
—— Niall, ii. 75, 93.
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—— Niall, son of Aedh Buidhe, king of Tir-Eoghain, i. 503.
—— Niall, son of Aedh, son of Niall, son of Conn, heir of Trian-Conghail, killed, ii. 311.
—— Niall, son of Art, died, ii. 201.
—— Niall, son of Art Og, tanist of Tir-Eoghain, ii. 323; died, ii. 345.
—— Niall, son of Brian, died, i. 561; the sons of, i. 605.
—— Niall, son of Brian, son of Niall Gallda, slain, ii. 223.
—— Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, died, ii. 219.
—— Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe, lord of Trian-Conghail, died, ii. 213; the son of, ii. 215.
—— Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Buidhe; death of Inghen-dubh, wife of, ii. 191.
—— Niall, son of Conn; the son of, ii. 217.
—— Niall, son of Conn, son of Art, ii. 227.
—— Niall, son of Conn, son of Art, slain, ii. 315.
—— Niall, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 157.
—— Niall Culanach, king of Cenel-Eoghain, i. 441, 495, 501; slain, i. 503.
—— Niall (Mor); the wife of, ii. 63.
—— Niall Og, receives the submission of all Ulster, ii. 69, 79.
—— Niall Og, ii. 257.
—— Niall Og, son of Art, ii. 293.
—— Niall Og, son of Niall Mor, king of Ulster, died, ii. 101.
—— Niall Og, son of Niall, son of Conn, lord of Trian-Conghail, died, ii. 305.
—— Odo, bishop of Clogher, died, ii. 43.
—— Rose, daughter of, died, ii. 467.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Art, died, ii. 173.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall, slain, ii. 27.
—— Ruaidhri Bacagh, killed, ii. 171.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of, died, ii. 65.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of Aedh Buidhe, died, i. 521.
—— Sibhan, or Joan, daughter of Conn, son of Henry, died, ii. 289.
—— Sorcha, daughter of Aedh Og, son of Aedh, died, ii. 271.
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—— Sorcha, wife of Conn Bacagh, died, ii. 271–3.
—— Tadhg, son of Conn, son of Domhnall, ii. 191.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Conn, son of Henry, killed, ii. 203.
—— Toirdhelbhach Luighnech, chief of Tir-Eoghain, ii. 441, 463, 491.
—— Toirdhelbhach Luighnech; the son of, ii. 461, 503.
—— Toirdhelbhach Ruadh, son of Brian Og, wounded, ii. 171.
—— Tuathal, son of Art Og, hanged, ii. 277.
O'Neills, i. 27; ii. 153, 177.
O'Neill Ruadh, i. 257.
O'Neillan, or Ua Niallain, Macraith, herenagh of Scrin-Choluim-Cille, slain, i. 131.
O'Nioc, abbot of Cill-Becan, died, i. 259.
O'Noonan; *see* O'hInmhainén.
O'Nuallan (*O'Nolan*), Domhnall, slain, ii. 83.
—— Laighsech, heir of Fotharta, died, ii. 117.
O'Phelan; *see* O'Faelain.
O'Quill; *see* O'Cuill.
O'Quin, Ua Cuinn, or Quin; *see* O'Cuinn.
O'Quirk; *see* O'Cuirc.
O'Rabhartaigh, or Ua Robhartaigh (*O'Rafferty*, or *O'Roarty*), Diarmaid, abbot of Durrow, died, i. 185.
—— Domhnall, comarb of Colum Cille, died, i. 85.
O'Radhuibh or O'Radiv, Airechtach, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, drowned, i. 183; the wife of, i. 185.
—— Matthew, son of the Gilla-ruadh, died, i. 429.
O'Rafferty; *see* O'Rabhartaigh.
O'Raighilligh, or Ua Raighilligh; *see* O'Reilly.
Oran, Uaran, or Uaran-Maighe-hAi, co. Roscommon, ii. 353, 373, 457.
Orcallaidh, king of Ui-Echach; *see* under O'Ruadachain.
Ord-Patraic (the Ordo of Patrick), i. 119.
O'Regan, or Ua Riacain; *see* O'Riagain.

O'Reilly, or O'Raighilligh, Aedh, son of Cathal, slain, i. 417.
—— Aedh, son of Cathal, killed, ii. 221.
—— Aedh, son of Maelmordha, ii. 293.
—— Aedh, son of Maelmordha, ii. 395.
—— Aedh Conallagh, died, ii. 453.
—— Aine, daughter of Ferghal, i. 613.
—— Amhlaibh, slain, i. 417.
—— Andrias, son of Brian, i. 635.
—— Annadh, son of Domhnall, slain, i. 415.
—— Annadh, slain, i. 417.
—— Annadh, son of Richard, ii. 41.
—— Brian, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 163.
—— Brian, son of Felim, died, ii. 181.
—— Brian, son of Ferghal, slain, ii. 307.
—— Brian, son of Ferghal Og, ii. 485; killed, ii. 503.
—— the Caech, i. 403; slain, i. 415.
—— Cathair Modardha, son of John, son of Cathal, slain, ii. 311.
—— Cathal, slain, i. 123.
—— Cathal, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 169.
—— Cathal, king of Muinter-Maelmordha, i. 275, 293, 307, 315, 317, 345, 347, 361, 395, 409; slain, i. 415.
—— Catherine, wife of, died, ii. 25.
—— Conchobhar, son of John, died, ii. 157.
—— Conn, son of Cathal, chief of Muinter-Maelmordha, died, i. 423.
—— Cormac, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh, died, ii. 109.
—— Cuchonnacht, i. 315.
—— Cuchonnacht, i. 341, 343, 353, 359, 363 bis, 395, 409; slain, i. 415; the son of, i. 479.
—— Cuchonnacht, king of Breifne, enters into holy orders, ii. 29, 31; died, ii. 35.
—— Cuchonnacht, son of Maghnus, son of Cuchonnacht, royal heir of Breifne, died, ii. 101.
—— Domhnall, i. 403.
—— Domhnall, i. 417.
—— Domhnall, son of Cathal Dubh, slain, i. 415.
—— Domhnall, son of Gilla-Isa Ruadh, died, ii. 89.
—— Domhnall Ruadh, son of Cathal, i. 415.
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—— Donnchadh, son of Gilla-Isa, son of Donnchadh, slain, i. 403.
—— Edmond-na-fesogi, son of John, died, ii. 161.
—— Edmond, son of Maelmordha, ii. 485.
—— [Eoghan], ii. 153.
—— Eoghan, died, ii. 255.
—— Fedhlim, son of John, son of Philip, died, ii. 159.
—— Ferghal, chief of Muinter-Maelmórdha, killed, i. 509.
—— Ferghal; the wife of, ii. 21.
—— Ferghal, son of Cathal Dubh, slain, i. 415.
—— Ferghal, son of Cuchonnacht, king of Dartraighe, &c., slain, i. 351.
—— Ferghal, son of John, son of Cathal, king of Breifne, ii. 255, 275; died, ii. 303.
—— Gilla-Isa, i. 515.
—— Gilla-Isa, son of Henry, king of Breifne, ii. 93.
—— Gilla-Isa Ruadh, son of Domhnall, king of Muinter-Maelmordha, i. 491; died, i. 615.
—— Glaisne, son of Conchobhar, died, ii. 157.
—— Glaisne, son of Conchobhar, slain, ii. 165.
—— Godfrey, son of Annadh, slain, ii. 55.
—— Goffraidh, or Godfrey, son of Cathal Dubh, slain, i. 415.
—— Goffraidh, son of Goffraidh, slain, i. 203.
—— Henry, son of Fedhlim, slain, ii. 167.
—— John, king of Breifne, ii. 71, 73.
—— John, son of Aedh Conallagh, made chief by the English, ii. 459.
—— John, son of Cathal, ii. 189.
—— John, son of Cathal; the sons of, ii. 233.
—— John, son of Jeffrey, bishop of Kilmore, died, ii. 77.
—— John, son of Philip, king of Eas Breifne, died, ii. 91.
—— John, son of Toirdhelbhach, died, ii. 189.
—— John Og, son of John, son of Toirdhelbhach, killed, ii. 485.

O'Reilly—*cont.*
—— Maelechlainn, chieftain of Muinter-Maelmordha, died, i. 607.
—— Maelmordha, ii. 97.
—— Maelmordha, son of Cuchonnacht, son of Gilla-Isa Ruadh, chief of Muinter-Maelmordha, ii. 105; died, ii. 139.
—— Maelmordha; the sons of, ii. 459.
—— Maelmordha, son of John, son of Cathal, killed, ii. 389.
—— Maghnus, ii. 41.
—— Margaret, wife of Maelmordha, son of John, son of Cathal, died, ii. 447.
—— Matthew, i. 425 bis.
—— Matthew, chieftain of Muinter-Maelmordha, died, i. 489.
—— Matthew, son of Annadh, slain, i. 635.
—— Matthew, son of Gilla-Isa, king of Breifne, slain, i. 531.
—— Matthew Og, slain, i. 533.
—— Mor, daughter of Godfrey, died, ii. 117.
—— Niall, i.e. the Caech (or "blindman"), slain, i. 415.
—— Niall, son of Cathal, slain, i. 415.
—— Philip, i. 531.
—— Philip, king of Breifne, ii. 31, 41, 43, 45; died, ii. 57.
—— Richard, bishop of Kilmore, died, ii. 43.
—— Richard, king of Breifne, died, ii. 5.
—— Thomas, slain, i. 467.
—— Thomas, son of Mahon, died, ii. 71.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of Ferghal, killed, ii. 351.
—— Toirdhelbhach, son of John, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 185.
—— the crannog of, i. 261.
—— ——, ii. 263.
O'Reilly's town, i.e. Cavan, burned, ii. 169.
O'Riagain, or Ua Riacain (*O'Regan*), Conghalach, royal heir of Temhair, i. 51; slain, i. 57.
—— Mathghamhain, king of Bregha, i. 31, 33.
O'Riain, or Ua Riain (*O'Ryan*), king of Idrone, slain, i. 93.
—— Tadhg, king of Idrone, slain, i. 17.
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O'Rinn, Ua Rinn, or Ring, Maelgorm, killed, i. 135.
Orkneys (*Innsi-hOrc*), i. 5, 11; and *see* Insi-hOrc.
Ormond, Piers Ruadh, Earl of, ii. 243. *See* Ur-Mumha.
O'Roarty; *see* O'Rabhartaigh.
O'Robhann, or Ua Robhann, Cu-inmhain, king of Port-Lairge, slain, i. 29.
O'Rodachain, or O'Rodaigh (*O'Roddy*), Brian, comarb of Fenagh, died, ii. 279.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, died, i. 409.
—— John, comarb of St. Caillin, died, ii. 53.
—— Juliana, died, i. 409.
—— William, died, ii. 21.
O'Rogan; *see* O'Ruadachain.
O'Rooney; *see* O'Ruanadha.
O'Rorke, or Ua Ruairc; *see* O'Ruairc.
O'Rothlann, the Master, died, i. 627.
O'Ruadachain (*O'Rogan*), Muiredhach, alias Orcallaid, king of Ui-Echach, i. 39, 41.
—— Ruaidhri, i. 71.
O'Roughan, or O'Ruaán; *see* O'Ruadhain.
O'Ruadhain, or O'Ruaán (*O'Roughan*, or *Rowan*), ii. 221.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, bishop of Achonry, died, i. 253.
—— Meachair, slain, i. 447.
—— Thomas, bishop of Achonry, died, i. 345.
O'Ruaidhin, Gilla-Ceallaigh, bishop of Killala, died, i. 401.
O'Ruairc, or Ua Ruairc (*O'Rorke*), Aedh, or Hugh, i. 99.
—— Aedh, burned, i. 31.
—— Aedh, king of Breifne, devastates Magh-Aei, i. 15; slain, *ib.*
—— Aedh, ii. 3; taken prisoner, ii. 7; slain, ii. 9.
—— Aedh, king of Ui-Briuin, died, i. 63.
—— Aedh, king of Ui-Briuin, slain, i. 145.
—— Aedh, king of Conmaicne, i. 105, 109; slain, i. 115.
—— Aedh, son of Art Uallach, king of Connacht, i. 63; slain, i. 75.
—— Aedh, son of Maelsechlainn, king of Ui-Briuin, i. 173, 177.

O'Ruairc, or Ua Ruairc (*O'Rorke*)—*cont.*
—— Aedh, son of Niall, submits to Mac-Lachlainn, i. 61.
—— Aedh, son of Ualgharg, i. 631.
—— Aedh, grandson of Ferghal Ruadh, ii. 81.
—— Aedh Buidhe, king of Breifne, ii. 147; died, ii. 151.
—— Aedh Buidhe, son of Tighernan, ii. 97.
—— Aedh Galldha; the son of, ii. 513.
—— Aedh Og, son of Aedh, slain, ii. 43.
—— Amhlaibh, son of Art, king of Breifne, died, i. 431.
—— Amhlaibh, son of Art, son of Cathal, killed, i. 543.
—— Amhlaibh, son of Cathal Riabhach, i. 385.
—— Amhlaibh, son of Ferghal, king of Breifne, slain, i. 167.
—— Art, king of Breifne, defeated, i. 25.
—— Art; the son of, i. 61.
—— Art; the son of, i. 415.
—— Art, i. 441.
—— Art, slain, i. 615.
—— Art, son of Domhnall, son of Ferghal, king of Breifne, i. 241, 263.
—— Art, son of Art, i. 297; slain, i. 305.
—— Art, son of Art, i. 397.
—— Art, surnamed the Caillech, or "Cock," i. 73.
—— Art, son of Cathal Riabhach, king of Breifne, i. 429, 431, 439, 455; slain, i. 479.
—— Art Beg, son of Art, king of Breifne, i. 431; slain, i. 437.
—— Art Uallach, or Art the Proud, slain, i. 47.
—— Barrdubh, daughter of, died, ii. 49.
—— Bebhinn, daughter of Ualgharg, ii. 37.
—— Brian, ii. 257.
—— Brian, ii. 279.
—— Brian, or Brian-na-Murtha, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Eoghan, ii. 395–7, 423, 433, 441, 449, 453, 463, 491, 493, 495, 513, 515.
—— Brian, or Brian Ballagh, son of Eoghan, son of Tighernan, chief of Breifne, ii. 291, 293, 303, 321, 335, 347, 349, 353.

O'Ruairc (*O'Rorke*)—*cont.*
—— Brian, son of Domhnall Og, slain, ii. 69.
—— Brian, son of Eoghan, ii. 371.
—— Brian, son of Gilla-Christ, killed, ii. 17.
—— Brian, son of Niall, blinded, i. 431.
—— Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Eoghan, sheriff of Sligo, ii. 441–3, 443, 449.
—— Brian, son of Tadhg, put to death, ii. 465.
—— Brian Og, son of Brian, ii. 491.
—— Cathal; the son of, i. 177 bis.
—— Cathal; the wife of, i. 309.
—— Cathal, ii. 129.
—— Cathal, son of Aedh, ii. 75.
—— Cathal, son of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan, i. 429.
—— Cathal, son of Domhnall, i. 563; slain, i. 611.
—— Cathal, son of Niall, died, ii. 11.
—— Cathal Bodhar, slain, ii. 19.
—— Cathal Bodhar, died, ii. 155.
—— Cathal-na-taisech, i. 581.
—— Cathal Riabhach, son of Gillabroide, king of Ui-Briuin, died, i. 341.
—— Cathal Riabhach; the son of, ii. 71.
—— Cedach, son of Toirdhelbhach, slain, ii. 481.
—— Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, son of Niall, king of Dartraighe and Clann-Fernmhaighe, i. 477.
—— Conchobhar, son of Tighernan, king of Ui-Briuin, i. 393, 411, 413, 417, 423.
—— Conchobhar Buidhe, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art, king of Breifne, i. 455; killed, i. 471.
—— Conchobhar-na-Glaisfheine, son of Cathal, drowned, i. 223.
—— Conn, son of Brian, son of Eoghan, ii. 321, 327; died, ii. 329.
—— Conn, son of Tighernan, king of Breifne, i. 415; at war with Aedh O'Conor, i. 421; plundered, i. 423; submits to O'Conor, *ib.*; slain, i. 425.

O'Ruairc (*O'Rorke*)—*cont.*
—— Connbrathar, son of Brian, son of Eoghan, executed, ii. 427–9.
—— Cornán, slain, i. 29.
—— Davine, son of Lochlainn, ii. 361.
—— Derbhorgaill, wife of Tighernan, i. 173; died in pilgrimage, i. 187.
—— Diarmaid, son of Niall, blinded, i. 341.
—— Domhnall, slain, i. 55.
—— Domhnall, king of Ui-Briuin, slain, i. 97.
—— Domhnall, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art, king of Breifne, died, i. 557.
—— Domhnall, son of Annadh, i. 147.
—— Domhnall, son of Brian, son of Eoghan, ii. 481.
—— Domhnall, son of Cathal, son of Aedh, died, ii. 137.
—— Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan, king of Breifne, i. 423, 427, 429, 431; killed, i. 437.
—— Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, killed, ii. 239.
—— Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh, hanged, ii. 331; the sons of, *ib.*
—— Domhnall, son of Flaithbhertach, died, ii. 59.
—— Domhnall, son of Niall, son of Conghalach (i.e. Gilla-an-imme), betrays his cousins, i. 437; slain, i. 481.
—— Domhnall, son of Tighernan, slain, i. 89.
—— Domhnall, grandson of Tighernan, king of Conmaicne, slain, i. 71.
—— Domhnall, son of Tadhg, ii. 481.
—— Domhnall, son of Ualgharg, i. 631.
—— Domhnall Og, died, ii. 113.
—— Domhnall Og, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art, died, i. 477.
—— Donnchadh, son of Aedh, i. 87.
—— Donnchadh, son of Art the "Caillech," or "Cock," slain, i. 73; the head of, i. 77.
—— Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh, ii. 331.
—— Donnchadh, son of Niall, slain, i. 591.
—— Donnchadh Derg, slain, i. 41.
—— Eoghan, ii. 69, 71.
—— Eoghan, ii. 127, 129.
O'Ruairc (*O'Rorke*)—*cont.*
—— Eoghan, ii. 231.
—— Eoghan, son of Brian, son of Brian, son of Eoghan, ii. 491–3, 495; died, ii. 505.
—— Eoghan, son of Brian, preys Corann, ii. 511.
—— Eoghan, son of Fedhlim, son of Donnchadh Og, drowned, ii. 243.
—— Eoghan, son of John, ii. 105.
—— Eoghan, son of Tighernan, heir of Breifne, drowned, ii. 147.
—— Eoghan, son of Tighernan, ii. 207.
—— Eoghan, son of Tighernan, lord of the Breifne, died, ii. 267.
—— Eoghan, son of Tighernan, son of Eoghan, slain, ii. 279.
—— Fedhlim, or Felim, died, ii. 201.
—— Fedhlim, or Felim; the sons of, ii. 239.
—— Fedhlim, son of Fedhlim, died in prison, ii. 291.
—— Fer-gan-ainm, son of Donnchadh, slain, ii. 331.
—— Ferghal, son of Aedh, son to the king of Breifne, slain, ii. 101.
—— Ferghal, son of Sitric, i. 297.
—— Ferghal, son of Ualgharg, died, i. 607.
—— Ferghal, son of Ualgharg, killed, ii. 5.
—— Flaithbhertach, king of Breifne, ii. 3; died, ii. 9; the sons of, ii. 93.
—— Gilla-ballagh, son of Lochlainn, son of Donnchadh, died, ii. 141.
—— Gillabraide, king of Ui-Briuin, slain, i. 63.
—— Gillabraide, drowned, i. 119.
—— Gilla-Christ, son of Ualgharg, i. 631, 633.
—— Gormlaith, daughter of Brian, son of Eoghan, died, ii. 465–7.
—— John, son of Gilla-Christ, slain, ii. 21.
—— John, son of Tadhg, son of Ualgharg, ii. 105.
—— John, son of Tadhg, heir of Breifne, died, ii. 121.
—— John, son of Tighernan Finn, ii. 209.
—— Lochlainn, died, ii. 163.
—— Lochlainn, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art, i. 435.
—— Lochlainn, son of Domhnall, son of Ferghal, slain, i. 235

O'Ruairc (*O'Rorke*)—*cont.*
—— Lochlainn, son of Tadhg, defeated, ii. 163.
—— Mac-na-hoidche, royal heir of Connacht, i. 51; slain, i. 93.
—— Maelechlainn, ii. 105.
—— Maelechlainn, or Maelsechlainn, son of Eoghan, slain, ii. 133.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art, killed, i. 437.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art, chieftain of Dartraighe and Clann-Fernmhaighe, slain, i. 477.
—— Maelsechlainn, son of Flaithbhertach, slain, ii. 99.
—— Maghnus, ii. 69.
—— Maghnus, son of Brian, son of Eoghan, ii. 405–7.
—— Mant-na-mulchán, king of the Glasfhian, died, i. 233.
—— Margaret O'Brien, wife of, died, ii. 215.
—— Matthew, son of Cathal, died, ii. 3.
—— Matthew, son of Thomas, died, ii. 17.
—— Mór, daughter of, ii. 435.
—— Muirchertach, son of Conchobhar, slain, i. 437.
—— Muirchertach, son of Niall, i. 351.
—— Niall, slain, i. 47.
—— Niall; the son of, i. 59.
—— Niall; the son of, ii. 69.
—— Niall, son of Conghalach, i. 297; the sons of, i. 351.
—— Niall, son of Donnchadh, blinded, i. 431.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall, son of Flaithbhertach, slain, ii. 89.
—— Ruaidhri, son of Ualgharg, i. 631.
—— Sadhbh, daughter of Tighernan, died, ii. 141.
—— Simon, bishop of Kilmore, died, i. 493.
—— Sitric, son of Ualgharg, slain, i. 423.
—— Tadhg, king of Breifne, died, ii. 53.
—— Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Eoghan, son of Tighernan, drowned, ii. 377.
—— Tadhg, son of Eoghan, killed, ii. 253.
—— Tadhg, son of Tadhg, son of Eoghan, slain, ii. 361.
—— Tadhg, son of Tighernan, ii. 97.

O'Ruairc (*O'Rorke*)—*cont.*
—— Tadhg, son of Tighernan, king of the Breifne, ii. 151; died, ii. 155.
—— Tadhg, son of, plundered, ii. 459.
—— Tadhg; the son of, ii. 513.
—— Tadhg Dubh, son of Niall, son of Conghalach, killed, i. 437.
—— Thomas, son of Cathal Riabhach, slain, i. 647.
—— Tighernan, or Tiernan, king of Breifne, profanes the comarb of Patrick, i. 123; defeated by MacLachlainn, *ib.*; defeated by the men of Fernmhagh, i. 125; plunders Ui-Meth, i. 131; submits to MacLachlainn, *ib.*; defeated by De Cogan, i. 145; slain, i. 147; Derbhorgaill, wife of, i. 173, 187; the sons of, i. 409.
—— Tighernan, ii. 19.
—— Tighernan, king of Breifne, ii. 41, 53, 67, 69, 71, 73, 93, 97, 129; died, ii. 169; death of Aine, wife of, ii. 63; the sons of, ii. 129.
—— Tighernan, son of Aedh, king of Breifne, died, i. 477.
—— Tighernan, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art, slain, i. 437.
—— Tighernan, son of Brian, ii. 465.
—— Tighernan, son of Brian, son of Eoghan, ii. 481
—— Tighernan, son of Cathal, died, ii. 73.
—— Tighernan, son of Niall, died, i. 561.
—— Tighernan, son of Ualgharg, king of Breifne, died, ii. 147.
—— Tighernan Og, son of Eoghan, killed ii. 209.
—— Tighernan Og, son of Tighernan, heir of Breifne, died, ii. 141.
—— Ualgharg, royal heir of Connacht, died, i. 75.
—— Ualgharg, son of Cathal, king of Breifne, i. 195, 197, 251; deposed, i. 241; died, i. 309; the son of, i. 233.
—— Ualgharg, king of Breifne, i. 523, 585 bis, 593, 615, 645; slain, i. 649; the wife of, killed, ii. 35; the son of, i. 653.
—— Ualgharg, heir of Breifne, drowned, ii. 59.

O'Ruairc (*O'Rorke*)—*cont.*
—— others of the name, i. 283, 365; ii. 59, 263, 293, 347, 417, 419.
O'Ruanadha, or O'Ruanaidh (*O'Rooney*), Ceallach, chief poet of Eriu, died, i. 71.
—— Cormac, killed, ii. 493.
—— Felix, archbishop of Tuam, died, i. 349.
—— John (or Aenghus), son of Ruaidhri Og, killed, ii. 473.
—— John, chief poet to MacAenghusa, died, ii. 53.
O'Ryan, or Ua Riain; *see* O'Riain.
O'Scannail, or O'Scannell, Maelpatraic, archbishop of Armagh, i. 445, 447, 449; died, i. 461, 467.
O'Scoba, Cairbre, bishop of Raphoe, appointed, i. 455; died, i. 479.
Osdealbh, ancestor of the family of MacCostello, i. 189, n. [2].
O'Sealbhaigh, Augustin, bishop of Waterford, died, i. 163.
O'Sechnasaigh (*O'Shaughnessy*), Aedh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Crom, i. 353.
—— Muirchertach Garbh, royal heir of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, killed, ii. 107.
—— Sechnasach, son of Gilla-na-naemh, i. 265, 267.
—— the son of, slain, i. 381.
O'Sechnasaighs, i. 357.
O'Seghdha, or Ua Seghdha (*O'Shea*), Mathghamhain, or Mahon, king of Corca-Dhuibhne, i. 83.
O'Sergoid, John Buidhe, chief priest of Trinity-Island, drowned, ii. 421.
O'Serrigh, or Ua Serraigh (*O'Sherry*), Niall, slain, i. 71.
—— the son of, i. 155.
O'Setachain, (David), bishop of Kilmacduagh, died, i. 501.
O'Sgingin, Matthew, ollave of Cenel-Conaill, died, i. 499.
O'Shaughnessy; *see* O'Sechnasaigh.
O'Shea; *see* O'Seghdha.
O'Sherry; *see* O'Serrigh.
O'Sheil; *see* O'Siaghail.
O'Siaghail (*O'Sheil*), chief physician of Inis-Eoghain, died, ii. 275.
O'Sluaighedhaigh (*O'Slowey*), Gillaberaigh, slain, i. 185.
O'Snedhiusa, Cathasach, dean of Muinter-Maelruanaidh, died, i. 361.
O'Sniadhaigh, Cormac, bishop (of Achonry), i. 239.
O'Sochlachain, Aedh, son of Donnsleibhe, herenagh of Cong, died, i. 291.
O'Sona, or Ua Sona, Doilghen, herenagh of Ard-sratha, died, i. 61.
Osraidhe, Osraighe, or Ossairghe (*Ossory*), i. 379, invaded by Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha, i. 29, 33, 37; and by MacMurrough, i. 133, 135; Felix O'Dubhlain, bishop of, i. 223; a shower of wheat in, i. 21; kings of (all of the family of MacGillapatraic, or Fitzpatrick), i. 29, 41, 43, 53, 75, 77, 93, 99, 117, 171, 189, 391, 461; ii. 187, 279; the pledges of, taken by Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha, i. 29; and by Turlough O'Conor, i. 111; the men of, i. 51, 651; defeated, i. 45, 91.
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O'Suillebháin, or O'Sullivan, ii. 137.
—— Ailin, bishop of Lis-mór, died, i. 403.
—— Conchobhar, son of Gilla-Mochuda, slain, ii. 137.
—— Domhnall, defeats MacCarthy Mór, ii. 455.
—— Domhnall Dubh, ii. 137.
—— Macraith, died, ii. 109.
O'Suillebháin Berre, or O'Sullivan Beare, died, ii. 183.
O'Suillebháin Buidhe, or O'Sullivan Boy, ii. 109.
O'Suillebháin Calvus, or O'Sullivan Mael, slain, ii. 85.
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—— Conchobhar Buidhe, son of, ii. 85.
—— Eoghan, son of, slain, ii. 85. *See* Ui-Suillebhain.
Ota; *see* Odo.
O'Tadhgain, or Ua Tadhgain (*O'Tagan*), Flann, airchinnech of Durrow, died, i. 23.
O'Taichligh, or Ua Taichligh, Maelcainnigh, comarb of Devenish, died, i. 49.

O'Taidhg, or Ua Taidhg (*O Teige* or *Tighe*), Cudhuiligh, king of Feara-Li, i. 59.
—— Echri, king of Feara-Lí, i. 135.
O'Taidhg, or O'Taidhg-in-teghlaigh (i.e. the descendants of "Tadhg of the household," now *O'Teige* or *Tighe*), Ferghal, i. 277, 285; slain, i. 291.
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—— Gilla-na-naemh, i. 411.
—— Gilla-na-naemh, son of William Gallda, ii. 127.
—— Muiredhach, died, i. 397.
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—— Donn (or Donnchadh), chief of Clann-Sneidhghile, slain, i. 103.
—— Donnchadh, chief of Clann-Sneidhghile, slain, i. 201.
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O'Teige, Ua Taidhg, or Tighe; *see* O'Taidhg.
O'Timaith, steward to Conchobhar Ruadh O'Conor, i. 369.
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O'Tomaidh, Maelmichil, herenagh of Tech-Sinche, died, i. 263.
O'Tomaltaigh, or O'Tomalty, Amhlaibh, bishop-elect of Elphin, died, i. 493.
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O'Tonaire, Tadhg, a priest, died, ii. 423-5.
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O'Torain, or Ua Torain, Maeleoin, comarb of Doire, died, i. 27.
O'Tormaighe, or O'Tormey, Gilla-Isa, bishop of Ardagh, died, i. 347.
O'Tormair, Ruaidhri, herenagh of Fathan-mór, died, i. 111.
O'Trebhair, (*O'Trevor*, now *Trevor*), Catherine, wife of, died, ii. 227.
—— Simon, archdeacon of Cill-Forga, died, ii. 91.
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O'Tuathail (*O'Toole*, or *Tuohill*), Aedh, royal heir of Ui-Mail, died, ii. 117.
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—— Aedh, king of Ui-Mail, or Imaile, killed, ii. 53.
—— Aedh, son of Art, slain, ii. 243.
—— David, slain, ii. 37.
—— Edmond, killed, ii. 185.
—— Fedhlimidh, king of Ui-Muiredhaigh, slain, ii. 109.
—— Fedhlimidh; execution of the son of, ii. 451.
—— John Ruadh, king of Ui-Muiredhaigh, killed, ii. 67.
—— Ughaire, royal heir of Laighen, slain, i. 135.
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O'Whelan, or O'Phelan; *see* O'Faelain.
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P.

Pailis (*Pallis*, par. of Aghadoe, bar. of Magunihy, co. Kerry), the castle of, ii. 209.
Paschalis, comarb of Peter, died, i. 109.
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Petit, Ralph, bishop of Meath, died, i. 305.
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Plemenn (*Fleming*), James, baron of Slaine, died, ii. 499.
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—— Christopher, Lord Louth, killed, ii. 421.
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Port-Insi-Doighre (Inis-terry, in the Boyle river, co. Roscommon), ii. 381.
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Port-Locha-Leise (O'Hanly's residence in Cenel-Doffa, co. Roscommon), ii. 263.
Port-na-Cairge, on Loch-Cé, (now *Rockingham*, near Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 309, 329, 599. *See* Caladh-na-Cairge.
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—— David, slain, i. 435.
—— John, slain, i. 523.
—— William, slain, i. 585.
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Quinlan, or O'Quinlan; *see* O'Caindelbhain.
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Raghallach, son of Maelmhuaidh, slain, i. 15.
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—— son of Somhairle; the sons of, i. 241, 247; *see* Mac Somhairle.
—— grandson of Imhar, king of Port-Lairge, slain, i. 37.
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MacConghaile, Domhnall, ii. 503.
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Rath-Brenainn (*Rathbrennan*, bar. of Ballintobber South, county of Roscommon), ii. 135, 411.
Rath-Cennaigh (*Rathkenny*, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath), i. 105.
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Rath-mor of Magh-Line, co. Antrim, burned, i. 565.
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Rath-Secher, peace proclaimed at, i. 619.
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Rinns, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, ii. 367.
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Robhartach, son of Ferdomhnach, successor of Colum Cille, died, i. 55.
Robe, a river in Mayo; *see* Rodhbha.
Roche, David, i. 393.
—— Gerald, slain, i. 445.
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Rock of Loch-Cé, the chief residence of the MacDermots, lords of Moylurg, in Lough Key, co. Roscommon, i. 237, 239, 329, 331, 371, 577, 639, 641; ii. 61, 101, 179, 183, 283, 313, 327, 383; burned, i. 167, 177; plundered, i. 389; demolished, i. 599 lords of (*see* under Magh-Luirg); the house of, ii, 423; festivities at, ii. 447. *See* also Carraig-Mic-Diarmada, and "Loch-Cé, Rock of."

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Ros-mór (*Rossmore*, par. of Ballynakill, bar. of Leitrim, co. Galway), i. 497.
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Round Towers: of Armagh, i. 115; of Telach-Inmuine (*Tullamaine*, co. Kilkenny), *ib.*; and *see* Cloictechs.
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Ruaidhri, king of Fernmhagh, slain, i. 41.
—— son of Cu-Cairrge, royal heir of Fernmhagh, killed, i. 59.
—— son of Donnagan, king of Aradh, slain, i. 15.
—— son of Foghartach, king of the South of Bregha, i. 29.
—— son of Tadhg, son of Lorcan, blinded, i. 39.
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S.

Sabhall ("sabellum"), a church at Armagh, burned, i. 21.
Sabhall-Patraic (*Saul*, co. Down), i. 143, 509.
Sáil-Beinne ("the heel of Benn" [i.e. of Benn-Gulbain, or Benn-Bulbin?], to the north of Drumcliff, bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), i. 219.
Saint John's, the monastery of, near Athlone, co. Roscommon, ii. 103.
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—— Raibhilin, died, ii. 229.
—— Richard, died, ii. 23
—— Robert, sub-sheriff of Sligo co., killed, ii. 421.
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—— Senikin (or Jenkin), slain, ii. 49.
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Saxan (*England*), the North of, plundered by the Scotch, i. 139; the sovereignty of, seized by Prince Lewis, i. 255; and *see* England.
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Saxons, at the battle of Clontarf, i. 5; Conrad II., king of, i. 41; fight the men of Alba, i. 53.
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Sceithin-na-cend, or Sgeithin-na-gcenn, ("the little bush of the heads," also written *Skehinagan*, bar. of Ballymoe, co. Roscommon), ii. 381, 403.
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Scrin, or Skrine (*Skreen*, co. Sligo), ii. 517.
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Scurlock (*Sherlock*), the, died, ii. 475.
Seghais (the ancient name of the Boyle river, and in later times of the Curlew hills, near Boyle, co. Roscommon), i. 131, 245, 294, n. [3], 295, 575. *See* Corrsliabh.
Senadh, or Senadh-Mic-Maghnusa, (now *Belleisle*, in Loch-Erne), ii. 181.
Senan, St., apparition of, i. 7.
Seomarlin (*Surrey*), Lord, ii. 217.
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Sganlan, or Scanlan, son of Cathal, king of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, slain, i. 13.
Sgeithín-na-gcenn; *see* Sceithin-na-cend.
Sgiath-na-bfert (bar. of Boyle, ?, co. Roscommon), ii. 365.
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Sheep, mortality of, i. 629.
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Siadhail, or Sheil, slain, i. 355.
Sidh-Aedha (*Mullaghshee*, near Ballyshannon, co. Donegal), ii. 81.
Sidney, Sir Henry, Justiciary of Ireland, ii. 397, 407; died, ii. 471.
—— Philip, son of Sir Henry, slain, ii. 475.
Sil-Aedha (the tribe name of the O'Shaughnessys of Galway co.), ii. 211.
Sil-Anmchadha (the tribe name of the sept of O'Madden of Galway, whose territory comprised the barony of Longford, co. Galway, and the par. of Lusmagh, King's co.), i. 229; plundered, i. 447; ii. 349; the people of, defeated, ii. 13; kings of (all of the family of O'Madden), i. 83, 321, 653; ii. 133–5, 175.
Sil-Briain, the descendants of Brian Borumha, i. 139; ii. 19, 211, 223, 237, 239, 287.
Sil-Cellaigh (the O'Kellys of Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many), i. 411; ii. 175, 409, 419. *See* Ui-Maine.
Sil-Cerbhaill (the O'Carrolls of Ely-O'Carroll), ii. 223, 237.
Sil-Chathusaigh (the race of Cathusach, a sept that inhabited Magh-Lughach), i. 259.
Sil-Conchobhair (the O'Conors of Connacht), ii. 255, 295, 405, 419. *See* also Sil-Muiredhaigh.
Sil-Conchobhair-Failghe (the race of O'Conor Faly), ii. 451, 437.
Sil-Maelruain (the name of the tribe and territory of the O'Flynns, in the s. w. of the co. Roscommon), i. 187, 369, 533; plundered, i. 433; chiefs or lords of, i. 405, 433, 501, 505.
Sil-Mordha (the O'Mores of Leix), ii. 419.
Sil-Muiredhaigh, or Sil-Muiredhaigh-Muillethain (*Shilmurray*, the tribe name of the O'Conors of Connacht, and also the name of their territory), i. 57, 83, 275, 279, 299, 301, 345, 369, 505, 511, 533, 547, 549, 551, 553, 567, 589; ii. 91, 195;

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Tir-Aedha, alias Tir-Aedha-Ruaidh-mic-Badhuirn (*Tirhugh* bar., co. Donegal), ii. 149, 489; given to Clann-Muirchertaigh, i. 645; invaded, ii. 83, 277; destroyed, ii. 177.

Tir-Ailella, or Tirerrill, co. Sligo; *see* Tir-Oilella.

Tir-Ainmirech (now the barony of Boylagh, co. Donegal), i. 645.

Tir-Amhalghaidh (*Tirawley*, co. Mayo), i. 277, 279, 283; ii. 259, 307; burned, ii. 61; plundered by the Burks, ii. 451; chiefs or lords of, ii. 89, 449. *See* under Ui-Amhalghadha.

Tir-Boghaine (now the barony of *Banagh*, co. Donegal), ii. 193, 219. *See* Cenel-Boghuine.

Tir-Briuin, alias Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna (O'Beirne's country, lying between Elphin and Jamestown, co. Roscommon), i. 311, 347, 603; ii. 81; chiefs of, i. 557, 637; ii. 119, 263. *See* Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna.

Tir-Conaill, or Tir-Conaill-Gulbain-mic-Neill (*Tirconnell*, or the county of Donegal), i. 175, 197, 231, 441; ii. 127, 149, 173, 177, 215, 293, 341; bishops of (*see* under Raphoe); kings or chiefs of (all of the family of O'Donnell), i. 237, 307, 353, 427, 529 bis, 579, 581, 617, 619, 641, 643, 645 bis, ii. 9, 151, 155, 157, 161, 163, 165, 195, 205, 307, 309, 463; royal heirs of, ii. 181, 313; threatened by De Curci, i. 179; subjugated by Maurice Fitzgerald, i. 373; hostings into, and invasions of, i. 87, 319, 383, 503 bis, 629; ii. 19, 81, 93, 197, 213, 237; plundered, i. 31, 33; ii. 69; civil wars and dissensions in, i. 515; ii. 275, 307. *See* Cenel-Conaill.

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Tir-Eoghain, or Tir-Eoghain-mic-Neill (now the county of *Tyrone*), i. 231, 407; ii. 241, 273; spoliation of the churches of, i. 159 hostings into, and invasions of, i. 87, 201, 207, 503 bis; ii. 227, 237, 247, 277, 331; plundered, i. 179; ii. 147; Conn O'Neill, Earl of, ii. 343; Hugh, Earl of, ii. 503, 507; kings of (all of the family of O'Neill), i. 503 bis, 597; ii. 155, 163, 191, 209 bis, 213, 217, 231, 463; tanist of, ii. 323. *See* Cenel-Eoghain.

Tir-Fiachrach, or Tir-Fiachrach-Aidhne (a territory co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, co. Galway), i. 211, 219. *See* Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne.

Tir-Fiachrach, or Tir-Fiachrach-Muaidh (Tir-Fiachrach of the Moy; the barony of *Tireragh*, co. Sligo), i. 387, 455; ii. 65, 215, 299, 463; invaded, i. 623; burned, ii. 61; wasted and plundered, ii. 309, 491. *See* Ui-Fiachrach.

Tirkeeran. *See* Ui-mic-Cairthinn.

Tir-Luighdech, a territory in the co. Donegal, of which the town of Kilmacrenan was the centre, i. 19.

Tir-Maine, or Tir-Maine-mic-Echach (Hy-Many, or O'Kelly's country, in the cos. of Galway and Roscommon), i. 269, 323, 393, 435, 611; ii. 103, 235, 389; plundered, i. 299, 457; kings of, ii. 291, 461. *See* Ui-Maine.

Tir-Manach (*Fermanagh*), i. 127, 349. *See* Feara-Manach.

Tir-Nechtain, in Connacht, i. 579.

Tir-Oilella, or Tir-Ailella (*Tirerrill*), i. 215, 345, 543; ii. 21, 65, 67; given to Ferghal MacDiarmada, i. 641; plundered and devastated, i. 239, 309, 467; ii. 81, 85, 417, 491; the men of, ii. 61; chiefs and lords of, i. 593, 599, 619; ii. 65, 129, 167, 169, 173, 193, 213, 225, 249, 259, 419, 429, 463. *See* Ui-Oilella.

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Tir-Tuathail (a territory including the parish of Kilronan, in the county of Roscommon),

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Tochar-Gibhsi (the causeway of Geibhis, in the bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway), i. 183.
Tochar-mona-Coinnedha (*Togher*, parish of Templetogher, bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway), i. 221, 285, 407, 441, 583.
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Tor-Ghlinne-Ferna (the tower, or pillar, of Glenn-Ferna, or *Glenfarne*, bar. of Rossclogher, co. Leitrim), i. 323.
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Traigh-Eothaile, or Traigh-Eothaile-int-sair (*Trawohelly* strand, near Ballysadare, co. Sligo), i. 387, 489; ii. 35, 298, n. [2].
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Trees, sacred; of Craebh-thelcha, i. 85; of Tullaghog, i. 101.
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Trevor; *see* O'Trebhair.
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Trian-Conghail ("Congal's third," or "portion;" a district comprising the south-east of the present co. Antrim, and a part of the county Down adjoining), ii. 213, 217, 223, 305–7, 311.
Trian-Massan, at Armagh, burned, i. 101.
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Ua Tuachair, or O'Togher; *see* O'Tuachair.
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Ui-Amhalghadha, or Ui-Amhalghaidh (*Tirawley*, co. Mayo), i. 271; ii. 87; kings of (all of the family of O'Dubhda), i. 57, 83, 123, 187, 219, 227, 265, 321, 357; bishops of (*see* under Killala). *See* also under Tir-Amhalghaidh.
Ui-Bairche, a sept anciently occupying the present barony of Slievemargy, Queen's co., and a portion of Carlow co., i. 43.

Ui-Bresail, Ui-Bresail-Macha, or Clann-Bresail (the name of a tribe whose territory was co-extensive with the present barony of O'Neilland East, co. Armagh), i. 17, 91, 97; kings of (all of the family of O'Callaghan), i. 23, 45, 47, 51.

Ui-Briuin, or Ui-Briuin-Breifne (the tribe name of the chief septs of Leitrim and Cavan, such as the O'Reillys, O'Ruaircs, and their kindred), i. 85, 99, 123, 125, 145, 153 bis, 195, 343, 395, 413, 429, 475, 497; kings of (of the family of O'Ruairc), i. 63 bis, 97, 145, 117 bis, 341-3, 411, 417, 429, 585 bis; (of the family of O'Reilly), ii. 303; royal heirs of, ii. 101; bishops of (*see* under Kilmore). *See* Breifne.

Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna (a territory lying between Elphin and Jamestown, co. Roscommon), i. 239, 333, 391; ii. 231, 395. *See* Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna.

Ui-Caelluidhe, a sept of Ossory, i. 43.

Ui-Cairbre (*Carbery*, co. Cork), ii. 31.

Ui-Cairbre, or Ui-Cairbre-Aebhdha (in the present co. of Limerick), i. 47.

Ui-Caisin (the tribe name of the MacNamaras of Clare), i. 19, 135, 559.

Ui-Canannain, or sept of O'Canannain (q.v.), i. 31.

Ui-Carragain, a tribe anciently inhabiting the district now forming the parish of Killyman, dioc. of Armagh, i. 45, 141.

Ui-Ceinneidigh, or Ui-Cendfoda (the inhabitants of the district now called *Tirkennedy*, co. Fermanagh), i. 127, 175, 349.

Ui-Ceinnselaigh, or Ui-Cennselaigh (*Hy-Kinsella*, now the county of Wexford, i. 69, 91, 131; kings of, i. 25, 33, 69, 107, 187. For bishops of, *see* under Ferna.

Ui-Cellaigh-Cualann, a district in the co. Wicklow, i. 37, n.[5].

Ui-Cellaigh of Legh (O'Kellys of Ley, Queen's Co.), ii. 69.

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Ui-Conaill, or Ui-Conaill-Gabhra (*Connello*, co. Limerick), i. 49, 129; ii. 233.

Ui-Cremthainn, a tribe anciently seated in the north of the present co. of Meath, i. 61.

Ui-Cuanach of Cnamchaill, a tribe formerly seated in the south-western part of the co. Tipperary, i. 19.

Ui-Diarmada (i.e., the descendants of Diarmaid; the tribe name of the O'Concannons of Corcamoe [the parish of Kilkerrin], co. Galway), i. 63, 181, 269, 285; the men of, i. 643; the hostages of, i. 585; kings of, i. 209, 587.

Ui-Dortain, a sept of the Oirghialla, situated near Ardbraccan, co. Meath, i. 21, 27, 35.

Ui-Drona (*Idrone*, co. Carlow), kings of, i. 17, 93.

Ui-Dubhda (O'Dowdas), a family formerly seated in the co. Londonderry, i. 113.

Ui-Echach-Mumhan ("Ui-Echach of Munster," Ivehagh, or O'Mahony's country, in the s. w. of the present co. of Cork), ii. 31; kings of, i. 15, 59; people of, i. 77, 89. *See* Fonn-iartharach.

Ui-Echach, or Ui-Echach-Uladh (*Iveagh*, co. Down), i. 179, 235; invaded, i. 33, 43; appropriated by MacLachlainn, i. 103; the people of, i. 51; defeated, i. 75, 113; the hostages of, i. 125; kings or chiefs of, i. 17, 19, 29, 41, 45, 47, 63, 81, 89, 651; ii. 49, 125, 463.

Ui-Erca-Chein, a tribe anciently located in the present co. of Down, ii. 73.

Ui-Faelain (the tribe name of the O'Byrnes and MacKeoghs, who were situated in the northern part of Kildare co., before they were driven into Wicklow), i. 25, 41, 123; kings of, i. 41; ii. 83, 117.

Ui-Faelain (the O'Faelans, or O'Phelans, of the Northern Decies, co. Tipperary), i. 49.

Ui-Failghe (*Offaly*, King's Co.), ii. 95; plundered, i. 215, 451; hostings into, ii. 307; the people of, i. 123, 215, 627; kings of (all of the family of O'Conor Faly), i. 31, 49, 107, 129, 129, 133, 135, 187; ii. 59, 63, 117; royal heirs of, i. 601; ii. 45, 89.

Ui-Fiachrach, or Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne (a territory co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, co. Galway), i. 285, 311;

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Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha (a tribe descended from Fiachra, son of Erc, son of Colla Uais, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century, who were seated along the river Derg, in the northern part of the present co. of Tyrone, in and around the parish of Ard-straw), i. 41, 87, 109, 187; kings of, i. 65, 69, 89, 127.

Ui-Fiachrach, or Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe ("Ui-Fiachrach of the Moy," a district co-extensive with the present barony of *Tireragh*, co. Sligo), i. 271, 525; ii. 87; chiefs or kings of (of the family of O'Dubhdha), i. 187, 321, 357, 489, 503; ii. 11, 19; ollaves of, i. 525; the people of, i. 543. *See* Tir-Fiachrach.

Ui-Labhradha (the family of O'Lavery), i. 40, n. 7.

Ui-Laeghaire, the name of a territory in the county of Meath, which contained Clonlyon, in the barony of Deece, i. 93.

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Ui-Maccaille, or Ui-Mic-Caille (*Imokilly*, co. Cork), i. 135, 165; the Seneschal of, ii. 483.

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Ui-Maine (*Hi-Maine*, or *Hy-Many*, the tribe and territorial name of the septs of the O'Kellys of Galway and Roscommon, and their correlatives), at the battle of Clontarf, i. 7; the people of, i. 41, 137, 611, 645; ii. 15, 49, 105, 107; invasion of the country of, ii. 75; civil war in, i. 631; princes and nobles of, i. 587; ii. 151; royal heirs of, ii. 27, 47, 77, 151; death of Gormlaith, queen of, i. 605-7; tanists of, ii. 303; bishops of (*see* under Clonfert); historian of, ii. 47.

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Ui-Meith, a territory in the barony and county of Monaghan, i. 63; plundered, i. 27, 45; kings of, i. 17, 21, 29, 45, 49, 97, 131, 143; the men of, i. 23, 35, 54, 97.

Ui-Meith (*Omeath*, in the n. of the present co. of Louth), plundered, i. 131.

Ui-mic-Cairthin (*Tirkeeran*, co. Londonderry), king of, i. 83.

Ui-mic-Uais-Bregh, (a tribe anciently seated to the s.w. of Tara, co. Meath), kings of, i. 17, 21.

Ui-Muiredhaigh, the tribe name of the O'Tooles of Kildare and Wicklow, i. 25; ii. 67, 109, 175.

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Ui-Niallain, a tribe seated in the territory represented by the bar. of Oneilland, co. Armagh, i. 21, 23, 27, 39, 101.

Ui-Oilella, or Tir-Oilella (*Tirerrill*, co. Sligo), ii. 111, 117, 431, 507. *See* Tir-Oilella.

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Ui-Trena, a sept formerly located in the present co. of Armagh, i. 17.
Ui-Tuirtre (the tribe name, and also the name of the territory, of a sept anciently situated in the baronies of Upper and Lower Toome, co. Antrim), i. 15, 135, 157, 159, 163; kings of, i. 17, 69, 153, 155, 259; ii. 19, 39.
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[Imperial 8vo., cloth. *Price* 15*s.* each Volume or Part.]

As far back as the year 1800, a Committee of the House of Commons recommended that Indexes and Calendars should be made to the Public Records, and thirty-six years afterwards another Committee of the House of Commons reiterated that recommendation in more forcible words; but it was not until the incorporation of the State Paper Office with the Public Record Office that the present Master of the Rolls found himself in a position to take the necessary steps for carrying out the wishes of the House of Commons.

On 7 December 1855, he stated to the Lords of the Treasury that although "the Records, State Papers, and Documents in his charge constitute the most "complete and perfect series of their kind in the civilized world," and although "they are of the greatest value in a historical and constitutional "point of view, yet they are comparatively useless to the public, from the "want of proper Calendars and Indexes."

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[Royal 8vo., half-bound. *Price* 10*s.* each Volume or Part.]

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The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 a plan for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible. In a subject of so vast a range, it was important that the historical student should be able to select such volumes as conformed with his own peculiar tastes and studies, and not be put to the expense of purchasing the whole collection; an inconvenience inseparable from any other plan than that which has been in this instance adopted.

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2. Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

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   The first is a poem in Norman French, containing 4,686 lines, addressed to Alianor, Queen of Henry III., and probably written in the year 1245, on the occasion of the restoration of the church of Westminster. Nothing is known of the author. The second is an anonymous poem, containing 536 lines, written between the years 1440 and 1450, by command of Henry VI., to whom it is dedicated. It does not throw any new light on the reign of Edward the Confessor, but is valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written for Queen Edith, between the years 1066 and 1074, during the pressure of the suffering brought on the Saxons by the Norman conquest. It notices many facts not found in other writers, and some which differ considerably from the usual accounts.

4. Monumenta Franciscana; scilicet, I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. II.—Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. III.—Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1858.

   This volume contains original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. It has been the aim of the editor to collect whatever historical information could be found in this country, towards illustrating a period of the national history for which only scanty materials exist. None of these have been before printed.

5. Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif cum Tritico. Ascribed to Thomas Netter, of Walden, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.

   This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written, the disputes of the school-

men had been extended to the field of theology, and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

6. The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland ; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece ; by William Stewart. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. B. Turnbull, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1858.

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, and was written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends, and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for in such a work as this ; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true ; and the chronicle is valuable as a reflection of the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed. The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this metrical version, and the student of language will find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

7. Johannis Capgrave Liber de Illustribus Henricis. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three distinct parts, each having its own separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, and extends from the election of Henry I., the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, and extends from the accession of Henry I. in the year 1100, to the year 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

Capgrave was born in 1393, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for the history of which period his work is of some value.

8. Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis, by Thomas of Elmham, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* Charles Hardwick, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The only copy known is in the possession of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham, whence he derived his name.

9. Eulogium (Historiarum sive Temporis) : Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366 ; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. Haydon, Esq., B.A. 1858–1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known. The original Chronicle is divided into five books, and contains a history of the world generally, but more especially

of England to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1356 and 1366. The notices of events appear to have been written very soon after their occurrence. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. It is believed to be the earliest authority for the statement that the latter monarch died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

10. Memorials of Henry the Seventh: Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1858.

The contents of these volumes are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which he was sent by Henry VII. to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in the year 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest in connexion with the period are given in an appendix.

11. Memorials of Henry the Fifth. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. *Edited by* Charles A. Cole, Esq. 1858.

This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A Life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmham, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; Versus Rhythmici, written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works are printed for the first time.

12. Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859–1862.

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, a large folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London. It gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and early part of the fifteenth centuries.

The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the fourteenth century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is also preserved in the Record Room of the City of London, though some portion in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the twelfth, thirteenth, and early part of the fourteenth centuries.

13. Chronica Johannis de Oxenedes. *Edited by* Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in the year 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and

comes down to the year 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom, which are not to be elsewhere obtained, and some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. A Collection of Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, from the Accession of Edward III. to the Reign of Henry VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1859–1861.

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us, through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. The "Opus Tertium," "Opus Minus," &c., of Roger Bacon. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiæ.*"

16. Bartholomæi de Cotton, Monachi Norwicensis, Historia Anglicana; 449–1298: necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. Brut y Tywysogion; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV. 1399–1404. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events. The period requires much elucidation; to which it will materially contribute.

19. The Repressor of over much Blaming of the Clergy. By Reginald Pecock, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born

about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Pecock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century. Pecock, though an opponent of the Lollards, showed a certain spirit of toleration, for which he received, towards the end of his life, the usual mediæval reward—persecution.

20. Annales Cambriæ. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in the year 447, and come down to the year 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle, which was also used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V. and VI. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861–1868.

The first three volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use. Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before, and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The Topographia Hibernica (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in the year 1183, the second in 1185–6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. Curious as this treatise is, Mr. Dimock is of opinion that it ought not to be accepted as sober truthful history, for Giraldus himself states that truth was not his main object, and that he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry the Second. Elsewhere, however, he declares that he had stated nothing in the Topographia of the truth of which he was not well assured, either by his own eyesight or by the testimony, with all diligence elicited, of the most trustworthy and authentic men in the country; that though he did not put just the same full faith in their reports as in what he had himself seen, yet, as they only related what they had themselves seen, he could not but believe such credible witnesses. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The Expugnatio Hibernica was written about the year 1188, and may be regarded rather

as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. No one can peruse it without coming to the conclusion that it is rather a poetical fiction than a prosaic truthful history.

Vol. VI. contains the Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ.

22. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France during the Reign of Henry the Sixth, King of England. Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861–1864.

The letters and papers contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impérial, and the Depôt des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the line of policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and such other provinces of France as had been acquired by Henry V. We may here trace, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared to read of its final overthrow.

23. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several Original Authorities. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* Benjamin Thorpe, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This Chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to the year 1154, is justly the boast of England; for no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, either in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1861–1863.

The Papers are derived from MSS. in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from these documents is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. Letters of Bishop Grosseteste, illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and a large portion of them is printed for the first time. They range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III., but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066–1200. Vol. III.; 1200–1327. *By* Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862–1871.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials,

when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. This arrangement has two advantages; the materials for any given period may be seen at a glance; and if the reader knows the time when an author wrote, and the number of years that had elapsed between the date of the events and the time the writer flourished, he will generally be enabled to form a fair estimate of the comparative value of the narrative itself. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which the original portions are distinguished from those which are mere compilations. When possible, the sources are indicated, from which such compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice has also been given of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. Royal and other Historical Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III. Vol. I., 1216–1235. Vol. II., 1236–1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, D.D., Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862–1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is printed for the first time.

28. Chronica Monasterii S. Albani.—1. Thomæ Walsingham Historia Anglicana; Vol. I., 1272–1381: Vol. II., 1381–1422. 2. Willelmi Rishanger Chronica et Annales, 1259–1307. 3. Johannis de Trokelowe et Henrici de Blaneforde Chronica et Annales, 1259–1296; 1307–1324; 1392–1406. 4. Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, a Thoma Walsingham, regnante Ricardo Secundo, ejusdem Ecclesiæ Præcentore, compilata; Vol. I., 793–1290: Vol. II., 1290–1349: Vol. III., 1349–1411. 5. Johannis Amundesham, Monachi Monasterii S. Albani, ut videtur, Annales; Vol. I. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1870.

In the first two volumes is a history of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., written by Thomas Walsingham, precentor of St. Albans and prior of the cell of Wymundham, belonging to that abbey. Walsingham's work is printed from MS. VII. in the Arundel Collection in the College of Arms, London, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, collated with MS. 13 E. IX. in the King's Library in the British Museum, and MS. VII. in the Parker Collection of Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In the third volume is a Chronicle of English History, from 1259 to 1306, attributed to William Rishanger, monk of Saint Albans, who lived in the reign of Edward I., printed from the Cottonian Manuscript, Faustina B. IX. (of the fourteenth century) in the British Museum, collated with MS. 14 C. VII. (fols. 219–231) in the King's Library, British Museum, and the Cottonian Manuscript Claudius E. III., fols. 306–331: Also an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol by King Edward I., 1291–1292, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., attributed to William Rishanger above mentioned, but on no sufficient ground: A short Chronicle of English History, from 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A short Chronicle from 1297 to 1307, Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi Regis Angliæ, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library, and MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., with an addition of Annales Regum Angliæ, probably by the same hand: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1299, 1300, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History,

1295 to 1300, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: and a fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1285 to 1307, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library.

In the fourth volume is a Chronicle of English History, by an anonymous writer, 1259 to 1296, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: Annals of King Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henricus de Blaneforde, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A full Chronicle of English History, by an anonymous writer of St. Albans, 1392 to 1406, from MS. VII. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and an account of the benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the fifteenth century, from MS. VI. in the same Library.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes (which form an entirely separate work), contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, and of the fortunes and vicissitudes of the house, from 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, Præcentor of the Abbey in the reign of Richard II., and transcribed from MS. Cotton. Claudius E. IV., in the British Museum; with a brief Continuation of the History, extracted from the closing pages of the Parker MS. No. VII., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The eighth volume is in continuation of the Annals, containing a Chronicle supposed to have been written by John Amundesham, a monk of that monastery.

29. Chronicon Abbatiæ Eveshamensis, Auctoribus Dominico Priore Eveshamiæ et Thoma de Marleberge Abbate, a Fundatione ad Annum 1213, una cum Continuatione ad Annum 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is for the first time printed.

30. Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ. Vol. I., 447–871. Vol. II., 872–1066. *Edited by* John E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863–1869.

The compiler, Richard of Cirencester, was a monk of Westminster, 1355–1400. In 1391 he obtained a licence to make a pilgrimage to Rome. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book iii. c. 3. It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Brittaniæ*, in 1747.

31. Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First. Years 20–21, 30–31, and 32–33. *Edited and translated by* Alfred John Horwood, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1866.

The volumes known as the "Year Books" contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the Courts of Common Law. They may be considered to a great extent as the "lex non scripta" of England, and have been held in the highest veneration by the ancient sages of the law, and were received by them as the repositories of the first recorded judgments and dicta of the great legal luminaries of past ages. They are also worthy of the attention of the general reader on account of the historical information and the notices of public and private persons which they contain, as well as the light which they throw on ancient manners and customs.

32. Narratives of the Expulsion of the English from Normandy; 1449–1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences

between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in the year 1450. The history commences with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ends with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The whole period embraced is less than two years.

33. Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri Gloucestriæ. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863–1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II., together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester, the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. Alexandri Neckam de Naturis Rerum libri duo; with Neckam's Poem, De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "this Alexander in many things wrote what was true and useful: "but he neither can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities." Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre; and though there are many lines which violate classical rules, it is, as a whole, above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. Oswald Cockayne, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1864–1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect. The manuscripts from which they have been printed are valuable to the Anglo-Saxon scholar for the illustrations they afford of Anglo-Saxon orthography.

36. Annales Monastici. Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066–1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066–1263; Annales de Burton, 1004–1263. Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519–1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1–1291. Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1–1297; Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042–1432. Vol. IV.:—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016–1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066–1289; Annales Prioratus de

Wigornia, 1–1377. Vol. V. :—Index and Glossary. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1869.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

37. Magna Vita S. Hugonis Episcopi Lincolniensis. From Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and, being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic, but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186 ; he died on the 16th of November 1200 ; and was canonized in 1220.

38. Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard the First. Vol. I. :—Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi. Vol. II. :—Epistolæ Cantuarienses ; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury ; 1187 to 1199. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records ; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

39. Recueil des Croniques et anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin. Vol. I., Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399–1422. *Edited by* William Hardy, Esq. F.S.A. 1864–1868.

40. A Collection of the Chronicles and ancient Histories of Great Britain, now called England, by John de Wavrin. Albina to 688. (Translation of the preceding Vol. I.) *Edited and translated by* William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A. 1864.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471, after the second deposition of Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete

and nearly contemporary copy in existence. The work, as originally bound, was comprised in six volumes, since rebound in morocco in 12 volumes, folio maximo, vellum, and is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

41. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vol. III. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865–1871.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion, is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land. To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. Le Livere de Reis de Brittanie e Le Livere de Reis de Engletere. *Edited by* John Glover, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "Le Livere de Reis de Engletere." Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French.

It is supposed that Peter of Ickham must have been the author, but no certain conclusion on that point has been arrived at.

43. Chronica Monasterii de Melsa, ab Anno 1150 usque ad Annum 1406. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* Edward Augustus Bond, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866–1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. Matthæi Parisiensis Historia Anglorum, sive, ut vulgo dicitur, Historia Minor. Vols. I., II., and III. 1067–1253. *Edited by* Sir Frederic Madden, K.H., Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1866–1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also written by Matthew Paris) giving fuller details, which has been called the 'Historia Major.' The chronicle here published, nevertheless, gives some information not to be found in the greater history.

45. Liber Monasterii de Hyda: a Chronicle and Chartulary of Hyde Abbey, Winchester, 455–1023. *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by* Edward Edwards, Esq. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources, which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from, writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments. There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. Chronicon Scotorum: a Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from the Earliest Times to 1135; with a Supplement, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with a Translation, by* William Maunsell Hennessy, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked, year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are the invasions of foreigners and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.

47. The Chronicle of Pierre de Langtoft, in French Verse, from the earliest Period to the Death of Edward I. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1866–1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and that he lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum," in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, down to the death of Henry III., and in the third a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward's Scottish wars. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, or, The Invasions of Ireland by the Danes and other Norsemen. *Edited, with a Translation, by* James Henthorn Todd, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not himself an eye-witness, must have derived his information from those who were eye-witnesses. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi Benedicti Abbatis. The Chronicle of the Reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., 1169–1192; known

under the name of BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

50. MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA, OR, DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY ANSTEY, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

This work will supply materials for a History of Academical Life and Studies in the University of Oxford during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

51. CHRONICA MAGISTRI ROGERI DE HOUEDENE. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868–1870.

This work has long been justly celebrated, but not thoroughly understood until Mr. Stubbs' edition. The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little, and not always judiciously. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49); but it is not a copy, being sometimes an abridgment, at others a paraphrase; occasionally the two works entirely agree, showing that both writers had access to the same materials, but dealt with them differently. From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work: it is extremely valuable, and an authority of the first importance.

52. WILLELMI MALMESBIRIENSIS MONACHI DE GESTIS PONTIFICUM ANGLORUM LIBRI QUINQUE. *Edited, from William of Malmesbury's Autograph MS., by* N. E. S. A. HAMILTON, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

William of Malmesbury's "Gesta Pontificum" is the principal foundation of English Ecclesiastical Biography, down to the year 1122. The manuscript which has been followed in this Edition is supposed by Mr Hamilton to be the author's autograph, containing his latest additions and amendments.

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The original of this chronicle has passed under various names. The title of "Annals of Loch Cé" was given to it by Professor O'Curry, on the ground that it was transcribed for Brian Mac Dermot, an Irish chieftain, who resided on an island in Loch-Cé, in the county of Roscommon. It adds much to the materials for the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ireland; and contains many curious references to English and foreign affairs, not noticed in any other chronicle.

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Domesday Survey is in two parts or volumes. The first, in folio, contains the counties of Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester and Lancaster, Cornwall, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Herts, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester and Rutland, Lincoln, Middlesex, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, Worcester, and York. The second volume, in quarto, contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

Domesday Book was printed *verbatim et literatim* during the last century, in consequence of an address of the House of Lords to King George III. in 1767. It was not, however, commenced until 1773, and was completed early in 1783. In 1860, Her Majesty's Government, with the concurrence of the Master of the Rolls, determined to apply the art of photozincography to the production of a fac-simile of Domesday Book, under the superintendence of Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., director of the Ordnance Survey, Southampton. The fac-simile was completed in 1863.

*For some reason left unexplained, many parts were left unsurveyed; Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, are not described in the survey; nor does Lancashire appear under its proper name; but Furness, and the northern part of Lancashire, as well as the south of Westmoreland, with a part of Cumberland, are included within the West Riding of Yorkshire. That part of Lancashire which lies between the Ribble and Mersey, and which at the time of the survey comprehended 68S manors, is joined to Cheshire. Part of Rutland is described in the counties of Northampton and Lincoln.

FAC-SIMILES of NATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS, from WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR to QUEEN ANNE, selected under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and Photozincographed, by Command of Her Majesty, by Colonel SIR HENRY JAMES, R.E., Director of the Ordnance Survey. Price, each Part, double foolscap folio, with translations and notes, 1*l.* 1*s.*

Part I. (William the Conqueror to Henry VII.). 1865.
Part II. (Henry VIII. and Edward VI.). 1866.
Part III. (Mary and Elizabeth). 1867
Part IV. (James I. to Anne). 1868.

The first Part extends from William the Conqueror to Henry VII., and contains autographs of the kings of England, as well as of many other illustrious personages famous in history, and some interesting charters, letters patent, and state papers. The second Part, for the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., consists principally of holograph letters and autographs of kings, princes, statesmen, and other persons of great historical interest, who lived during those reigns. The third Part contains similar documents for the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, including a signed bill of Lady Jane Grey. The fourth Part concludes the series, and comprises a number of documents taken from the originals belonging to the Constable of the Tower of London; also several records illustrative of the Gunpowder Plot, and a woodcut containing portraits of Mary Queen of Scots and James VI., circulated by their adherents in England, 1580-3.

Public Record Office,
April 1871.